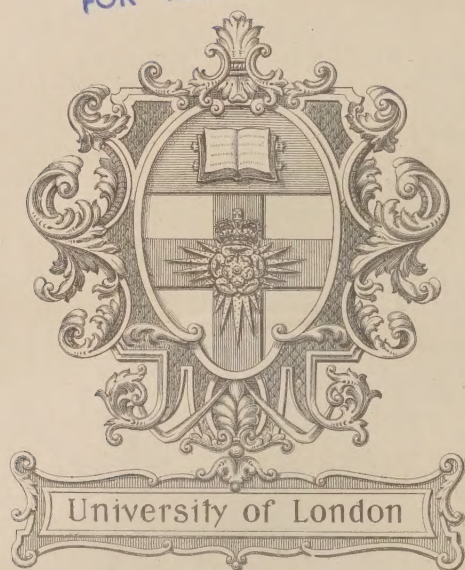
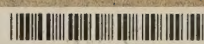


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

—(6.)—

RELATING TO

GAOLS; COMMITTALS;

&c.

Session

4 *February*—20 *August* 1836.

VOL. XLII.

1836.



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1836.

FOURTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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1835.

GAOLS.

COPIES OF ALL REPORTS,

And of SCHEDULES (B.)

Transmitted to the SECRETARY OF STATE, pursuant
to the 24th Section of the 4th GEO. IV. cap. 64, and
14th Section of the 5th GEO. cap. 12.

(COUNTIES, RIDINGS, or DIVISIONS.)

Presented to The Honourable The House of Commons, in conformity
to the further Provisions of the same.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 February 1836.

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COPIES OF ALL REPORTS,

And of Schedules (B.) transmitted to the Secretary of State, pursuant to the 24th Section of the 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, and 14th Section of the 5th Geo. IV., c. 12.

COUNTIES, RIDINGS, or DIVISIONS.

— No. 1. —

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835.

The General REPORT of the Justices on the state of the County Gaol, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices and the Chaplain, and the Certificate of the Gaoler.

THAT no additions or alterations have been made or are required, nor any abuse observed in the management of the said prison.

That the prisoners are kept in employment and their morals attended to as far as may be. (Approved by the Court.)

(signed) J. Williams, Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of ANGLESEY : Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	37	13	9	3	—	—	2	3	1	39	4	2	3	—	6	3	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
20	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff and county Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Chaplain, surgeon, gaoler and matron, appointed by county Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be

extended or increased?—Six classes, six day-rooms, six airing-yards. This being a new gaol, no alterations required.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—An allowance of 4 d. per day paid prisoners who cannot support themselves by their earnings:

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—No allowance of clothing, but provided when prisoners require it.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Men

Men are employed in shattering stones and picking oakum; females, spinning, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From six or day-light to six or night.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Men earn about 6 d. per day, females about 4 d., and receive all their earnings, unless by special orders.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been duly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers performed twice a week; no instruction given; Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. are provided; preaching or sermon read once a week, generally on Sunday.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon visits about three or four times a week, and oftener if required. Separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Surgeon's certificate of inability to work, rainy weather, &c. &c.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping or irons?—Solitary confinement for cursing and swearing, and disobeying prison rules.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—William Williams, prisoner for assault, 15 months; is subject to fits, accompanied with derangement.

34.—General Observations—

(signed) *Hugh Jones,*
Keeper.

No. 2.—COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835, before Francis Pym, esq., Chairman; Francis Baron Howland, commonly called Marquis of Tavistock; Charles James Fox Russell, commonly called Lord Charles James Fox Russell; William Russell, commonly called Lord Russell; Saint Andrew Beauchamp, Lord St. John, Samuel Crawley, William Henry Whitbread, Stephen Thornton, Thomas Charles Higgins, Charles Lonquet Higgins, William Dodge, Cooper Cooper, George Musgrave, Henry Musgrave Musgrave, Daniel Goodson, Adey George Peter Livius, Richard Lonquet Orlebar, John Thomas Dawson, Robert Newland, esquires; George Cardale, John Hull, Thomas Barber, James Beard, Jacob Henry Brooke Mountain, Henry Davis Ward, clerks; and others their fellows, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors committed in the same county.

The GENERAL REPORT of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Bedford, assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Session 1835, in pursuance of the Acts 4 Geo. 4, c. 64 & 6 Geo. 4, c. 85, relating to the Building, Repairing and Regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales.

THE keepers of the gaol and houses of correction have regularly delivered in their reports and certificates during the past year, but no circumstance is stated requiring observation.

The surgeon reported, at Epiphany sessions, that the prisoners in the gaol and old house of correction generally had enjoyed a good state of health; that few cases of catarrhal inflammation of the chest had occurred, and all had recovered.

That in the new house of correction there had been a great deal of sickness, of various character.

At Midsummer session he reported, that in the gaol and old house of correction the prisoners had generally been in a healthy condition during the greater part of the period from Epiphany to Midsummer sessions; that at the beginning of the year petechial scurvy again made its appearance in two instances; that it was, however, speedily removed, and since that time there had not been the slightest indication of its return; that no other epidemic disease whatever had existed, and of casual illness there had been very few cases of a serious nature.

That in the new house of correction, during the same period, there had been more illness than usual; that the hot weather at the beginning of the present month occasioned some severe bilious affections, and many of the men experienced great languor and faintings. The latter circumstances appeared to arise, in some degree, from the close and confined state of the cells in which the men pass the greater part of their time; that this would likewise in part explain why epidemic diseases, depending upon variation of temperature, are generally more prevalent here than in the other prison.

At Michaelmas session he reported, that in the gaol and old house of correction, in the earlier part of the quarter, there had been several cases of bowel complaints, with considerable pain, but all recovered. There had been some cases of fever, but not of a dangerous character, and there is now but little illness in the prison.

That in the new house of correction there had been a continued succession of illness during the whole of the time since the last report.

The chaplain reported, at Epiphany session, that there was

nothing materially different from the report at the Michaelmas session. At Easter session he reported generally to the same effect; but he could not forbear mentioning that the evil consequences of so many being together were but too apparent, especially in the case of juvenile offenders; that many of this class, he feared, retu ned to their homes thoroughly confirmed in evil habits, from their intercourse with the self abandoned inmates of the felons' day-room; and he was of opinion, that at no period since his connexion with the prisons had the occupants of that room been of a more iniquitous and reckless character than the majority of the men then under sentence of transportation.

At Midsummer session he reported, that in the conduct and demeanour of the prisoners, whilst attending divine service, there had been nothing of any importance to complain of; that, owing to the vast number of prisoners then together awaiting trial, many appeared but too well acquainted with the paths of crime and wickedness; some, he feared, would go out much worse than they came in. That there was ground for apprehending the conversation of the day-room was, generally speaking, of the most demoralizing and polluting character.

At Michaelmas session he reported, that the conduct of the prisoners in and out of the chapel, as far as it fell under his observation, had been, generally speaking, orderly and attentive.

The visiting Justices reported, at Epiphany sessions, that the classification, inspection, employment and conduct of the prisoners had been strictly attended to, and they had great satisfaction in expressing their approbation of the increased vigilance of the officers employed; that the general appearances of the wards and yards, and the behaviour of the prisoners, bore ample testimony of the good discipline that prevailed, and the increased attention of the gaoler and governor of the new house of correction. That the health of the prisoners had been good, and they recommended some alterations respecting the rules of the prison, which were specified in the Report of the Finance Committee.

At Easter session they reported, that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Committee, relating to prison discipline and economy, their attention was immediately directed

directed to the subject, and they had endeavoured, as far as possible, to put into practice the several regulations which the Court had sanctioned: they pointed out the various changes which had taken place in the gaol and houses of correction, and the effect of those changes in consequence of their adoption:

First. Hot diet had been dispensed with, and half a pound of cheese and two onions in the course of the week for each prisoner on the wheel substituted; cold water was alone allowed for drink, and the health was in no respect injured. And the governor of the new house of correction affirmed that there was an unusual disposition on the part of the prisoners evinced to get from the confinement, by payment of fines.

Secondly. That wheat was no longer purchased for the use of, and to be ground by the prisoners; and the visiting Justices had ventured to go one step further, by way of experiment, until the session, by forbidding the admission of all corn into the prison to be ground; that they were induced to make this order in consequence of entertaining some doubt whether there was much pecuniary advantage to the county attending the employment of the mills for the use of private individuals, inasmuch as the grinding of corn rendered continual repairs of the mills necessary, and thus expenses occurred which were avoided by the working of the mills without corn; and also the ingress and egress of the corn and flour diverted too much the attention of the attendants and officers from the conduct of the prisoners; but above all, the visiting Justices had the zealous testimony of the governor of the new house of correction, that the continual ringing of the door-bell, and the passing to and fro of persons with corn and flour, was such a constant excitement and source of amusement to the minds of the prisoners, that the confinement was less irksome to them, and there was less of that gloomy solitariness which ought to characterise a prison-house, in consequence of this noise and thoroughfare; and upon the whole, the visiting Justices felt persuaded, that if even at the end of the year the balance might, to a trifling amount, be in favour of the county, by admitting corn to be ground, yet that the abandonment of that equivocal advantage was amply compensated by the increased prison discipline, and the removal of all possibility of collusion from any quarter whatever. That there were weights affixed to the wheels of the mills, by which the labour was of a more certain character than when employed in grinding corn.

Thirdly. The visiting Justices had agreed to allow the keeper of the gaol and old house of correction 5s. per week, to supply the prison with coals and candles until Lady-day; that this agreement would cause a great saving in those articles, when compared with the consumption formerly; that they have allowed to the same period 3s. per week, for the supply of the same articles, to the governor of the new house of correction.

Fourthly. That the visiting Justices had accepted tenders as follows:

For the washing of the prisoners' clothes; viz. s. d.

For each prisoner, per week - - - 2 ½

For coverlids and blankets, per week - - - 2 -

That the whole expense for washing in the new house of correction, during the last quarter, amounted only to 6l. 6s. 7d. When the former expenses were considered, in the use of soap, and in the wages of washing women and in their diet, the visiting Justices did not doubt that the above was comparatively a small sum. That in putting into bearing this part of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, they have found it necessary to curtail the governors of the gaol and houses of correction of the privilege hitherto enjoyed by them, of having their own clothes and those of their families washed within the institutions; and as discipline and economy are so much promoted by this new regulation, the Court might think it right, perhaps, to make the individuals before alluded to some equivalent for the perquisite thus wrested from them.

That they had directed army cloth to be purchased, and a tailor to be employed to make some prison suits; that each suit had cost, including every expense, 15s. 7 ½d., thus saving 5s. per suit, according to the prices that had been usually given. That the cost of the diet of each prisoner per week during the last quarter, including soap for washing hands, &c.

That wooden shoes were already in use amongst the prisoners, at a cost only of 2s. 6d. a pair; a great improvement upon the former expensive system of leather shoes.

That the visiting Justices had observed with much pain that poachers formed the great bulk of the number of prisoners in the new house of correction, and they feared that poaching is too commonly occasioned by the want of useful employment.

That with respect to the discipline and economy in the gaol and houses of correction, they could not but be gratified at perceiving that they went hand and hand together, and they already perceived in both those respects much good resulting from the adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

At Midsummer sessions the visiting Justices reported that the good management, discipline and economy of the prison were strikingly improved, and their consequently good effects very visible, and if the quarter's expenses of former years, when compared with the average of prisoners, be placed in parallel with those at the time of their report, they did not doubt that the comparison would be favourable to the existing state of things. That the total quarter's expenditure at the gaol, including salaries, &c., was 162l. 8s. 9 ¼d., and of this nearly 20l. would be refunded from the town purse.

That the total quarter's amount of expenses in the new house of correction was 186l. 8s. 5d.; this also included salaries, &c.

They regretted to state that there were in the gaol for trial nine prisoners who had been formerly committed; one person six times, two five times each, one four times, two twice each, and three once each. That in the new house of correction there were also nine who had been formerly convicted, and chiefly under the Game Laws; viz. one seven times, one four, one three, two twice, four once each. That they did not consider this unfavourable report as regards the repetition of offences to be any disparagement to the new system of discipline, inasmuch as it had too recently come into operation to afford many old offenders the opportunity of experiencing it, and that they were justified in believing that the improved discipline of the gaol and houses of correction would every year tend to diminish cases of repeated visits to them.

That if it were not that Government had introduced a Bill to Parliament relating to gaols and houses of correction, in consequence of the Report now published by the Gaol Committee of the House of Lords, they, the visiting Justices, should be induced to recommend that all persons committed under sentence of hard labour should be under the control of the governor of the new house of correction, and that the gaol be set apart for the better classification of prisoners before trial, and to that effect that certain alterations should be made; but they thought it better to wait the issue of the important Bill then pending, which had for its object to assimilate the diet, discipline and rules of all the gaols in this country, and whilst shortening the duration of imprisonment, to make it more irksome whilst it lasts, by enforcing on all occasions strict silence and other rules, which will greatly improve the present character of gaols. And they recommended to the notice of the Court the very interesting Report of the Gaol Committee of the House of Lords, upon which the new Bill is founded.

At Michaelmas session the visiting Justices made no report with respect to the prisons or the prisoners during the last quarter, but they made a report suggesting various alterations in the prisons, and respecting the discipline and diet of the prisoners, particularly with reference to the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, chapter 38, for effecting "greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in England and Wales, and for appointing inspectors of prisons in Great Britain;" a copy of which Report is sent herewith, with the order of the Court thereon.

The annual returns of the gaolers and keepers of the houses of correction are in the form required by the Act 4 Geo. 4. c. 64, and it appears by them, that the number of prisoners at this session is 90, being an increase of 10 on the corresponding quarter of last year. The number of prisoners in the course of the year has been 573, being an increase of 49 in the number in the year ending Michaelmas 1834.

The greatest number of prisoners at any time in the year now expired was 148, being a decrease of 13 upon the corresponding number of last year.

(signed) Francis Pym,

Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of BEDFORD: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
50	150	36	57	6	—	12	3	30	6	303	18	5	30	4	42	9	6	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
77	20	16	9	5	27	—	—	—	29	—	2	—	39	5	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff and county magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, matron, turnkey and assistant turnkey. High sheriff and magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are seven divisions, with a day-room and airing-yard to each.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per Head?—Seven half-quartern loaves each per week; cost about 1 s. 6 d. each per week. Those to hard labour, half-a-pound of cheese and two onions; cost 3 ½ d. each.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—County clothing is allowed after trial; straw bed, two blankets and a rug each; cost about 3 l. per head per year each.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in summer, eight in spring and autumn, and six in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the

said Prison?—£. 8. 12 s. 6 d. received from grinding corn, paid to the treasurer; 20 l. women's work; washing, making and mending in prison not paid for.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers every day, sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. Bibles and other books are well supplied.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The attendance of the surgeon is, with few exceptions, daily; sometimes, three or four times a day.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners before trial and others not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Breaches of prison discipline.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—No insane person in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Tregenza, Gaoler.

Schedule (B).—County of BEDFORD: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
52	86	44	33	—	—	23	2	8	—	270	31	2	—	—	29	2	2	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
71	46	17	11	11	33	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	20	6	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of Correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The justices of the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three, viz. keeper, matron and turnkey. Court of Sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four classes, four day-rooms, four airing-yards, one work-yard, two yards for the sick.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds two-and-a-half ounces of bread, one pound and a half of cheese and two onions; cost about 1 s. 10 d. each per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per Head?—One coat, one waistcoat, breeches, stockings, shirt, shoes, bed, two blankets, one rug; cost about 2 l. 10 s. per year.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill for men; making and mending prisoners' clothing for women.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten in summer, eight in spring and autumn, six in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the

said Prison?—£. 14. 2 s. 2 ½ d. for mill labour, accounted for with the treasurer; 30 l. from women's work; making and mending prison clothing not paid for.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—As required to be observed by the Act 5 Geo. 4. c. 85.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers every day, sermons on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. Bibles, prayer and spelling-books are provided.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends as often as is necessary. Two infirmaries are provided.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refusing to obey the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) J. Banfield, Keeper.

No. 3.—COUNTY OF BERKS.

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks, assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835.

The REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace, pursuant to the Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales:"

READING GAOL.—The visiting Justices, James Hayward, esq., Sir Morris Ximenes and Henry Russell, esq., reported to the Court at the Epiphany sessions 1835:

That during the past quarter the prisoners had been generally healthy and well-behaved; that the total expense of sick prisoners had been only 2*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*; that the diet recommended at the last quarter sessions had been adopted, and found sufficient; that on the 25th of October last, it was found necessary to remove James Griffiths, a lunatic prisoner, to a lunatic asylum, which was accordingly done, in obedience to the 9th of Geo. 4, under warrant of two magistrates, Henry Russell, esq. and James Hayward, esq.

That on the 31st of October last, Charlotte Tidbury, a convict, died in the gaol, and the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 10, rule 24, was strictly complied with.

That for a correct account of the average cost of the clothing and diet of the prisoners, and the number of prisoners committed during the past quarter, they begged to refer to the printed quarterly statement. It had not been found necessary to order any new clothing, which they in some measure attributed to the effectual manner in which the old clothing had been repaired, and to the attention of the storekeeper and matron to the clothing under their care.

That after having publicly advertised for tenders to supply the gaol for six months, from the 22d November last, they had contracted with Messrs. W. & G. Church for beef, at 3*d.* per pound; with Messrs. J. & W. Pidgeon for lamp oil, at 3*s.* per imperial gallon, and best yellow soap at 48*s.* per cwt.; with Mr. Summers for finest oatmeal, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and candles at 5*s.* 8*d.* per dozen; with Messrs. Blandy & Palmer for best Harecastle coal, at 38*s.* per chaldron.

That for those contracts they had to request the confirmation of the Court, according to Act of Parliament.

That the discipline of the gaol had been attended to with great strictness, and that they had every reason to be satisfied with the attention of Mr. Beall, the governor *pro tem.*, who in discharging his former duty of storekeeper in addition to that of governor, had led them to conclude, that under the management of an active and intelligent governor a restriction in the number of the officers of this establishment might be made, and thereby a saving be effected.

That they were of opinion that the additional duty performed and responsibility incurred by Mr. Beall, during the past quarter, entitled him to some remuneration. They had likewise great pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the good conduct of all the other officers of the gaol.

At the Easter Sessions—Sir Morris Ximenes and John Blagrove, esq. visiting Justices, reported:

That the prisoners in the gaol and house of correction had in general conducted themselves well, and attended to their work.

That the mill had required some repairs, which had been done.

That a respite during His Majesty's pleasure had been received for William Parsons and James Isley, who had shown a proper sense of His Majesty's clemency.

That the nine transport convicts were removed, according to the order of the Secretary of State, to Woolwich; the whole expense of removing them and the return of the turnkey and guards was only the reduced sum of 9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

That Mr. Hackett, the new keeper, had entered on his office, and given great attention to his duty.

That they found the different diets recommended by the gaol committee, and confirmed by the Court, fully sufficient for the prisoners; that they were looking healthy and well; that during the whole quarter there had not been in the infirmary above two or three at any one time.

That the charge for diet of sick prisoners, which formerly

was at times very large, by the late regulations had become very trifling, and not any charge in that quarter.

That after having examined all the bills, they had signed them, and given directions for their being laid before the Finance Committee previous to their being paid by the treasurers, according to the order of the Court.

That the chaplain, surgeon, keeper and all the officers had fulfilled their respective duties to their satisfaction.

That the contract for the treadmill and the serving the gaol with bread having expired, advertisements had been inserted in the county papers, and Mr. Slaughter's tender being the most advantageous, had been unanimously accepted, and an agreement entered into for one year.

At the Midsummer Sessions—Sir Morris Ximenes, Henry Russell, esq., John Blagrove, esq., visiting Justices, reported:

That the prisoners, excepting soldiers, had conducted themselves orderly, but the soldiers generally had been extremely refractory; that the prisoners had been very healthy that quarter.

That the interior of the gaol has been white-washed, the whole of the wood and iron work painted, all of which had been done by the prisoners, without any other charge to the county than the cost of the materials.

That thirteen convicted prisoners were conveyed to Portsmouth according to the order of the Secretary of State; that the whole expense of conveyance, delivery on board the hulks, the guards going and returning, amounted to the reduced sum of 14*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

That five convicted prisoners were conveyed to the hulks at Woolwich, according to the order of the Secretary of State, at the expense of 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

That the contract for coals, oil, soap, oatmeal, candles and meat having expired, advertisements were ordered to be inserted in the Reading papers for tenders; that the following were accepted: best Harecastle coal, Messrs. Blandy & Palmer, at 38*s.* per chaldron; oil, of Mr. Pidgeon, at 3*s.* per gallon; soap, of ditto, at 48*s.* per cwt.; candles, of Mr. Trendell, at 5*s.* 1*d.* per dozen; oatmeal, of ditto, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; meat, without bone, of Mr. Church, at 3½*d.* per pound.

That Beal, the turnkey, having resigned and left the gaol, Gregory had been appointed to succeed him as turnkey, storekeeper and task-master.

That Mrs. Beal having resigned the office of matron, Mrs. Webb, the wife of a deserving turnkey, of twelve years' standing, had been appointed in her place.

That they had great pleasure in stating that Mr. Hackett, the gaoler, had been very attentive and efficient in his office, and had been particular in enjoining silence among the prisoners.

ABINGDON BRIDEWELL.—The visiting Justices reported to the Court at the Epiphany sessions 1835, (the Reverend Nathaniel Dodson, visiting Justice),

That the improvement in the discipline of the gaol effected during the last year by the adoption of a strict system of silence, and by the conversion of day wards into cells, into which the prisoners were conducted for solitary confinement at their meals, and those periods of the day when they were not at labour, had been progressive; and still further improvement produced during the last quarter by the tread-mill having been brought into operation.

That they begged to observe, the earnings of the prisoners from the grinding of the corn had been much reduced, from the delay of Mr. Phillips, the contractor, in completing the mill, in consequence of which they were left for some weeks without any employment for the prisoners, and were at that time under the necessity of sending the corn when ground to another mill to be dressed; notwithstanding those disadvantages, the Court would observe that a material saving had been

been effected to the county by the erection of the mill, and the contract for letting the labour of it. That the county had thus been relieved from the charge of 15 s. a week for the wages of the miller, and would, as soon as the machinery was quite complete, be in the clear receipt of half the money charged at other mills for each load of corn that might be ground. In the few weeks that the mill had been in operation thirty loads of wheat had been ground, and it was to be observed, that the number of prisoners committed in the last quarter had scarcely amounted to two-thirds of the number committed in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, and also that many of the convicted prisoners had not been sentenced to hard labour, and therefore not put on the wheel.

That they felt it right to remark, that the expenses of the quarter, exclusive of the contract made by the committee for the erection of the tread-mill, had not amounted to 150 l., and that in that sum the wages of the additional turnkey were included. That they trusted, from that statement, the Court would believe that every desire had been shown on the part of the magistrates and the other officers to conduct the gaol with the strictest economy.

That in consequence of their not being able during the short days of winter to enforce the hours of labour regulated by the statute and the prison rules, they had introduced gas lights into the mill-house, and thus, at a trifling expense, secured an additional hour's productive labour during each day in the week. They also found, on calculation, that the introduction of gas into the general use of the gaol would be attended with the reduction of one-third of the sum then annually paid for oil and candles; they therefore recommended it to the Court to order the same.

That the management of the gaol, as well as the general state of the prisoners as to morals and discipline, had been highly satisfactory, and that the rules of the prison had been observed.

At the Easter Sessions.—Thomas Goodlake, esq., Thomas Bowles, esq., visiting Justices:

That they were enabled, with much satisfaction, to state that during the quarter just terminated there had been no complaints either of the keeper or of the prisoners, and that the conduct of the latter had been uniformly respectful, orderly, and in accordance with the rules of the establishment. That they had also to observe, that the expenses of the late quarter had been very light; that the tread-mill had been in daily operation, with only an exception or two, when it was necessarily stopped in consequence of something faulty in the works; and that if the earnings of the prisoners were of small amount, the circumstance was to be attributed to a decrease in their number, so that at times the machinery of the mill could be worked only by one of the wheels; also that the mill had then been in operation for nearly six months, and that there had been only two recommitted to it; and that the number of prisoners in the bridewell at that time last year were 48, and were then only 27. That they begged to state that the bridewell cistern was very much out of repair, and they recommended a new one, as the repair of the one then in use was a constant expense. That they had reason to believe there had been some abuse in the contract for coals with which the gaol had been supplied during the last quarter, and they recommended a committee for the purpose of investigating the same.

At the Midsummer Sessions.—Thomas Bowles, esq., William Morland, esq., visiting Justices:

That in respect to the observance of the rules of the bridewell on the part of the prisoners, they regretted that they could not upon the whole make so satisfactory a report as they could wish, notwithstanding that great attention and vigilance appeared to have been uniformly exercised by the keeper and his attendants; for in consequence of a complaint made by some of the prisoners that they had lost at different times portions of their food, the visiting Justices, on investigating the matter, felt themselves bound to commit one of the prisoners to take his trial for a charge of felony at those sessions; and on a more recent occasion they were obliged to place in stricter confinement another of the prisoners, an individual committed on a charge of horse stealing, for making an attempt to escape from the bridewell. To prevent a similar occurrence in future they thought it absolutely necessary that the iron railing which separates the two airing grounds from the windows of the grand jury room, and by the aid of which the prisoners scaled the wall, should be considerably altered, or perhaps removed altogether. That in case of its removal, the windows alluded to may be secured

in the same manner as in the keepers' apartments, by iron bars on the outside. That they had to state, in consequence of a communication received in the course of the last quarter on the subject of the classification of prisoners from the Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the state of the gaols, they had at a trifling expense made an additional ward, by dividing one large one into two, for the purpose of separating two classes of prisoners committed for trial, which had before been as a matter of necessity put together, viz. those charged with felony and with misdemeanors. That they begged to call the attention of the Court to the circumstance, that an order, grounded on the report of the visiting Justices, was issued at the last sessions for a new cistern to be made, according to an estimate which had been laid before them. That they had postponed acting under that order, as they thought it advisable to erect a larger cistern than was contemplated in that estimate, and therefore considered it right to apply again to the Court for further instructions. That as there was no means of employment for those persons who were not committed to tread-mill labour, they thought that a good opportunity had then occurred of providing those means of employment by erecting a larger cistern in another place, equally convenient, to be filled with water by aid of the old crank-wheel machinery, which was then lying useless, so that at least there would be a constant supply of work, though not of a remunerative kind, for those prisoners who could not be put upon the tread-mill.

That they begged further to state, that Mrs. Walker, the widow of the late, and mother of the present keeper, who had served the office of matron for 11 years, was desirous of giving up the situation in consequence of ill health, and that as she attended to the female prisoners for 14 years previous to that period without any salary, they requested their brother magistrates to consider whether or not some compensation should be made for her services.

That a letter from the surgeon who attended the bridewell respecting the health of some of the prisoners who had been working on the tread-wheel having been laid before them, they begged to call the attention of the Court to that communication.

As to both prisons, the chaplains have reported, that the health of the prisoners has, in general, been good, and their behaviour at chapel and under instruction has been reverent and attentive.

That the moral and religious edification of the prisoners has been duly attended to. That at Abingdon prayers are read every morning at eight o'clock six days of the week, and on Sundays there are prayers and a sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon prayers at half-past three, with a lecture on some moral or religious subject, selected from the published work of some author of established reputation.

That a Sunday school is kept, which all are required to attend; that the rules and regulations of the prison are read to the prisoners by the chaplain once every month; that they are well supplied with books and tracts from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and that the discipline of the prison has been properly maintained, and the reformation as well as the reasonable comfort of the prisoners duly attended to.

The surgeon of Reading gaol has reported, that the gaol is kept in every respect in a very clean and comfortable state, such as must be conducive to the health of the prisoners; that the diet, under proper regulations, has been found quite sufficient; that the health of the prisoners has generally been good; and that the bread and meat have been good.

The surgeon of Abingdon bridewell has reported, that the prisoners have in general been in good health, and the prison kept in good order; that in the quarter from Easter to Midsummer three prisoners complained of being in a weak state, which the surgeon was of opinion proceeded from their working at the wheel without having had sufficient nourishment. In order to prevent any serious injury to their health, he requested the keeper to give them rest and gruel at every meal instead of water.

The keepers of both prisons have regularly delivered certificates at each quarter sessions, as required by the 21st section of the Gaol Act.

(signed) W. Budd, Clerk of the Peace.

Michaelmas quarter sessions 1835.

Exhibited in Court.

(signed) Radnor, Chairman.

DIETARY.—Gaol and House of Correction, Reading.

No. 1.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Wheaten Third's Bread, at least 24 hours old, each day, at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* per pound.

No. 2.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Wheaten Third's Bread, at least 24 hours old, each day, at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* per pound.

—	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday - -	pint of gruel	- - -	pint of gruel.
Monday - -	} ditto - -	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef 1 lb. of potatoes	} pint of soup.
Wednesday - -			
Friday - -			
Tuesday - -	} ditto - -	- - -	pint of gruel.
Thursday - -			
Saturday - -			

Estimated cost, 1 s. 8 d. per head, per week.

—	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday - -	pint of gruel	- - -	pint of gruel.
Monday -	} ditto - -	{ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of beef $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes	} pint of soup.
Wednesday -			
Friday - -			
Tuesday -	} ditto - -	- - -	pint of gruel.
Thursday -			
Saturday -			

Estimated cost, 1 s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ / $\frac{8}$ d. per head, per week.

No. 3.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Wheaten Third's Bread, at least 24 hours old, each day,
at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per pound.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday - - - -	pint of gruel	- - -	pint of gruel.
Monday - - - -	} ditto - -	- - -	pint of soup.
Wednesday - - - -		- - -	
Friday - - - -	} ditto - -	- - -	pint of gruel.
Tuesday - - - -		- - -	
Thursday - - - -		- - -	
Saturday - - - -			

Estimated cost, 1 s. 2 d. per head, per week.

There is allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal for one quart of gruel; the soup is also thickened with $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal to each quart, and herbs and salt are added. The cost of fuel for cookery per week this quarter is 6s. 8d., or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per man.

Schedule (B.)—County of BERKS: County Gaol and House of Correction at READING.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
34	156	114	71	9	-	35	3	19	5	622	48	6	6	2	53	7	1	1

*Note :—*The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time, 13 December 1834.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
160	12	2	3	—	43	10	2	1	222	3	7 Refractory, 27	—	80	5	1

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?
—High sheriff, lord lieutenant, and magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—
 Gaoler, deputy, four assistants and matron; appointed by
 the high sheriff and magistrates of the county.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms,

rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five day-wards with court-yards for five classes of male prisoners for gaol and bridewell, and four day-wards and large yard for male prisoners' general use in the house of correction; also three day-wards with airing-yards for juvenile offenders, and five day-wards for five classes of female prisoners in gaol and house of correction, with airing-yards to each. A tread-mill with four wheels for prisoners committed for hard labour; and also a crank pump, which supplies the gaol with water, capable of allowing five men to work at one time. The yard is also sufficiently large for greater classification.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—See dietaries annexed.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each man has a grey jacket, waistcoat, trousers, cap, shirt, pair of shoes and a pair of socks; contract price, 18 s. 2 d. Ditto for boys, 14 s. 2 ½ d. Each female's suit costs 16 s. 4 d.; and each prisoner has also a bed, two blankets and one rug; cost price, 17 s. 8 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners work at the tread-mill, pumping, cleaning, whitewashing, painting and repairing the prison; also repairing male prisoners' clothing and cooking. Female prisoners are employed in washing, making and mending prisoners' linen; also repairing prisoners' bedding.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in the summer and seven in the winter; the remainder of the day for meals and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification agreeable to the Act has been complied with.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service twice on Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, with one sermon each day, and prayers from the Liturgy every day throughout the year, with a portion of Scripture. The chaplain also admonishes in the chapel, for about ten minutes, every in-coming and out-going prisoner separately, and constantly visits the different wards of the gaol and house of correction, both male and female, to superintend their instruction in reading. Prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books, religious tracts, spelling-books, &c. at the expense of the county.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily, and oftener if required. There is an infirmary in the house of correction for male prisoners, also a surgeon's examining-room. There is also an infirmary in the female department, and one in the debtors'.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—These consist of prisoners committed for trial at the assizes, sessions, and for examination, and are prohibited from working at the tread-mill by an Act of Parliament, but are employed pumping water and cleaning, except those for examination.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Destroying the property of the county, refusing to work, riotous conduct, insolent behaviour, stealing in the prison, attempting to escape, and talking.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Yes. Keziah Goddard, age 16, housebreaking. Eight months. Pronounced insane by the jury, but apparently perfectly sane.

34.—General Observations?—The prisoners in column 2d of No. 14 are those not available to the tread-mill, and are employed in pumping water for the supply of the prison and cleaning the same.

(signed) Edward Hackett, Lieut., R. N., Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of BERKS: County Bridewell and House of Correction at ABINGDON.																			
1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*		
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.																
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
40	8	36	21	—	—	11	—	7	3	189	10	1	8	2	18	2	—	1	
<i>Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in</i>																			
* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.				
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.							
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.			
45	6	3	—	—	107	46	36	1	1	14	16	4	—	20	5	—			
31.	B 4														† 19.—Whether				

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction or bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Two visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, deputy keeper, one turnkey, matron, chaplain and surgeon; appointed or approved by the court of quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Number of classes, five; wards, four; work-rooms, three; day-rooms or wards, four; airing-yards, five; some of which might be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Weekly allowance for convicted prisoners is ten pounds and a half of bread, one pound and a half of meat, three pounds of potatoes, and seventeen pints of gruel or broth with salt, and costs about 2 s. Weekly allowance for un-convicted prisoners is ten pounds and a half of bread, one pound of meat, one pound and a half of potatoes, and seventeen pints of gruel or broth with salt, and costs about 1 s. 10 d. Weekly allowance for convicted prisoners, for one month or less, ten pounds and a half of bread, three pounds of potatoes, and seventeen pints of gruel or broth with salt, and costs about 1 s. 7 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The allowance of clothing and bedding to male prisoners is, clothing, jacket, waistcoat, breeches, cap, shirt, shoes, stockings and handkerchief, and costs 1 l. 11 s.: bedding, mattress, rug and two blankets. Females' clothing, gown, two petticoats, apron, shift, two caps, shoes, stockings and two handkerchiefs, and costs 1 l. 0 s. 6 d.: bedding, same as males, and costs 17 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at the tread-wheels: prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and sometimes prisoners for trial, are employed in painting, whitewashing, cleaning and pumping water in the prison; repairs, alterations, &c. Female prisoners are employed in making, mending and washing the prison clothing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour are, not exceeding ten in summer and eight in winter. Convicted prisoners have only a short time for exercise daily, as they take their meals in their cells. The unconvicted, when unemployed, have about four hours' exercise per day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings for the past year at the tread-wheels, in grinding corn, is 22 l. 10 s. 4 d.; a considerable sum of money is likewise saved to the county annually, by the employment of prisoners in painting, white washing, building, and other alterations, &c., of which no account is taken. Half the amount of earnings at the tread-mill go to the county stock, the other half to the person employing the mill, who finds a miller, by which means a saving to the county of about 16 l. per annum is effected in addition to the sum earned.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what

measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has not been strictly observed, as no particular alteration took place in this prison on the passing of this Act; but during the past two or three years many beneficial alterations, under the directions of the visiting Justices, have taken place in the government of the prisoners. During the past year the only ward for unconvicted male prisoners has been divided into two.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The duties of the chaplain are a selection of prayers daily, and prayers on Sundays twice, with a sermon in the morning and a lecture in the afternoon; he likewise attends school on Sundays twice, when the prisoners are catechised and taught to read. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and numerous other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon usually attends daily, and oftener if required to do so. Separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners unemployed, with reference to column 15, are generally prisoners committed for re-examination, or for trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Prisoners punished by solitary confinement are, for breaches of prison rules; the one was whipped for refusing to work at the tread-wheel, being sentenced to hard labour; and the one was ironed for attempting to escape from his airing-yard.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—No.

34.—General Observations.—No. 7. The number of prisoners committed this year has decreased very considerably, nearly 100 less than the two preceding years. No. 12. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at one time has also been fewer than for the last four years. No. 13. The number of re-committals has likewise decreased, which, together with the decrease in committals, may fairly be attributed to the new system of management adopted during the two past years, under the more particular direction of the visiting Justices, Thomas Goodlake, esq. and the Rev. Nathaniel Dodson and Rev. Frederick Joseph Hilliard, who caused the silent system to be introduced, and the discharge of prisoners on the Saturday, with many other excellent regulations now in force. No. 19. All descriptions of prisoners are committed to this prison, except debtors, which has always been the case. No. 23. The dietary is generally understood to be subject to the approval of the surgeon. No. 25. The visiting Justices are about to put up a crank-handle for raising water for the supply of the prison and cleansing of the sewers, to be worked by prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, of whom sometimes there are considerable numbers with little or no employment. No. 26. The prisoners were worked at the tread-wheels, during the last winter, the full number of hours (eight) allowed by Act of Parliament, (gas having been introduced for that purpose into the wheel-house) which was not the case before.

(signed) Samuel Walker, Keeper.

No. 4.—COUNTY OF BRECON.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 4 Geo. 4. c. 64, s. 24, the accompanying Reports and Return were submitted to the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas quarter sessions of the peace, held at the town of Brecon, in the county of Brecon, on the 20th day of October, inst., and approved of.

There is one prison only under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the county of Brecon.

Brecon, 20 October 1835.

(signed) Hugh Bold, Chairman.

REPORTS above referred to.

WE, the undersigned, being the visiting Justices of the gaol and house of correction of the said county, do, in pursuance of the provisions and directions of the Act of the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty, c. 64, report as follows; viz.

We report the said gaol and house of correction, which are under the same roof, to be in complete repair.

There is no employment for the prisoners, excepting that derived from the tread-wheel, and also from their several trades, for the use of the gaol, viz. tailors, shoemakers, &c. The women act as laundresses, and also mend the clothes.

The conduct of the prisoners in the said gaol and house of correction has been orderly.

20 Oct. 1835.

(signed) Thos. John Powell, V. M.
Thos. Williams, V. M.
John Lloyd, V. M.

The Report of the Chaplain to the Gaol.

I READ prayers and preach in the gaol every Sunday, every Christmas-day, and every Good Friday. The prisoners attend divine service regularly, except in cases of illness. Their behaviour is generally decent and orderly. They are supplied with English and Welsh Common Prayer-books and Bibles, and other religious books and tracts, which they thankfully receive and read.

Brecon,
20 Oct. 1835.

(signed) John Williams.

Schedule (B.)—County of BRECON: Common Gaol and House of Correction.																		
1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
24	48	16	20	3	—	7	—	8	2	M. 67 F. 18 Drs. 9 Total, 94	11	2	4	—	15	2	2	—
Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in																		
* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.	
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.				
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
Prs. 23 Drs. 6 Total, 29	1	—	—	—	8	3	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	—		

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and magistrates, and superintended by three visiting magistrates, appointed every general quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One gaoler, one matron, and one turnkey. The gaoler is appointed by

by the sheriff, and the matron and turnkey by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five divisions, one work-room, five day-rooms, and five airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of good bread per week to each prisoner, which is supplied at $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound. There is no other allowance except in cases of sickness, when the surgeon orders what is necessary, and which is provided by the matron.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One suit of clothes, 1 l. 2 s.; pair of stockings and shoes, 11 s. 3 d.; and a mattress, two blankets and one coverlet, 2 l. 11 s. 6 d. Total cost per head 3 l. 4 s. 9 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed on a tread-wheel, which pumps water for washing and cleansing the drains of the prison. Those not for hard labour are employed in pumping water with a force-pump into a reservoir which supplies the prison with water, and in cleaning. The females are employed in washing, needle-work, cleaning and knitting.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Nine hours in the summer and six hours in the winter for labour, and the remainder for exercise, &c.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The magistrates have presented a petition to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council, agreeable to the 11th section of 5 Geo. 4, c. 85.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service is performed by the chaplain every Sunday, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday, and religious tracts are distributed by him among the prisoners, who are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books. There is a journal kept, in which the chaplain enters his visits.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Twice a week, and oftener if necessary. There is an apartment for the sick when wanted. The surgeon enters his visits in a journal kept for that purpose.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—They are untried prisoners; and soldiers sentenced to solitary confinement by courts-martial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disorderly conduct and fighting.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The number of cells specified in columns 1 and 2 is exclusive of the debtors' apartments, as there are rooms capable of containing twenty debtors.

(signed) John Rice, Keeper.

No. 5.—COUNTY OF BUCKS.

To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The GENERAL REPORT of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Bucks, in Quarter Sessions assembled, on the 20th day of October 1835, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, made pursuant to the Act of 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24,

Sheweth,—That it appears by the Quarterly Reports made by the visiting Justices to the courts of quarter session that they have always found the several prisons clean and in good order, and that they have constantly found the same well ventilated and whitewashed.

That it appears by the said Reports that the number of prisoners in the said gaol and house of correction during the said last year has been, on an average, 126 in each quarter.

That it appears by the said Reports that the health of the prisoners during the last year has been generally good, and that only one prisoner is reported to have died during the year, after a protracted illness after her confinement.

That it appears by the certificate of the gaoler that the classification of the prisoners in the said gaol, as required by the Act of Parliament, has been complied with, except in the case of female prisoners, who are all necessarily confined in one ward, by reason of the present ward not affording sufficient means of separation.

That it appears by the Report of the chaplain to this session that it is in his power to point out some circumstances which may be considered of a favourable nature. That during the last year there has been no execution. For a considerable time there was but one occupant of the ward assigned to women; once there were only two boys;

seldom have there been more than four or five in confinement, and, on the whole, there has been a very much smaller number of prisoners than in many preceding years. That the behaviour observed during the performance of divine worship in the chapel has almost invariably been quiet, orderly and attentive. That his advice and exhortations on visiting the different wards have ever been received, as far as he could judge, in a submissive and grateful manner. That he cannot but entertain the hope, under the blessing of Divine Providence, that in the course of the last twelve months many have left the gaol with hearts and tempers softened and improved by their constant attendance at a place of worship, aided by the regular discipline they have been subject to, and with a steadfast determination to forsake the error of their ways.

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices made to this quarter session that they have taken into consideration the Report of the chaplain relative to the state of instruction in the gaol; and the visiting magistrates, perceiving the benefits which have arisen from the mode of teaching in the juvenile ward, recommended that the same be continued, and that more time (if possible) should be allowed to the juvenile convicts for receiving instruction.

(signed) T. D. Aubrey,
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of BUCKS: AYLESBURY Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
133	220, or more.	98	86	1	—	49	—	33	3	584	63	2	19	1	74	3	8	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column No 37 and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
170	14	12	5	6	34	17	34	no	none	19	13	6	no	84	9	4	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Common gaol, the sheriff; house of correction, the magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Five; appointed by governor, and approved of by magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes, two work-rooms, twenty day-rooms, ten airing-yards. They are increased to their full extent.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—To prisoners not committed to hard labour, one pound of bread daily, one pint of gruel five days, and one and a half ounce of cheese the other two days; weekly cost per head about 1s. 7½d. To those who labour, one pound of bread daily, one pint of gruel three days, half a pound of meat two days, and two ounces of cheese the other two days; weekly cost per head about 1s. 10d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Cloth coloured dress, stockings, shoes, straw palliasses and blankets; cannot say exactly the cost per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel and hand-pump. The females are employed sewing and washing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Nine hours, or as long as the day-light in the different seasons of the year will permit.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No proportion of earnings go to prisoners or officers of the prison, but the whole goes to the county stock.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been complied with, except the female prisoners, they having but one ward.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are

supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs morning and evening service every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and preaches one sermon. He also reads prayers every morning in the chapel, frequently visits every part of the prison, and distributes such books as he thinks fit. A schoolmaster is employed, who acts also as clerk to the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily attendance. An infirmary, a separate building for the use of the gaol and house of correction.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Those ruptured and unable from age; those not sentenced to hard labour; also those not yet tried.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For swearing, neglecting work, or irreverent behaviour at chapel.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Charles Lynn, aged 39; committed for murder 8th, January 1825; acquitted Lent assizes, 1825; but the jury having found that he was insane when the fact was committed, he was ordered to be kept in custody until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. James Brooks, aged 45; committed for maliciously shooting; acquitted summer assizes, 1828; but the jury having found that he was insane when the fact was committed, he was ordered to be kept in custody until His Majesty's pleasure should be known.

34.—General Observations?—

Number in custody Michaelmas 1833	-	-	185
Ditto - - ditto - - 1834	-	-	68
Ditto - - ditto - - 1835	-	-	86
Greatest number at one time in 1833	-	-	237
Ditto - - - - 1834	-	-	220
Ditto - - - - 1835	-	-	170
Number committed in - - 1833	-	-	752
Ditto - - - - 1834	-	-	702
Ditto - - - - 1835	-	-	584

(signed) James Sheriff.

No. 6.—COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT of the State of the Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Cambridge, for the year 1835, prepared and transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, pursuant to the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24.

Gaol and House of Correction.

THE visiting Justices in their Report delivered in at the Epiphany sessions state that a considerable reduction in the number of commitments to the common gaol and house of correction had taken place during the then preceding quarter, as compared with those in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. They consider reduction chiefly attributable to the salutary changes in the discipline and dietary which have been since introduced into the gaol; and they feel assured the court of quarter sessions will have great satisfaction in hearing that these changes have been effected without the slightest detriment to the health of the prisoners.

The number of prisoners on the 3d January 1834 was 117, and upon the 3d January 1835 only 90, showing a reduction of 27. The commitments under the Game Laws were, in 1834, 56, and in 1833, 61. This Report embraces a question which has long been pending between the county and borough of Cambridge, with respect to the expense of the maintenance in the county gaol of prisoners convicted at the assizes of offences committed in the borough; but as this question is set at rest by the Act passed last Session respecting the discipline to be observed in gaol, it is not deemed necessary to embody here that part of the Report.

In their Report delivered in at the Easter sessions the visiting Justices state they have regularly inspected the gaol and house of correction during the then last quarter, and found every thing relating to both prisons had been properly conducted.

In their Report delivered in at the Midsummer sessions the visiting Justices state it had been suggested to them by the keeper of the gaol that if the mound in the Castle-yard could be lowered, so as to prevent people on the top of it from overlooking the prison, it would be a great advantage to the quiet of the place, particularly on Sunday.

This suggestion as to lowering the mound was subsequently considered by the Court, and directions have been given to carry the same into effect.

In their Report delivered in at Michaelmas sessions the visiting Justices make a comparative statement of commitments for the two last years to the following effect: From Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834 the commitments amounted to 423, of which 225 were to hard labour. The commitments from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835 were 362, of which 170 were for hard labour, 69 being

committed under the Game Laws. A diminution is thus shown of 61 commitments during the last year.

The chaplain in his Annual Report states, that with the exception of a few unavoidable omissions, the occasions of which are recorded in his journal, his usual duties have been regularly performed. These duties have consisted in morning and evening prayers, and a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-days and Good Friday, and on other days a part of the Liturgy, with one of the lessons, or other portion of Scripture read and explained, with an occasional discourse. Within the last few months the chaplain has varied the daily reading of the Scriptures with a plain practical lecture on alternate days, which, from the increased attention paid by the prisoners, he purposes to continue. He has also visited the sick who have been unable to attend chapel. The chaplain states that the prisoners have in general been orderly and attentive, but that the attendance of debtors at the chapel has been very irregular.

Classification.—The classification of the gaol and house of correction continue the same as stated in former Reports.

Diet and Clothing of Prisoners.—The new dietary, as specified and particularized in the last General Report is still continued, and the visiting Justices throughout their several Reports speak of it as being attended with the most complete success.

Employment of Prisoners.—The employment of the prisoners continues the same as heretofore. The earnings during the past year amounted to 55 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*, which have been duly applied towards the maintenance of the prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners and their state of Health.—The visiting Justices in their several Reports speak of the conduct of the prisoners as being orderly and regular throughout the year. The surgeon's Reports relative to the health of the prisoners are all exceedingly favourable, and such as to call for no particular notice in the General Report.

Officers of the Gaol.—The officers remain the same as heretofore. No complaint has been made of any want of attention on the part of any of the officers to the duties of their respective offices.

The Schedule (B.) of the keeper is transmitted with this Report.

(signed) John Bendyshe,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of CAMBRIDGE: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834.								
		Michaelmas 1835.								
			Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
			Female.	Female.	Female.		Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.
72	126 or more	81 64	13 3	24 -	23 1	362	40 -	23 1	57 3	4 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
120	56	19	13	13	232	—	130	none	none	13	28	One Solitary Cell.	No Apartments below ground.	Infirmity Cases 13	4	2	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—The prison is a united building, and used as a common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff of the county and the visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The governor and matron. The governor of the gaol is appointed by the sheriff of the county, and the same person is always appointed keeper of the house of correction by the magistrates. The matron is appointed by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes; no other working room but the tread-mill; ten day-rooms, ten airing-yards. They may be extended and increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds and a half of coarse bread and one quart of oatmeal-gruel daily to prisoners at hard labour; cost per head 2 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week. Prisoners not at hard labour are allowed one pound and a half of the same sort of bread per day; cost 1 s. 2 d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing is only allowed to prisoners when they enter the prison without decent apparel or when it is worn out. The bedding consists of a ticking case to contain straw, two blankets and a rug. The cost of bedding is about 1 l. 7 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The tread-mill for grinding and dressing corn, and pumping to supply the prison with water, for the males; washing and mending for the females.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours' work in summer and seven in winter. Two hours for meals and one for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of

the said Prison?—The earnings during the last year amounted to 55 l. 19 s. 7 d., and were all applied to the maintenance of the prisoners.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed, so far as the structure and accommodation of the prison will admit.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers twice and preaches once every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday. Part of the Liturgy is read and a chapter in the Bible explained every day in the week. Bibles and other books are supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends when necessary, and separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The county of Cambridge not being a manufacturing county, and this description of prisoners not being liable to the labour of the tread-mill, there is no employment for them except pumping water, for the males, and washing and mending for the females.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Those put in solitary confinement were for quarrelling and making use of improper language.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations?—None.

(signed) Robert Orridge, Governor.

No. 7.—COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Michaelmas Quarter Session 1835.

A GENERAL REPORT of the State, Condition and Management of the Gaol and House of Correction of the said County, from Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1834, exclusive, to Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835, inclusive, founded on the Report of the Chaplain and on the Certificates of the Keeper of the said several Prisons, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled at this Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in pursuance of the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

Epiphany Quarter Sessions 1835.

The visiting Justices made no report at this quarter sessions. But the chaplain's journal and also the surgeon's journal were laid before the Justices then assembled, and were inspected by them and signed by the chairman; and the keeper of the said prisons delivered in his certificate, stating that the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the said prisons had been complied with, and that no deviation therefrom had taken place; and nothing further relative to the said prisons was done at this quarter sessions.

Easter Quarter Sessions 1835.

The visiting Justices made no report at this quarter sessions. But the chaplain's journal and also the surgeon's journal were laid before the Justices then assembled, and were inspected by them and signed by the chairman; and the keeper of the said prisons delivered in his certificate, stating that the rules and regulations for the government of the said prisons had been complied with, and that no deviations therefrom had taken place; and nothing further was done relative to the said prisons at this quarter sessions.

Midsummer Quarter Sessions 1835.

The visiting Magistrates made no report at this quarter sessions. But the chaplain's journal and also the surgeon's journal were laid before the Justices then assembled, and were inspected by them and signed by the chairman; and the keeper of the said prisons delivered in his certificate, stating that the rules and regulations laid down for the

government of the said prisons had been complied with, and that no deviations therefrom had taken place; and nothing further relative to the said prisons was done at this quarter sessions.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835.

The visiting Justices made no report at this quarter sessions. The chaplain of the said gaol and house of correction reported that the prisoners had generally read portions of the Holy Scriptures and of the Common Prayer-book every day. The prisoners that could read became the teachers of such as could not read, and by such instructions some of the prisoners were taught to read their Bibles. All the prisoners were supplied with Bibles and Common Prayer-books. All the prisoners confined in the said gaol and house of correction regularly attended divine service, and heard a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday in the chapel of the said gaol (unless prevented by indisposition), and they attended to his religious and moral instructions when he visited them on other days of the week.

The chaplain's journal and also the surgeon's journal were laid before the Justices assembled, and were inspected by them and signed by the chairman; and the keeper of the said prisons delivered in his certificate, stating that the rules and regulations for the government of the said prisons had been complied with, and that no deviation therefrom had taken place; and nothing further relative to the said prisons was done at this quarter sessions.

(signed) D. Saunders Davies, Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of CARDIGAN: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Debtors, 6 Crim ^s - 16	Debtors, 24 Criminals, 18	10	8	5	none	none	none	2	1	(a)	2	none	none	1	2	1	none	none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			The Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
11 8 Debt ^s	2	1	none	1	10	6	9	none	none	3	none	1	none	9	2	none	

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

(a) Debtors: Male, 7; Female, 1.—Criminals; Male, 22; Female, 3. Total, 33.

† 19.—Whether

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction, in joint building.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff and the magistrates, whereof twelve are visitors.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Four; the gaoler, the chaplain, surgeon and matron. The gaoler is appointed by the sheriff, and the chaplain, surgeon and matron are appointed by the magistrates in quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, six airing-yards, six day-rooms and four work-rooms. The airing-yards can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The prisoners are all maintained at the expense of the county, except debtors that are able to support themselves. Diet per week: bread, ten and a half pounds; oatmeal, two pounds twelve ounces; salt, six ounces, and costs 2 s. 2 ½ d.; one pound of meat and five pounds of potatoes are added to the prisoners at the tread-wheel, and costs 6 ½ d. more.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing, one jacket and trousers, two shirts and a pair of shoes, and in severe weather stockings are allowed. The bedding, a ticking and bolster, with straw, two blankets and a rug, and costs 2 l. 2 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The males, and hardy females that are sentenced to hard labour, are kept to the tread-wheel, others are employed in breaking stones, white liming and cleaning the prisons. The females are employed in carding, spinning, washing and mending for the prisons.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—They labour for eight hours, except in the three winter months, they are only kept to from sunrise to sunset, reserving half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—There are no earnings except what is saved to the county. On the discharge of a prisoner, the visiting magistrates allow a moderate sum to carry him or her home.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification is observed as far as the limits of the prisons will allow; when the prisons are full (which very seldom happens) the tried and untried are confined together.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—He performs divine service, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and once during the week visits the prisoners, supplies them with Bibles, Testaments and Common Prayer-books, and he keeps a correct journal, which is produced at every sessions.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—His attendance is occasionally; sometimes once, and at other times twice a week, and oftener when called upon; he enters all his attendances in his journal, which is produced at every sessions.

31.—Reasons for non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The sick, the untried and the smugglers, and others committed for want of bail.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The breach of the rules and regulations. The cat-o'-nine-tails is not used. Irons are only used after an attempt or a strong suspicion of an intent to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations?—None.

(signed) Evan Evans, Keeper:

No. 8.—COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

Carmarthen, } TO the Worshipful His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, assembled at the General to wit. } Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Shirehall in the Town of Carmarthen, in and for the said County, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October 1835.

IN conformity to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," I, Edward Jones, clerk of the peace for the said county, do hereby report, and submit to your Worships the Reports of the visiting Justices and chaplain of the gaols of His Majesty's castle of the county of Carmarthen, as also the annexed Reports and Schedules of the keeper of the said gaols, which have been delivered me, in pursuance of the said Act, since my last Report to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at the last October general quarter sessions of the peace held in and for the said county,

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices of the said gaols, made at the January general quarter sessions, held at the shirehall in the town of Carmarthen, in and for the said county, on the 7th day of January last, that the said gaol and house of correction were then in good repair.

That it appears by the gaoler and master of the house of correction's certificate, that the said gaol and house of correction were in repair, and that there were then confined in the said gaol the following number of prisoners; *videlicet*, eight debtors, two convicted felons, and eight unconvicted persons charged with felony, and in the said house of correction four prisoners for various offences, as expressed in the calendar then presented.

That it also appears by another certificate of the said gaoler and master of the house of correction, that the rules and orders for the management of the said gaol and house of correction (which were then put up in the most conspicuous parts of the said gaol and house of correction) had been complied with.

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices of the said gaols made at the April general quarter sessions,

held at the shirehall in the town of Carmarthen, in and for the said county, on the 8th day of April last, that the said gaol and house of correction were then in good repair.

That it appears by the gaoler and master of the house of correction's certificate, that the said gaol and house of correction were in repair, and that there were then confined in the said gaol the following number of prisoners; *videlicet*, seven debtors, seven convicted felons, and two unconvicted persons charged with felony, and in the said house of correction five prisoners for various offences, as expressed in the calendar then presented.

That it also appears by another certificate of the said gaoler and master of the house of correction, that the rules and orders for the management of the said gaol and house of correction (which were then put up in the most conspicuous parts of the said gaol and house of correction) had been complied with.

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices of the said gaols, made at the July general quarter sessions, held at the shirehall in the town of Llandilofawr, in and for the said county, on the 1st day of July last, that the said

said gaol and house of correction were then in good repair.

That it appears by the gaoler and master of the house of correction's certificate, that the said gaol and house of correction were in repair, and that there were then confined in the said gaol the following number of prisoners; *videlicet*, 13 debtors, three convicted felons, and nine unconvicted persons charged with felony, and in the said house of correction nine prisoners for various offences, as expressed in the calendar then presented.

That it also appears by another certificate of the said gaoler and master of the house of correction, that the rules and orders for the management of the said gaol and house of correction (which were then put up in the most conspicuous parts of the said gaol and house of correction) had been complied with.

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices, presented to His Majesty's Justices of the peace, assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at the shirehall in the town of Carmarthen, in the first week after the 11th day of October, to wit, on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1835, that the said gaol and house of correction are now in good repair.

That it appears by the gaoler and master of the house of correction's certificate, that the said gaol and house of correction are now in good repair, and that there are now confined in the said gaol the following number of prisoners; *videlicet*, 14 debtors, and three unconvicted persons charged with felony, and in the said house of correction four prisoners for various offences, as expressed in the calendar now presented.

That it also appears by another certificate of the said gaoler and master of the house of correction, that the rules and orders for the management of the said gaol and house of correction (which are now put up in the most conspicuous parts of the said gaol and house of correction) have been duly complied with.

That it appears also by the Report of the chaplain of the said gaol and house of correction, that on every Sunday during the year, commencing the 29th day of September 1834, and ending on the 29th day of September 1835, likewise on Christmas-day and Good Friday, at the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, the Church service was regularly performed, and a sermon was preached after the last service on the afore-named days. The prisoners were called to the chapel to be catechised, and there taught to read; they were supplied with Bibles and other books. All of those confined during the last year were able to read the Scriptures except three. Two of them learnt to read tolerably well before they were discharged, but the other refused to be instructed. The space of time occupied in doing the above duties was about three hours on the Sunday. Also on each day in the week the prisoners attended the chapel, and a portion of Scripture and prayers were regularly read, the space of time in doing which was about one hour. They seemed attentive when assembled for divine worship. The chaplain often visited them in their different wards. After having such advantages, the chaplain was of opinion that they were considerably improved, both in the knowledge of the Scriptures as well as in their morals, during their imprisonment.

The clerk of the peace of the said county having submitted to us a General Report, founded upon the several Reports of the visiting Justices and chaplain of the said gaols, together with the Schedules, according to form (B.) in the said Act, of the keeper of the said gaol and house of correction,

This Court doth approve of the same.

(signed) J. Jones, Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of CARMARTHEN: Common Gaol.																		
1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		26	60	Total, 71	43	3	8	none	15		2	71	15	1	18	1	33	2
Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in																		
* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.				the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.		In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.			
16	1	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	6	—	—	2	2	4	2	1		

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell? — Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence? —

The sheriff and the magistrates of the county, six of whom are appointed visitors.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed? — The gaoler,

gaoler, turnkey and matron. The former appointed by the sheriff, turnkey by the gaoler, and the latter by the gaoler, who is the gaoler's wife.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes, exclusive of debtors. Three day-rooms and airing-yards. Sixteen rooms for debtors, every one having a fire-place in their own room. One airing-yard for male and female. No separate yard for females, but every one is locked in their own room in the night.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Debtors who have no means of subsistence are allowed 2s. from the county stock per week, and felons the same, with coals and clothing, as is necessarily required.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Debtors find their own clothes and bedding. Felons are provided with sufficient bed and bedding, and clothes if required.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No regular employment. Those who choose to work may.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Those debtors who work at their trade are allowed to take their money for their subsistence.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No account taken of earnings, as no regular work is going on.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been strictly complied with.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Every Sunday the chaplain reads the Church service twice and preaches once, likewise on Christmas-day and Good Friday. He catechises the prisoners and hears them read and spell. Also on each day in the week a portion of Scripture and prayers are read by him. He frequently visits them in their different wards.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon generally calls every day, and oftener if required. We have a separate apartment for the sick, which will accommodate from six to eight.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners are not obliged to work before trial unless they choose.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—If a prisoner behaves ill I report him to the visiting Magistrates, who order what punishment they think proper.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations?—No observations particular. Though I think a separate apartment for the female debtors would be necessary, though they are all locked up separately at night.

(signed) John Burnhill, Gaoler.

Schedule (B.)—County of CARMARTHEN: House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.	4. Number of Debtors.	5. Number of Mis-demeanors.	6. Number of Felons.	7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.	9. Number of Untried Prisoners.	10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
24	60	Total, 58	none none	42 7	8 1	58	8 1	42 7	50 8	none none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.	the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9 and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whipping. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
17	3 — — —	58 none	—	1 — 2 3	2 2	6 2 none	

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction for the county of Carnarthen.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The magistrates for the county, six of whom are appointed visitors.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, appointed by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four classes, six work-rooms, four day-rooms, four airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Table of diet 4 s., and 1 d. per week to each prisoner.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Bed, bedding and clothes, and those convicted are allowed clothes; but cannot state the cost per head, as they are committed for different periods.

25.—Description of Employment, and Hard Labour?—Beating hemp and pumping water for bastardy cases; convicted felons and vagrants are put to work upon the tread-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer time ten hours, and in winter time seven hours; the remainder for meal time and exercise time.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings are applied towards the maintenance of the prisoners, but none goes to the officers of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

asures have been taken to remedy this defect?—This Act is strictly complied with.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Every Sunday the chaplain reads the Church service twice and preaches once, likewise on Christmas-day and Good Friday. He catechises the prisoners and hears them read and spell; also on each day in the week a portion of Scripture and prayers are read by him. He frequently visits them in their different wards.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends every day, and oftener if required.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—All are employed either in pumping water or beating hemp, or working upon the wheel, except when cleaning the prison.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Whipping by the sentence of the court; solitary confinement or in irons through their own misconduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34. General Observations.—The silent system has been enforced while on the wheel by the visiting Magistrates, though there is no regular order made by the quarter sessions for that purpose, which I presume has a great effect. Solitary confinement has also been enforced for a short period upon old offenders, and, in my opinion, has more effect than long imprisonment.

(signed) John Burnhill,
Governor.

NO. 9.—COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Reports, Journals and Certificates of the Visiting Magistrates, the Chaplain, the Surgeon and the Keeper of the Prison at Carnarvon, in the county of Carnarvon.

It appears that the chaplain, the surgeon and the keeper of the prison have been regular in their attendance to the duties of their respective appointments.

That since the date of the last annual report one case of English cholera and two cases of inflammatory fever, neither of which were of long continuance or terminated fatally, have occurred in the prison.

That, with the above exceptions, no cases of infectious

disease or serious illness have occurred in the prison during the last year.

That the conduct of the prisoners has been conformable to the rules and regulations of the prison, and free from any instance of gross misconduct or insubordination.

(signed) L. P. Jones Parry,
Chairman.
Richard A. Poole,
Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B).—County of CARNARVON: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
14	34	—	50	8	2	20	1	17	2	50	18	2	19	1	30	2	7	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
30	—	1	—	1	20	—	36	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Gaol under the sheriff's jurisdiction; house of correction under the magistrates'.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One man as gaoler, appointed by the sheriff to the common gaol, and by the magistrates to the house of correction; and one woman as matron, appointed by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three wards; viz. debtors', criminals' and females', with appropriate yards, and day-rooms, but no work-rooms.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly cost per head?—Two shillings and four pence per week to criminals, and 2 s. per week to debtors.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—Uncertain.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No regular employment; hard labour on the tread-wheel.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Five or six hours' hard labour; exercise all day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Twice a week.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—A regular surgeon attends, and there is an hospital for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No conveniences.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Attempts to effect escape from prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One. Griffith Williams, 36, assault. Six months. Not known.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Jones,
Keeper.

No. 10.—COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace, consolidating the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Magistrates, the Chaplain, and Keeper of the Gaol of the Castle of Chester.

THE Reports of the visiting Magistrates of this gaol show the regularity of their attendance, which takes place almost every Saturday, besides occasional visits. The routine of discipline, food and labour is so systematic, as to afford few incidents to vary this summary of the quarterly Reports from those of former years; no instances have occurred in which any material interference by the magistrates has been called for, either to enforce the regulations, or to alter the food or treatment, except as after-mentioned with respect to the silent system. Great vigilance has been required to anticipate attempts at escape, which are now much more to be apprehended, in consequence of the new regulations with respect to convicts under sentence of transportation, who are now frequently ordered to be imprisoned for some months before removal for transportation. Under this arrangement the gaol occasionally contains some of the most desperate and experienced felons, who, knowing that their situation cannot be made worse, generally attempt to escape. In January last such an attempt was made with success by two convicts, who being confined in cells on the ground floor, contrived to get up the flags and burrow under the door, and then to get over the walls by means of their bedding, torn into shreds, and some scaffolding poles in use for some new buildings; they have since evaded the most diligent search. The recurrence of such an escape is prevented by sinking heavy blocks of stone in the floors of the ground cells and additional spiked iron pales on the walls. A balcony has also been affixed to the wall of the yard, from which the movements of the prisoners can be observed with great facility, adding much to the security of the prison. The accommodations of the gaol have been made very complete by the additions of the new buildings and yards, now in full use; these afford excellent apartments for the females; also an hospital for the men, and sleeping cells for the male convicts; the whole warmed by a hot-water apparatus, which, as far

as present experience goes, is much approved, particularly in the washing department.

In consequence of information from Wakefield and Derby as to the good effects of the silent system there enforced amongst the prisoners, the Magistrates sent the keeper of Chester Castle to Wakefield to observe the arrangement, which upon his report was approved and ordered to be adopted here, so far as the construction of the gaol would admit. This has been done with good effect during the last six months to the full extent, as the unusually small number of the prisoners enabled the keeper to give each a separate sleeping cell; but if the gaol should be again filled, as in former years, the entire separation at night could not be carried into effect without a sub-division of the sleeping cells, or a sacrifice of the day-rooms, which the visiting Magistrates do not recommend. Every prisoner in the gaol is usefully employed; and the average number of prisoners of all descriptions during the year has been 118, a number much below former years, which is attributed to the full employment of the manufacturing districts; and it is observed, that no commitment for felony to this gaol has occurred since the last assizes.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the above number of prisoners during the year has been 1 s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head.

The chaplain has performed his duties in the chapel punctually, and has circulated the means of private religious reading amongst the prisoners. He complains of their indisposition to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them in the school, though encouraged in every way by the authorities. The health of the gaol in general seems to have been fully as good as in former years.

Dated 20th October 1835.

(signed) Henry Potts.
Traff^d Trafford,
Chairman.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace, consolidating the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Magistrates, the Chaplain and Keeper of the House of Correction at Knutsford.

THIS prison has been for the last few years under the vigilant and unremitting superintendence of a considerable number of visiting Magistrates, who held regular meetings for the examination of every detail belonging to the establishment, and they have now brought the system as to discipline, food, work, instruction and economy, to an unvarying routine, which seems to admit of little or no improvement.

One material alteration, however, in the discipline has been tried and finally adopted in the course of the present year, viz. the maintenance of strict silence in all the departments. The experiment was first made in January, and after some communication with the authorities at Wakefield house of correction, the same plan was made part of the regulations, the effects have been found very beneficial. The number of prisoners has been less, the returns fewer, the means of contamination prevented, and the desire of religious reading and instruction (according to the chaplain's Report) much increased. The imposition of silence seems to be more dreaded than the tread-wheel, and no punishments appear to have been required to enforce it, beyond the deprivation of a meal.

The number of felons for trial at each quarter sessions in the present year, as compared with the former, have been as follows:

	January.	Easter.	Midsummer.	Michaelmas.
1834	- - 109	- - -	- - 81	- - 109
1835	- - 71	- - 100	- - 51	- - 77

A decrease in the proportion of prisoners under the age of 17 is also to be observed.

The Reports of January and July represent the state of health to be less favourable than usual. The other two quarters are more satisfactory on that head. The surgeon obtained an improvement in the diet for a time, which seems to have had the desired effect.

The average cost of feeding the prisoners is reported at 1 s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head per week.

In January last the Magistrates had occasion to dismiss the keeper of this prison, for neglecting to account for certain sums of money which had been paid to him as penalties on convictions. Another keeper has been appointed.

The chaplain appears to be very punctual and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and he is sanguine as to the effects produced by him on the minds of the prisoners under the silent system, with the aid of a new school-master.

Dated 20th October 1835.

(signed) Henry Potts.
Traff^d Trafford,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of CHESTER: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
148	428	317	212	-	-	73	13	107	19	1,071	113	16	67	16	164	31	16	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
317	138	30	11	11	106	20	86	—	2	208	426	22	—	355	23	6	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of Correction,

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The visiting Magistrates and George Burgess, governor.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A taskmaster, three turnkeys, a porter, watchman, schoolmaster, matron and two assistants, appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes, five work-rooms, five day-rooms, and five airing-yards for the males; three day-rooms and two airing-yards for the females. The yards for the males cannot be extended, but may be subdivided.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Fourteen quarts of oatmeal gruel, seven ounces of salt, ten pounds of potatoes, one pound of beef, seven pounds of bread, and one pint of peas; cost per head, about 1 s. 4½ d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One rug, two blankets and straw palliasses. Clothing for males, shirt, jacket, waistcoat, trousers, clogs and cap. For females, shift, bed-gown, petticoat, clogs and cap. Cost per annum about 1 l. 9 s. 8 d. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Males work at the crank and tread-mill, weave woollen, cotton and linen goods, joinery, bricksetting, masonry, coopering, shoemaking, tailoring and clogging. Females make list shoes, carriage-rugs, and boots, shirts and shifts, knit, spin, and wash for the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer 10 hours per day labour, and four hours' exercise. In winter seven hours per day labour, and two hours for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings ending September 24th,

301 l. 4 s. 7 d. Prisoners receive their portions of earnings when discharged; males, before trial, one half; convicts for imprisonment only one-sixth; females, before trial, one half; convicts, one-sixth; of which 85 l. 4 s. 1 d. has been paid to prisoners, and the remainder paid to the county treasurer.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed as far as practicable.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers and a sermon twice on Sundays. Prayers are read daily in each day-room, and in the chapel on Tuesdays and Thursdays, with a lecture. Prisoners are taught to read, and provided with Bibles by the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—There are separate wards for the sick in the hospital, which is detached from the rest of the buildings. Surgeon attends regularly three times in each week, and oftener if required.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners before trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Two, irons, attempting to escape. Other punishments, principally for talking and having tobacco.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations.—The number of offences in the gaol is in consequence of the silent system.

(signed) George Burgess, Keeper.

Schedule (B).—County of CHESTER: CHESTER CASTLE.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
110	330	98	72	32	6	7	-	22	5	126	29	5	none	none	27	5	2	none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
123	1	none	none	none	31	3	none	none	none	116	35	9	none	100	10	4	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Three magistrates, and John Dunstan, constable of the castle.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The constable, a task-master, a matron and four turnkeys. The task-master and matron are appointed by the magistrates, and the turnkeys by the constable.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Nine wards for criminals, two for debtors, seven work-shops, twelve day-rooms, twelve airing-grounds, a wash-house, a room for airing clothes by hot-water pipes.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and eight ounces of potatoes, seven pounds of bread, fourteen quarts of oatmeal gruel, one pound of beef or mutton without bone, and two ounces of salt, to those employed. The unemployed are not allowed any beef or mutton. Cost per head per week, average, 1 s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One rug, three blankets, one bolster, one straw mattress. Cost about 1 l. 17 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Weaving, joinery, masonry, bricksetting, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., and every practicable trade.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour, during the summer months, ten hours and a half per day, and three hours and a half for recreation; in the winter, seven hours and a half for labour, and four and a half for recreation.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of

the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Earnings for the year 582 l. 8 s. Prisoners allowed one-sixth part of their earnings, and the county the remainder. The amount of earnings is nominal, each prisoner being rated for his labour at 6 s. per week, without any regard to actual earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been attended to.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The Chaplain performs the regular service twice on every Sunday, and reads prayers and lectures on Wednesdays and Fridays. Bibles and Testaments and religious tracts are distributed in the gaol.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Regularly three times a week, and oftener if required. Separate hospitals are provided for the males and females.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15.—Sick and for trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Spoiling work or neglecting rules. Irons are used only in cases of mutiny, and attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

John Dunstan,
Constable of Chester Castle.

No. 11.—COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall, } AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at Bodmin, in and to wit. } for the said County, the 20th day of October, in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835, before John Hearle Tremayne, esq. chairman; Edward William Wynne Pendarves, Francis Hearle Rodd, John Ennis Vivian, Nicholas Kendall, Richard Johns, esquires; Joseph Pomery, William Molesworth, Francis Kendall, Thomas Scott Smyth, Richard G. Grylls, the younger, Francis John Hext, Thomas Grylls, clerks, and others their companions, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in and for the said County, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors committed within the said County,

THE visiting Justices of the gaol and bridewell reported as follows :

The visiting Justices have great pleasure in reporting their continued approbation of the governor's management of the gaol, which is in excellent order, and in a state of progressive improvement in regard to discipline.

The vacancy in the chaplainship, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. Boor, has been supplied by the services of the Rev. F. Kendall and the Rev. N. Kendall, who by alternate weeks of attendance have fulfilled the duties, agreeably to an arrangement to that effect with the visiting Justices.

They beg leave to direct the attention of the Bench to some of the suggestions contained in the annexed letter of the Secretary of State, which will hereafter demand the most serious and patient consideration. As this letter was received on Saturday only, it will not be expected that the visiting Justices should be prepared to enter upon its details, nor could it indeed be deemed respectful to the Bench should they attempt, on so short a consideration, to offer their opinion of its contents; at the same time, however, there are two or three points with reference to which it may be excusable in them to venture their observations.

1st. With regard to the office of chaplain. If the Bench proceed at the present sessions to the nomination of a permanent chaplain, it may be proper to bear in mind, that under the new arrangements for prison discipline, as contemplated in the letter of the Secretary of State, the chaplainship of the lunatic asylum and that of the gaol may probably be separated.

2d. The enforcement of silence and the entire separation of the prisoners (except during the hours of labour and religious worship) being conspicuous features of the new prison discipline, the visiting Justices think it their duty not to omit on the present occasion to notice an evil, though probably an unsuspected one, which is continually operating to the disturbance of the systematic discipline so desirable to be maintained throughout the gaol, and this is the frequent entrance of strangers and visitors, who so often, from mere curiosity, solicit magistrates for orders of admission. The discretionary power of denial vested in the governor and in the visiting Justices can in courtesy be rarely interposed, and more frequent admissions than can be approved of are the consequence.

3d. The Bench is aware that some trifling alterations in the fabric of the gaol have been effected, and that others in the western end, in the ward intended for the reception of female prisoners, are in progress. In consequence, however, of the receipt of the Secretary of State's letter, the visiting Justices beg leave to recommend that these alterations be suspended until after the visitation of the Government inspectors, the risk of an increased expense by a re-alteration being thereby avoided. It is satisfactory to be enabled to add, that several regulations for prison discipline, recommended in the Secretary of State's letter, have long since been introduced in the gaol by its present governor.

The governor of the gaol and bridewell reported as follows :

In conformity with the direction of the Court at the last sessions, I beg leave to state to your Worships that I have continued to maintain the silent system, which I then reported as having commenced, as a general measure throughout the criminal department of the prison; and, as far as I have been able to enforce it, I have reason to believe it has produced good effects; but I cannot conceal from your

Worships the absolute impossibility of carrying this system into full effect whilst the prisoners are permitted to congregate in their respective day-rooms, a practice I have ever considered productive of the greatest possible evil. My annual Report, I am sorry to say, shows an increased number of minor punishments, arising from the enforcement of the silent system, but in other respects I venture to hope it may be considered satisfactory.

I beg leave to subjoin the usual Return and Certificate.

A RETURN of Prisoners at present confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at Bodmin; viz.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Debtors, and those confined on civil process.	14	—	14
Convicted of felony - - - -	19	2	21
— misdemeanors - - - -	43	4	47
Charged with felony - - - -	12	3	15
— misdemeanors - - - -	5	2	7
Children - - - - -	—	—	1
GENERAL TOTAL - - - -	93	11	105

I hereby certify that the rules and regulations for the government of this prison have been complied with.

(signed) J. B. Everest.

The surgeon reported as follows :

In making my annual Report of the state of health of the prisoners during the year, I beg to state that there have been 165 cases of sickness, most of which have been exceedingly slight; that there have been two deaths, Henry Lander, who died of consumption in February, and William May, a debtor, who was ill on his admission, and died soon after. I have great pleasure in saying that the prisoners are at present free from any infectious disorder, and in a general good state of health, with the exception of two now in the infirmary; Julian, who is consumptive, and Ankorn, disease of the eyes.

(signed) J. Hearle Tremayne, Chairman.

I hereby certify that no alteration has taken place in the number of officers or servants of the gaol and bridewell, nor in their respective salaries, since the last annual Report, except as regards the chaplain, who died on the 18th of September last, since which period the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, jun. and the Rev. Francis Kendall have performed the duties of the office by alternate weeks of attendance, (and at this sessions it has been ordered that a new chaplain shall be appointed at the next sessions, and that in the mean time those gentlemen shall continue alternately to perform the duties of the office, at the same salary as was paid to the deceased chaplain); and except that Philip Corney, a messenger to the gaol, died on the 7th of July last, and that no person has been yet appointed to succeed him.

(signed) J. Hearle Tremayne, Chairman.

I certify that I have nothing to add to the above Reports.

(signed) Edward Coode,
Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of CORNWALL: Gaol and House of Correction at BODMIN.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
179	216	114	98	16	-	44	3	30	5	455	58	3	16	5	67	6	7	2

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
136	72	28	6	5	174	52	229	-	2	32	291	2	-	165	6	2	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the high sheriff, and magistracy of the county, and under the superintendence of nine visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, chaplain and surgeon, five turnkeys, one miller, one superintendent of tread-wheel, one shoemaker, one carpenter, and two matrons. The principal officers are appointed by the Magistrates of the county, at a general or adjourned sessions, and the turnkeys and other subordinate officers by the visiting Justices, at the recommendation of the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—The gaol contains seven wards (exclusive of that for debtors), each containing a distinct class, four for males, and three for females, with day-rooms, airing-yards and dormitories to each. The house of correction also contains seven wards, each containing a distinct class, and provided with the same accommodation as those in the gaol; the same cannot be extended or increased within the present walls.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The male prisoners are allowed one pound and a half of bread (made from equal proportions of wheat and barley flour) and one quart of oatmeal gruel daily; four pounds and a half of potatoes, and four pints of soup weekly. The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are allowed from half to three quarters of a pound of bread per day extra, at the discretion of the governor; the female prisoners one pound of bread, and one quart of gruel daily, and three pounds of potatoes and four pints of soup weekly; the average cost per head is about 2s. 6d. per week. N. B. Vagrants are allowed the above proportion of bread only for the first month, with the addition of gruel for the second month, after which they are allowed the full diet.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Prisoners convicted of felony are clothed in the prison dress, which consists of a woollen jacket, waistcoat

and trousers for the males, and suitable clothing for females; the cost of the former is about 7s. 9d. and of the latter about 5s. Shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, &c. are supplied when necessary, and clean shirts and shifts are furnished every week. The bedding consists of a straw mattress and three blankets to each prisoner, the cost of which is about 11s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The tread-wheel, hand-mill, breaking and sawing stones, carpentering, bricklaying, shoemaking, tailoring, &c. for the males; and washing, ironing, needlework and other suitable employment for the females.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In the summer months the prisoners labour 10 hours daily; at other seasons of the year, the hours of labour vary according to the length of days. Prisoners for trial and those not sentenced to hard labour take as much exercise in their respective airing-yards as they please.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The labour of the prisoners being applied to county purposes, their earnings are nominal, they are therefore paid a small sum at discharge, varying in amount according to behaviour and other circumstances.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service and preaches twice every Sunday, and once every Christmas day and Good Friday, with prayers only in the afternoon of those days; he also reads the lessons for the day, with a selection of prayers, every morning at nine o'clock; he visits the sick and those in solitary confinement, and is unremitting in his attendance upon prisoners under sentence of death, to whom he administers the holy Sacrament; he also frequently visits the several wards of the prisoners, and distributes amongst them from

from time to time such religious and other books as they stand in need of. A Sunday-school is established, at which a schoolmaster and one of the turnkeys regularly attend. Bibles and other religious books are placed in every ward throughout the prison.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon generally attends daily, and at all other times when his services are required; he is also punctual in his attendance at the chapel of the gaol on Sunday, and attends the general muster and inspection of the prisoners on that day. There is an infirmary, distinct from the other parts of the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The unemployed prisoners

are those for trial and those not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The punishments by solitary confinement have generally been for refusal to work, pilfering, assaults, profane swearing and other acts of insubordination. No whippings have taken place, and irons have only been used in cases of attempts to break prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) J. B. Everest, Governor.

No. 12.—COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

TO the Magistrates of the County of Cumberland, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County, at Cockermouth, on Tuesday the 20th October 1835.

FROM the Reports of the chaplain, the visiting Magistrates of the gaol, and the keeper of the house of correction at Carlisle, for the county of Cumberland, it appears that the chaplain continues to perform the duties required of him by Act of Parliament.

That prayers are read (selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England) every morning; on each Sunday the full church service is performed; and on Good Friday and Christmas-day the services appointed for those festivals are performed, immediately after which the Sacrament is administered.

That frequent visits are paid by the chaplain to the prisoners in the respective wards, when he gives a plain and familiar exposition of a short portion of Scripture.

That an ample supply of Bibles, prayer-books and reli-

gious tracts continues to be furnished to the prisoners who can read; to those who wish to be instructed in reading books are provided from a stock selected by the chaplain from the depository of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

That the greatest propriety of conduct continues to prevail among the prisoners, and their attention to their religious duties is very satisfactory.

That the general conduct and management of the prison meet the approbation of the visiting Magistrates, and that the health of the prisoners is as good as could be wished.

(signed) W. Hodgson,
Clerk of the Peace.
Fra^s Aglionby,
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of CUMBERLAND: CARLISLE Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
120	200 or more	69	95	25	1	32	9	19	9	373	43	16	8	2	49	17	2	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
98	8	5	3	2	54	5	36	—	—	40	1	4	8	125	7	1

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Gaol and house of correction for the county of Cumberland and city of Carlisle.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff, together with the Magistrates for the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper, a matron, turnkey, two task-masters and a messenger. The keeper and matron are appointed by the Magistrates; the other officers by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Thirteen classes, 13 wards, 13 day-rooms and work-rooms, and 13 airing-yards, and there is more space for building should it be required.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—To those unemployed one pound and a half of bread and four ounces of oatmeal daily; 1 s. 5 d. To those at hard labour one pound and a half of bread, four ounces of oatmeal, and one pint of small beer and two pounds of potatoes daily, and one pound of meat weekly; cost per head 2 s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One pair of clogs, 4 s. 6 d.; one pair of stockings, 2 s.; jacket, waistcoat, trousers and cap, 6 s. 3 d.; 12 s. 9 d. One bed, 6 s.; one pair of blankets, 10 s.; one coverlit, 8 s.; 1 l. 4 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill; shoemakers, tailors and carpenters are employed at their own trades occasionally, and the females in pumping water, washing, mending and sewing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours, or as long as the day-light in the different seasons of the year will admit.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The whole amount of earnings goes to the county rates; and such allowance is made to prisoners on their discharge as the visiting Justices may direct.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—He performs the service of the Church every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers are also read every morning; he likewise frequently visits the prisoners, to whom he distributes religious books and tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—He visits the prison twice every week, or oftener if necessary, and examines every prisoner before he is admitted into the interior of the prison. Separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Because 26 are debtors and 10 are untried.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Quarrelling, idleness at work, profane cursing and swearing, and not keeping silent. Absence from chapel without leave, &c., by solitary confinement only.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The rules and regulations have been observed.

(signed) John Tho^s Orridge, Governor.

No. 13.—COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

The GENERAL REPORT of the Gaol and House of Correction for Females at Ruthin, in the County of Denbigh, submitted to the Justices of the Peace of the said County, assembled in open Court, of Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, held at the County Hall in Denbigh, in and for the said County, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835.

The visiting Justices report that both prisons are clean and in good order, and that the prisoners (except in some instances) have conducted themselves well.

The tread-mill continues to afford employment for the prisoners, and water for the prisons.

The chaplain reports very favourably of the conduct of the prisoners, and in his Report of Epiphany quarter last, takes notice that the employment furnished by the tread-mill seems to be carried on with effect, and he conceives it to be in full operation. He also reports that the prison discipline is main-

tained and enforced with a proper degree of firmness, humanity and moderation.

The gaol surgeon reports that the prisoners are in good health.

The goaler and matron report that the prisoners are orderly in their conduct, with the exception of some instances of refractory behaviour, which were duly punished, under the orders of the visiting Justices.

(signed) John Heaton, Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of DENBIGH: Common Gaol and Female Prison.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
24	68	from	122	14	2	78	—	26	2	122	41	1	6	1	114	2	6	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18. †		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
33	3	—	1	—	57	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	29	3	—

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and female prison.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff and visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three; gaoler by the sheriff; turnkey and matron by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—The male prisoners are divided into six classes, rooms or wards; the female ditto into four classes: cannot be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Weekly allowance of 2 s. 6 d. paid to each prisoner.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—To each male prisoner one jacket, one pair of trousers, two shirts and one pair of clogs; bedding, two pair of blankets and one coverlit. To each female prisoner two shifts, four petticoats, two bed-gowns, four aprons and four caps; bedding, two pair of sheets, two blankets and a coverlit. Cost per head 1 l.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners are employed on the tread mills; the female prisoners in washing and mending apparel, &c. for themselves and the male prisoners.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From Lady-day to Michaelmas-day, eight hours; in the winter months, six hours.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each Class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of

the said Prison?—The male prisoners have no extra allowance for working on the tread-mill; the female prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are allowed 1 s. per week for washing and mending.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification is observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service once every Sunday, and one sermon. Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and religious tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—There are hospital rooms or wards, one for each sex; and the surgeon attends when required.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Some of the prisoners in column 15 have not been tried, and others of them have not been sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For attempting to escape, and not conforming to the rules.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Prisoners clean and healthy, and the rules generally observed.

(signed) John Jones, Gaoler.

No. 14.—COUNTY OF DERBY.

TO the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The REPORT of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, relative to the Prisons of the said County, up to Michaelmas 1835.

THE Reports of the visiting Justices, chaplain, surgeon, and governor of the county prisons, have been regularly made and submitted to the Court at each quarter sessions. They represent the prisons as being in good repair, clean and wholesome, and entirely free from any contagious or epidemic disorder; the conduct of the officers in general, satisfactory; and the behaviour of the prisoners, upon the whole, not affording much ground of complaint, with the exception of Francis Bryan, and Joseph Southwell Stokes. The former it was found necessary to punish with 24 lashes for repeated misconduct. The latter has been most insubordinate since his entry into the prison. Repeated punishment by solitary confinement on bread and water appeared to have little or no effect upon him, and at last, from his violent conduct, it was found necessary to place him under restraint in the infirmary, where he is at present.

Very good effects have already resulted, and are likely to continue, from a strict attention to the silent system.

The commitments for the year ending the 16th October 1834 were 544, and for the last year 432, showing a decrease

on the year of 112, and a decrease on the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding one of the preceding year, of 28.

There has been a considerable reduction in the expenses of the prison during the last year. The average cost of maintenance per head for the year ending at Michaelmas 1834 was 2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; the average number of prisoners 166; and for the year ending at Michaelmas 1835, 1s. 10d.; the average number of prisoners for the year 96.

The total difference in the expenditure for the year 1834 and 1835 appears to be 244 l. 16s. 6d., although an additional officer has been added to the establishment the last year, at an expense of 32 l. 17s. 3d.

The prison rules have been strictly enforced, and the classification, employment and discipline of the prisoners carefully attended to. The governor maintains excellent discipline among both the officers and inmates of the prison, and discharges his duty in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

(signed) P. Gell, Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of DERBY : Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.	4. Number of Debtors.	5. Number of Mis-demeanors.	6. Number of Felons.	7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.	9. Number of Untried Prisoners.	10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
136 25 Debtors 161	315	103 99	10 1	49 —	35 4	432 52 Debts	58 —	26 4	80 4	4 —

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5 & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.	the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
130 20 Debtors	56 33 18 11	234 43	155	3 — 251 —	6 —	220 13 —	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—High sheriff and six visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, appointed by the high sheriff; six male turnkeys, matron, female turnkey, and night-watchman, appointed by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twenty-one classes, two work-rooms, tread-mill, twenty-two day-rooms, and twenty airing-yards, which can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner is allowed one pound and a half of good wheaten bread, four ounces of oatmeal, one pound

pound of potatoes and half an ounce of salt daily. Prisoners employed as wardsmen are allowed one pound and a half of meat per week in addition to their allowance. Weekly cost per head 1 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., including the additional allowance to the sick. Seventeen prisoners have provided for themselves, amounting in the whole to 563 days' subsistence; five of the number have supported themselves during the whole period of their confinement.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing for the females consists of bed-gown, petticoat, shift, apron, cap, and a pair of clogs; and for the male prisoners a woollen jacket, trousers, two shirts, and a pair of clogs. Bedding consists of a straw pallet, one rug, two blankets and a pair of sheets. Cost of male prisoner's clothing 18 s.; that of a female, 10 s. 6 d. Cost of bedding for each prisoner, 1 l. 5 s. 4 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Working the tread-wheel, turning two hand-wheels, breaking stone, whitewashing the prison, making the prisoners' clothing, and cultivating a piece of ground within the walls of the prison. The females are employed in making, washing and repairing the linen.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners work from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening; when daylight will admit of it, being allowed two hours and a quarter daily for meals, exercise, and to attend chapel. They have two hours after leaving work in summer, and three quarters of an hour during the rest of the year.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been strictly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers (daily) to the prisoners in chapel, from the liturgy of the Church of England, and preaches two sermons on Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday, and also goes through the prison twice a week, and visits the sick and prisoners in solitary confinement; on an average he is occupied three

quarters of an hour each week day, and two hours and a half on Sunday. Every visit is regularly entered in his journal by himself, and any irregularity noticed. He has no separate apartments in the prison. The male prisoners who require instruction are taught to read; the female prisoners are taught to read by the matron, and receive instruction occasionally from ladies who visit them. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Testaments, prayer and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends the prison (daily), and enters every case of sickness in his journal, punctually, before he leaves the prison, together with any observations he may think proper. There are separate buildings provided for the sick, both male and female.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Illness and want of employment for many of those not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Two men and one boy privately whipped; ten placed in solitary confinement for behaving irreverently in chapel; sixty-nine for disorderly conduct at the tread-wheel; fifty-eight for disorderly conduct in their wards; fifty-seven disobedience of orders; thirty-three breaking the prison rules; three theft; four wilful damage; four assaults; ten insolence and disrespect; and three for refusing to work.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Of the punishments by solitary confinement: eighty-four confined once; twenty-two twice; thirteen three times; fourteen four times and upwards; one hundred and eleven less than two days; seventy-nine two days; fifty-four three days; one five days; one six days; three seven days, and two eight days. Of those confined for more than three days, three by the Court of General Quarter Sessions, and four by the visiting Justices.

The increase of punishment this year has been occasioned in consequence of the adoption of the silent discipline through the prison.

J. Sims, Governor.

No. 15.—COUNTY OF DEVON.

The ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT of the State and Condition of the Gaol and House of Correction for the said County, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales.

At the Epiphany Sessions 1835,

The visiting Justices reported, that they had visited and inspected the prisons in the last quarter, and found them perfectly clean and in good order.

That they had directed their anxious attention to the further improvement of the discipline of the prisons, and had adopted certain resolutions, with a view to prevent, as far as possible, all conversation between the prisoners, and to carry into effect as much separation as is practicable with the inadequate number of single cells at their disposal.

The impropriety of allowing the prisoners to congregate in one room during the time allotted to their meals was manifest; silence during the hours of labour had been already enforced, but the benefits resulting from this practice became much impaired by the free and uninterrupted intercourse which took place in the day-rooms. The visiting Justices had therefore resolved that the keeper should be directed to carry into effect the following resolutions among the classes of convicted felons: viz.

"That the bread should be delivered to each prisoner in the morning, at the time of unlocking, when the whole of the prisoners should be sent in succession into the yard to wash, and go from thence to the wheel, and as little time as practicable should be allowed between the time of unlocking and going to the wheel.

"When the hour of dinner arrived, the prisoners should be marched back to their cells, each of them in the way taking up his dinner, which should be placed by the cook in a convenient situation for the purpose, and he should carry his dinner to his cell, where he should remain to eat it, alone and in silence.

"At the return of the hour of labour, the prisoners should be marched from their cells, bringing back with them their dinner kettles, and depositing them at the proper place, and from thence proceeding to the wheel.

"At the close of the labour of the day, the prisoners should be conducted back to their cells and locked up for the night.

"That the turnkeys and wardsmen should preserve, as far as possible, strict silence during the whole time, taking all the care in their power to prevent communication between the prisoners, and not themselves speaking to them oftener than absolutely necessary."

The visiting Justices hoped that by strict attention to these regulations the discipline of the prisons would be very much improved; and it would be their endeavour to watch their operation with the greatest care, and to enforce in every possible way the two great principles of prison discipline—silence and separation.

At the Easter Sessions 1835,

The visiting Justices reported, that they had visited and inspected

inspected the prisons, which were in the same state of good order and cleanliness as mentioned in their former Report; and that they had great satisfaction in witnessing the progressing improvement of the discipline of the prisons under the regulations lately made by them.

At the Midsummer Sessions 1835,

The visiting Justices reported, that the prisons were in a clean and orderly state; that they had adopted a few minor improvements on the rules lately enforced, and had only to regret that the inadequacy of the prison buildings precluded the possibility of a total and effectual separation of the prisoners.

At the Michaelmas Sessions 1835,

The visiting Justices reported, that they had visited and inspected the prisons since the last quarter sessions, and that they were perfectly clean and in good order.

They had great pleasure in reporting that the rules established for separation and silence had been carried into effect, as fully as the state of the prison buildings would permit, and they had been found productive of much benefit.

Since the last quarter sessions an Act of Parliament had passed respecting the government of the prisons which contained most important provisions; among others, all rules for the government of the prisons, instead of being sanctioned as heretofore by the Judges, were required to be sent to the Secretary of State, for his approval, and all rules in force were to be annually transmitted to the Home Office for that purpose.

A power is given to the Secretary of State to appoint, not exceeding five persons, as inspectors of all prisons throughout the kingdom, who should be authorized to examine the officers, and all books and papers, and inquire into all matters concerning the prisons.

A Committee of the House of Lords, on the subject of Prison Discipline, had forwarded to the visiting Justices a copy of their valuable Report on that subject, and had adopted a series of regulations, which they had recommended to the consideration of the Magistrates; the basis of which was, that one uniform system of prison discipline should be established throughout the kingdom, and that separation and silence should be strictly enforced.

Several suggestions connected with the discipline of the prisons had been also made; the greater part of which had been already adopted and put in force in our gaol and house of correction, and the results of which had proved most beneficial.

One requisite, however, of the late Gaol Act had never been complied with by the Court of Quarter Sessions, namely, the appointment of twelve days, that is, three in each quarter, upon which the visiting Justices were required to meet at the prison to inspect the same.

This being an important regulation, the visiting Justices had to request the Court to comply with the Act of Parliament in that respect; and they had only to add, that it would be their endeavour to effect, as far as they could, every possible improvement in the discipline and management of the prisons; and they begged to close their Report with the statement of the surgeon, that the prisons were in a healthy condition.

At the same sessions the chaplain presented the following Report:

"In making my annual Report, I have to congratulate the Magistrates on the decrease of the number of prisoners in the gaol and house of correction during the year. The weekly average, taken on Sunday mornings, has been as follows: In

the gaol 86, being a decrease of 18; and in the bridewell 120, being a decrease of one. The weekly average at the sheriffs' ward has been 44, showing an increase of eight. Of the 497 prisoners admitted into the gaol between the 13th day of October 1834 and the 19th day of October 1835, 214 could read, and 158 could write; of the 676 admitted in the house of correction during the same period, 133 could read, and 123 could write: 19 of those who were ignorant when admitted have been taught to read. Although there has been one week more in this quarter than the corresponding one of last year, the number of prisoners for trial will be found to be less; there being for trial at Michaelmas sessions 1834, 61, and now 58; for trial at the Lent assizes 11, and now five. The general conduct of the prisoners at chapel, and during my visits to their cells and day-rooms, had been orderly and correct; and that a strong desire of religious and moral information has existed among many of them is evident from the fact, that they have purchased with their own monies, at the reduced prices, from grants made by the Exeter diocesan committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Bibles, 75; Prayer-books, 233; Testaments, Psalters, bound books and tracts, 261. The regulations made by the visiting Justices as to the separation of prisoners and keeping silence have been attended with the most beneficial results; and the short and severe terms of imprisonment awarded by the quarter sessions for minor offences have, I am persuaded, tended much to prevent the repetition of crime."

At the same sessions the keeper reported, that during the past quarter the conduct of the prisoners in both prisons under his charge had been, with few minor exceptions, quiet and orderly.

The system of silence had been constantly persevered in, as far as the means would admit of; but before it could be completely accomplished it would be necessary to add more servants to the establishment, particularly in the house of correction, where the prisoners were all conveyed and sentenced to hard labour; and if two more male turnkeys were added to that prison, and an additional female turnkey for the females, the expense incurred by their salaries would be more than compensated to the county by the increased means of enforcing the more rigid discipline as regards silence, &c. One of these additional turnkeys might also act as school-master to both prisons.

The solitary system was in full operation in the house of correction, and with the best effect. All the prisoners go to work as soon as they are unlocked in the morning, at eight o'clock; at twelve o'clock they take their dinners into their separate cells, where they eat them, solitary and in silence. At one o'clock they resume their work on the wheels, till five o'clock in winter and till six in the summer, when they are again locked up in separate cells for the night. It will be seen by this statement that there is no time allowed for breakfast or supper; the former being taken by the prisoners before they are unlocked in the morning, and the latter after being locked for the night, consisting of bread only.

For the short period the above mode of discipline had been adopted, he had good reason for believing that it worked well, and was highly calculated to reduce crime.

It would be seen by the statement under, that for the year from Michaelmas sessions 1834 there was a considerable decrease of commitments, as compared with the preceding year, viz. 23 in the gaol, and 40 in the house of correction.

Since the appointment of an assistant chaplain the Sunday afternoons appeared to have better spent by the prisoners, and it might be fairly hoped their morals improved, by the additional service.

STATEMENT of PRISONERS Committed, compared with those of the preceding Year.

GAOL.										
		Felons.		Misdemeanors.		Smugglers.		Game Laws.		Total.
Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834	- -	314	- -	150	- -	38	- -	11	- -	513
Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835	- -	307	- -	146	- -	20	- -	17	- -	490
						Males.		Females.		Total
Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834	- -	-	-	-	-	427	- -	76	- -	513
Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835	- -	-	-	-	-	393	- -	97	- -	490
Number of prisoners in the gaol, Michaelmas sessions, 1834						91	- -	20	- -	111
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - 1835						79	- -	17	- -	96
Highest number in the gaol at any one time since Michaelmas 1834						-	-	-	121	
Lowest - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -						-	-	-	58	

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—None of the prisoners are employed but the convicted female prisoners, who sew and wash for the prison, and a wardswoman or wardswoman in each ward.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer they work from eight till one, and from two till six o'clock: in winter from eight till twelve, and from one till four. Those not employed have unlimited exercise in their respective airing-yards.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The convicted females are employed in working for the prison, without payment, except those employed in the laundry and as wardswomen, who receive 6*d.* a week each, as do the wardsmen.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers selected from the Liturgy every day; the full service, with a sermon, twice on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday (in the morning by the chaplain, and in the afternoons by the assistant); a lecture on some part of the Church service on Thursdays; the sacrament administered every quarter; prayers read at the infirmary three times a week, and the sick visited

oftener, if required; the prisoners in solitary confinement are frequently visited; the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, prayer-books and other books of moral and religious instruction, selected from the list published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at the expense of the county; the juvenile offenders are taught to read by one of the most orderly prisoners, under the superintendence of the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays regularly, and at other times when required. An infirmary is provided for the sick, distinct from the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The male prisoners are not employed (except as wardsmen), as they are principally committed for trial; some for offences against the revenue laws, but none sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Seventy-seven in solitary confinement for minor irregularities in the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—There is one insane prisoner in confinement; Mary Hamlyn; 23; committed 23d September 1834, for arson, and found insane by a jury at the Lent assizes 1835.

34.—General Observations. —

(signed) William Cole, Gaoler.

Schedule (B.)—County of DEVON: House of Correction at EXETER.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
72	272	100	100	—	—	60	16	14	10	566	74	26	—	—	69	20	5	6

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
159	58	25	10	11	96	—	4	—	—	44	13	8	—	175	13	2	

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the county, but principally a committee of visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, deputy governor, chaplain, assistant chaplain (for Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday), surgeon, matron and female turnkey, appointed by the Magistrates; and two male turnkeys, appointed by the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—For males: eight wards, with a day-room and airing-ground to each; four rooms for picking oakum, and one for tailoring; four tread-wheels, for grinding corn. For females: four wards, with a day-room and airing-ground to each; two rooms for picking oakum. Those females who are employed in sewing remain in their respective wards. A laundry, where three females are employed in washing the prison clothing and bedding. Each day-room

day-room occupied by the cook only; the other prisoners take their meals in their cells, where they are again locked up after the day's labour is over.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Male felons and misdemeanants, twenty-two ounces of bread daily, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; one pound of bacon weekly, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; ten pounds of potatoes weekly, $3d.$; $1s. 7d.$ Female felons and misdemeanants, one pound of bread daily, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; one pound bacon weekly, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; seven pounds of potatoes weekly, $2d.$; $1s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.$ Male vagrants, twenty-two ounces of bread daily, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; ten pounds of potatoes weekly, $3d.$; $1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ Female vagrants, one pound of bread daily, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; seven pounds of potatoes weekly, $2d.$, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ —*N. B.* Vagrants who have been before committed have bread only.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The convicted felons and vagrants are clothed in a county dress; all other prisoners wear their own clothing until worn out, and are then clothed by the county: one rug, two blankets, a bed-sack and pillow, stuffed with straw, each prisoner. Expense of clothing and bedding uncertain.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The males are employed at the tread-mill, grinding corn; the females, sewing, washing and picking oakum.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, from eight till one, and from two till six; in winter, from eight till twelve, and from one till four. The prisoners have no exercise except at work on the wheel, being at all other times locked in their cells.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings for the county is very trifling, the contractor for bread having the whole benefit of the tread-mill in his contract. The prisoners employed as wardsmen, wardswomen and laundry-women, receive $6d.$ per week each, paid to them on their discharge from prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classi-

fication is observed, and silence enforced, as far as practicable.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers, selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, every day; the full service, with two sermons, on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, (by the assistant once, and once by the chaplain.) A lecture on some part of the Church service, Thursdays; the sacrament administered every quarter. The juvenile offenders are instructed by one of the prisoners under the superintendence of the chaplain. The prisoners in solitary confinement are visited frequently, and are supplied with Bibles, Testaments, Psalters and other books, selected from the list published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays regularly, and at other times when required. An hospital is provided for the sick, distant from the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Every prisoner is employed, three insane men and a debtor, confined for refractory conduct and want of sureties to keep the peace, excepted.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disorderly conduct in the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Benjamin Vinuicombe, aged 61, committed, 19th January 1819, as dangerous and insane. Jasper Pickard, aged 48, committed, 11th August 1819, as dangerous and insane. Nicholas Wadland, aged 52, committed, 22d December 1828, as dangerous and insane.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) *Wm. Cole*, Governor.

No. 16.—COUNTY OF DORSET.

AT an adjournment of the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the County of Dorset, held at Dorchester, on Saturday 7 November 1835,

THE following Report of the clerk of the Peace, founded on the several reports of the visiting Justices and of the chaplain, and upon the certificates of the keeper of the united gaol and house of correction at Dorchester, was submitted to the Justices and approved by them, in pursuance of stat. 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24:

No particular remark occurs in the above-mentioned Reports as to the health of the prisoners, or the general state of the discipline in the prison. The officers of the prison continue to do their duty to the satisfaction of the visiting Justices.

The committee, which appears by the last Report to have been appointed to frame rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect a new and more strict system of discipline, of which the enforcement of silence was the principal object, having completed the work entrusted to them, the rules and regulations so framed by them were submitted to the Justices of assize at the spring assizes in March last, and were considered with much attention and approved by them; they are now in force, and having been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of directions received from him under stat. 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, are of course subjected to his observation and correction. The dietary now established in the prison has also been transmitted to the Secretary of State, under the same direction and authority.

Some material improvements and alterations within the prison having been ordered, for the better accommodation of the persons employed in the several necessary duties,

and particularly in the cooking department, these orders have been executed to the satisfaction of the visitors.

The chaplain, in his Report, bears strong testimony to the efficacy of the new system of discipline, and particularly the enforcement of silence, as far as any judgment can be formed from the time it has been in operation; but he does not give so favourable an account of the effects of education, with a view to the diminution of crime, as it appears by a table annexed to his Report that a very large proportion of the prisoners committed to the prison in the course of the last year have attended Sunday-schools, and been able to read. A regular note has for some time been made of the degree of instruction which each prisoner has received, and the result is by no means satisfactory. The chaplain has given full satisfaction to the visitors by his attention to this and every other duty. Every attention also appears to have been paid to the cleanliness of the prison.

The new dietary now established does not appear to have had any ill effect on the health of the prisoners. Some addition to the allowance of bread was suggested by the surgeon, which was adopted soon after the first alteration.

The conduct and attention of the surgeon appears always to meet with the full approbation of the visitors.

T. Fooks,

Clerk of the Peace.

C. B. Wollaston,

Chairman of the Adjourned Sessions.

Schedule (B.)—County of Dorset : DORCHESTER Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
81	200	131	112	10	1	63	4	28	6	558	82	6	20	4	101	9	1	1

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
194	101	17	1	1	55	23	33	1	—	224	—	4	—	60	6	1	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol, sheriff's ward and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff and visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A chaplain, surgeon and a gaoler, who is also keeper of the house of correction. The inferior officers consist of a matron, clerk, five turnkeys and a miller.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are eleven classes of the males and six of the females; there are airing-yards to all the classes; there are day-rooms to all the classes, with the exception of the convicted male felons, and the hard-labour male misdemeanants convicts.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Prisoners above 14 years of age are allowed one pound and a half of wheaten bread per day, and one pint and a half of oatmeal gruel for breakfast, one pound and a half of potatoes for dinner, and one pint of oatmeal gruel for supper. Sundays they are allowed six ounces of meat and one pound of potatoes in lieu of one pound and a half of potatoes for dinner. Prisoners under 14 years of age are allowed one-fourth less throughout. Sufficient salt is allowed at all meals. The weekly cost per head is about 1 s. 10 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each prisoner has two blankets and a rug, a canvas bag stuffed with straw, and a rush mattress. The clothing is a jacket, waistcoat and trousers. They are allowed two dowlas shirts, and a pair of shoes or slippers. The cost per head is about 2 l. 12 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners convicted and sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel. The females are employed in washing, scrubbing passages, and occasionally in beating hemp. Other convicts, for whom employment can at present be found, work in the nursery garden and in the bakehouse at baking, cooking, and occasionally in the trades

of masonry and carpentering, when they are wanted in the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The hours of labour during the summer months are ten, and as many hours during the winter months as the day-light will admit of.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings is thus divided: viz. to debtors, and convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, five-sixths of their earnings, after deducting their maintenance; and to the keeper, in all cases, one-sixth of the male prisoners' earnings, and to the matron one-sixth of the female prisoners' earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—A classification to a greater extent than is required by this Act has been carried into effect, and is substantially observed, with such deviation only as has been sanctioned by the visiting Justices.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read every morning in the chapel by the chaplain, who also reads prayers and preaches once on Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday and Ascension-day. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon sees all the prisoners in custody generally twice in a week, and visits the infirmary, when necessary, daily. The infirmary for males is over the debtors' apartments, and for the females in the middle cell in the N. E. and N. W. wings, when necessary.

31.—Reasons for non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Of the 33 not employed on the 29th of September 1835, there were, debtors, 6; smugglers, 2; imprisonment for misdemeanors, 4; articles of the

the peace, 1: felons for trial, 17; misdemeanors for trial, 3. Of these the greater part cannot be trusted with employment, and no proper employment for the others can be found.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The case of whipping was for

repeated thefts. Solitary confinement is used for irregular and insubordinate conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations?—

No. 17.—COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Durham Michaelmas Sessions 1835.

THE GENERAL REPORT of the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, under 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

To the Justices assembled at the Durham Michaelmas Sessions, 19 October 1835.

Gentlemen,

IN addition to the usual Reports of the visiting Justices and chaplain of the prisons at Durham, which I am directed by the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, to bring under your notice at this season of the year, I think it right to state a very elaborate Report on the silent system as a part of prison discipline, made by Mr. Frushard, the governor of the gaol and house of correction at Durham, to the visiting Justices,

after his visit to the house of correction at Wakefield, in pursuance of an order made at your quarter sessions in January last. My present Report, therefore, comprises not only the four quarterly Reports of the visiting Justices in the present year, and the chaplain's Report to the present sessions, but also the governor's Report on the silent system, under date 2 April 1835.

COPY REPORT of the Visiting Justices at Winter Sessions, 5 January 1835.

We, the visiting Magistrates of the gaol and house of correction for the county of Durham, have to report to the Court, that we have regularly visited the prisons, and have at all times found them in a proper state of discipline and cleanliness.

The governor of the prisons having reported to us, that Joseph McLean, who was at the general quarter sessions holden for this county on the 30th June 1834, convicted of an assault, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six calendar months and to pay a fine of 10*l.* for the same, has conducted himself in an exemplary manner, and been generally

industrious and useful during his confinement, although not sentenced to labour. We beg to submit whether the prisoner may not be considered a fit object for the recommendation of the Court to the Royal mercy, agreeable to 16th clause of the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, for the remission of the said fine.

(signed) *Thos. Greenwell.*
John Fawcett.
Wm. Thos. Greenwell.
Geo. T. Fox.

COPY REPORT of the Governor of the Durham Prisons to the Visiting Justices, on the 2d April 1835.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with the order of the court of quarter sessions holden in January last, I have visited the house of correction at Wakefield, with a view to ascertain how far the system of silence there observed can be introduced into the prisons of this county, and I have to report to you, that the discipline of that prison is nearly similar to that which is reported to be practised in the state prisons of America, for which purpose the one at Wakefield is well adapted; and that if a corresponding facility is afforded by the county of Durham, I can take upon myself the responsibility of establishing an equally efficient discipline in the prisons under my charge.

In order that you may be prepared to bring the subject under the consideration of the next court of quarter sessions, I have to state for your information, that to effect this system properly, it will be necessary to build two mess-halls capable of containing 100 prisoners each when placed in three rows, which may be done in front of the felon building, where the division walls of the yards now stand; and as the day-halls can then be converted into work-rooms, the present weaving-shops may be used for cooking for the prisoners; and upon consulting Mr. Bonomi upon this subject, it appears that the cost of the alteration will be about 300*l.* If, however, it shall be thought expedient to build separate sleeping cells over the proposed halls, which it is very desirable should be done, the cost will then amount, according to Mr. Bonomi's estimate, to 800*l.* It will also be necessary to have inspection holes made into every sleeping apartment, in order that an officer may have a proper inspection during the night, without being observed from the inside. The greater part of this work, and also the division of many of the cells of the present building, may be done by prisoners.

I have annexed a diet table of the prison at Wakefield, and although, as you will perceive, it consists of a greater variety of food, it is supplied at a considerably less cost than the present diet of these prisons, averaging only 1*s.* 5*d.* per

head per week, and at Durham 2*s.* 1*d.* per week, during the last year. I attribute this difference in the expense to the flour and bread being manufactured in the prison at Wakefield, to a reduction of half a pound of bread to each prisoner, and of the milk and oatmeal daily supplied, as compared with the diet of these prisons, and partly to the price of the articles provided. I am of opinion, that if the system of silence is to be carried into effect, (which will render it necessary that the food should be cooked at one fire) that a considerable saving will be effected, both in fuel and provisions, even upon the present diet.

Should the alterations which I have pointed out as necessary to enable me to adopt the system of silence in these prisons with effect be approved of, and the Court shall be pleased to grant me two additional officers, I can confidently anticipate, from my observations at Wakefield, the most beneficial result, because, if properly conducted, it must of necessity operate as a severe punishment, and at the same time be the means of instilling more regular habits into the minds of the prisoners when discharged from their punishment, and of attaining that very desirable object, the prevention of contamination during confinement, which cannot according to the present construction of the prisons be expected.

I must here observe, that the prisoners in the house of correction at Wakefield, which is in a manufacturing district, are of a very different description to those committed to these prisons, and are generally employed in productive labour, such as linen and woollen cloth manufacture, cleaning cotton, wool, &c., and having been so employed previously to being committed, and being accustomed to observe silence to a great degree whilst at work at their usual employments, become more easily habituated to it in the prison than can be expected from the general class of prisoners committed in this county, who are mostly miners.

I am, &c.

(signed) *P. Frushard,*
Governor.

COPY REPORT of the Visiting Justices at Easter Sessions, 6 April 1835.

We, the visiting Magistrates of the gaol and house of correction, have to report that we have regularly visited those prisons, and have found them properly conducted; and that the governor having visited the prison at Wakefield, agreeable to the order of the last court of quarter sessions, and being satisfied of the benefits to be expected by following the example of that prison, immediately upon his return carried into effect the system of silence during the day, so far as the prisons of this county will allow; and we herewith submit to the consideration of the Court a Report to us upon the subject of his visit to Wakefield, and pointing out the necessary alterations required to enable him to adopt the system of silence practised in that prison with effect.

We also lay before the Court an estimate of the expense to be incurred by the proposed alterations, which has been prepared by Mr. Bonomi, the county surveyor; and after attentively considering the arrangement of the present buildings, we are of opinion that those alterations are indispensably necessary, if the system of silent discipline is introduced into these prisons; and we concur with the governor in opinion, that unless it is followed up during the night as well as during the day, no very beneficial result can be expected.

(signed) *Geo. T. Fox.*
Thos. Greenwell.
John Fawcett.
Wm. Thos. Greenwell.

COPY REPORT of the Visiting Justices at Midsummer Sessions, 29 June 1835.

We, the visiting Justices of the gaol and house of correction for the county of Durham, have to report that we have found everything satisfactorily conducted throughout the prisons during the last three months; and that they are in

a very healthy state, and do not require any further observations from us upon this occasion.

(signed) *Thos. Greenwell.*
Geo. T. Fox.
Wm. Thos. Greenwell.

COPY REPORT of the Visiting Justices to the present Michaelmas Sessions, 19 October 1835.

We have frequently visited the prisons since our last Report, and have at all times found them in a proper state.

With a view to a more strict observance of silence amongst the prisoners, we have authorized the employment of an additional assistant turnkey, since which we have visited the prisons after the hours of labour, and personally witnessed the good order and quiet demeanour of the prisoners effected in consequence of this appointment. But the governor has reported to us, that he has only the means of enforcing this conduct from the time of opening the prisons in the morning until the closing of them at night, after which time the prisoners are of necessity left to themselves, entirely without inspection, until the following morning, so that any good which may have been effected during the day is in the meantime, in a great measure, destroyed; and although he evinces every disposition to bring into practice the system of silence lately adopted in several of the best-managed prisons in this county which he has visited, he has stated to us the impossibility, as the prisons are at present constructed, of accomplishing any very material alteration in the discipline, further than causing a more orderly and quiet behaviour than hitherto observed when the prisoners were left to unrestrained communication.

That there is not an efficient control over the conduct of the prisoners by night has been demonstrated to us upon our remaining in the interior of the male prisoners' building after they were left to themselves in their bed-rooms, and has convinced us that the present system of discipline in these prisons requires considerable alteration, and imperatively calls upon us, as visiting Magistrates, to submit to the consideration of the Court the necessity of adding two other turnkeys to the present establishment, in order that the governor may be enabled to adopt measures for enforcing as proper conduct amongst the prisoners during the night as is now observed in the day time.

In furtherance of our views with respect to the discipline of these prisons, and in order that the resolutions which appear in the second Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed in the last session of Parliament, "to inquire into the present state of the several Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," may be complied with as far as possible, consistently with a due regard to economy in the public expenditure, we have to call the attention of the Court to the Report made by us at the last April sessions, wherein the building of two mess-halls, with separate sleeping cells over them, was recommended, accompanied by a plan and estimate, prepared by the county surveyor, of the cost of such buildings, and to state, that our opinions, as expressed in that Report upon the subject, have been considerably strengthened by our personal inspection of the discipline now in practice, and which we are satisfied cannot be further improved, unless the additional means which we have pointed out are afforded.

(signed) *John Fawcett.*
Thos. Greenwell.
Geo. T. Fox.

Since we have drawn up the foregoing Report we have received a communication from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, relating to the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, intituled, "An Act for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several Prisons in England and Wales, and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons in Great Britain," to which it is our duty to call the attention of the Court.

(signed) *John Fawcett.*
Geo. T. Fox.
Thomas Greenwell.

COPY REPORT of the Rev. C. G. Wheler, Chaplain of the Prisons, to the present Michaelmas Sessions, 19 October 1835.

During the year past, to the present period, the prisoners have generally been in a state of good health.

Conduct of Prisoners.—The general conduct of the prisoners is orderly and respectful, which may be attributed to the very prudent mode of discipline adopted by the governor and the visiting Magistrates.

Religious Services and Instructions.—These, I am sorry to observe, are rendered, in too many cases, ineffectual to the moral improvement of the prisoners for want of ample means of classification or separate confinement; but should the plan of general silence, day and night, be adopted, it would fully answer the purposes of separate confinement, and give religious instruction a fair chance to improve the moral conduct of the prisoners.

The regular duties of the chaplain are, prayers every morning before breakfast, with a portion of Scripture read and explained; on Saturday evening religious instructions. Sundays, morning service, with a sermon; afternoon, evening service, with a portion of Scripture read and explained. The school is daily attended by the master appointed by the magistrates, and such prisoners are taught to read and write as are desirous to be instructed.

Since October 1834, 84 prisoners have attended the school, 35 of whom could not read, and 51 could not write; 21 have learned to read, and 8 have learned to write.

Bibles, prayer-books and other religious books are provided for the use of the prisoners in each ward, and Bibles and prayer-books for the use of the chapel.

(signed) *C. G. Wheler, M. A.*
Chaplain.

The Return made by the governor of the prisons in the Form Schedule (B.), annexed to the Act, is left herewith for the use of the Magistrates, as required by the 22d section.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Dunn,*
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Durham Michaelmas Sessions, 1835.

Approved,
(signed) *J. W. Williamson,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of DURHAM: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
48	269	174	142	50	5	42	5	35	5	(a)	55	6	22	4	76	10	1	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
(b)	52	18	7	24	449	140	(c)	none	7	142	none	4	none	154	12	2	

(a) Debtors, 209; Felons and Misdemeanants, 170; Summary Convictions, 589; Total, 968.

(b) Debtors, 93; other Prisoners, 105; Total, 198.

(c) Debtors, 209; Prisoners before Trial, 170; Total, 379.

† 19.—Whether Common gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the high sheriff and Magistrates, and superintendence of four visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Ten officers; viz. the governor, appointed by the Bishop of Durham; chaplain, surgeon, taskmaster, matron, schoolmaster, two turnkeys, one assistant turnkey and a porter, all appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eleven classes, seventeen wards or divisions, three work-rooms, twenty-one day-rooms, thirteen airing-yards; can be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread, one pint of milk and four ounces of oatmeal daily. Cost per head per week 1 s. 10 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Male prisoners, woollen clothes, one cap, two shirts, four pair of stockings, four neckerchiefs, two pair of clogs; cost per head 3 l. 9 s. 6 d. per annum. Female prisoners, two bed-gowns, three petticoats, two shifts, three pair of stockings, two caps, two neckerchiefs, two aprons, two pair of cuffs, two pair of shoes; cost per head 2 l. 6 s. 3 d. per annum. Bedding: one straw mattress, one blanket and one rug the summer half year, an extra blanket the remainder of the year, for male and female prisoners; cost per head 2 l. per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill, breaking stones, making rope and door mats, teasing oakum, weaving blankets and linen, and making clogs and shoes for the use of the prisoners: females make, mend and wash the prisoners' clothes.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From Lady-

day to Michaelmas-day nine hours, from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day eight hours, when day-light permits, Saturday afternoons excepted, when the prisoners attend chapel for religious instruction. An hour allowed each day for exercise in the airing-yards for prisoners not for labour.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The prisoners employed in weaving, &c.; being principally for the use of the prisons, the amount of earnings cannot be correctly stated. Prisoners working before trial receive an allowance for their labour, but those sentenced to hard labour none. The governor and taskmaster are to receive 25 per cent. each on the net profits of articles sold, and the remaining 50 per cent. applied to the maintenance of the prisoners.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read by the chaplain every morning at seven o'clock in summer and eight o'clock in winter, after which religious instruction; he also attends on Saturday afternoons for the same purpose. Divine service is performed twice on Sundays, with a sermon in the forenoon, and religious instruction in the afternoon, and also on the great festivals. The sacrament is administered five times each year. A schoolmaster is appointed to teach the prisoners, under the direction and superintendence of the chaplain. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, prayer and other religious books by the chaplain, who spares neither time nor trouble in instructing them.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—

The surgeon is ordered, by the rules, to attend twice in the week, but attends almost daily. Separate apartments are provided for the sick, and also proper baths.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Column 15 is composed of debtors and prisoners committed for trial, and fines for assaults, &c.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement,

by whipping, or irons?—For refractory conduct and attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations,——

(signed) *P. Frushard.*

No. 18.—COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Essex Michaelmas Session, 1835.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, on the Reports of the Chaplains, and on the Certificates of the Keepers of the several Prisons in the County of Essex, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace agreeably to the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. 4, c. 64; that is to say,

County Gaol and House of Correction at CHELMSFORD, and Gaol at SPRINGFIELD.

At the present Michaelmas sessions the visitors reported, that these prisons had been regularly visited, that the officers of the prisons had conducted themselves properly, and that the behaviour of the prisoners had been generally orderly; that the prisoners sentenced or adjudged to hard labour had been employed on the tread-wheels, capstan or winch, or at the machines for hard labour, in solitude, and a few others in making and mending shoes and other necessary work about the prison. The visitors also reported that one of the prisoners in the gaol at Springfield had shown extraordinary diligence as one of the monitors employed in keeping silence amongst the prisoners of his class, and acted meritoriously in detecting and exposing a conspiracy in which a number of prisoners under sentence of transportation were engaged, who attempted to surprise and overpower the officers of the prison when in the act of locking-up the prisoners, for which services the visitors trusted the Court would recommend this prisoner to the Royal mercy, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 16.

The chaplain reported, that from the reduction in the number of prisoners during the last few months, compared with the corresponding time in former years, it certainly appeared that crime had decreased in this county, but that this perhaps was more to be attributed to the condition of the people being better than to any alteration in the system of prison discipline, for that, although there were many causes which served as inducements to crime, yet it was certain that distress and want of employment had actuated a great proportion, either directly or indirectly, to transgress the law; that it seldom happened that a man's first offence was of a very serious nature, and it might be frequently traced to idleness or to the want of some immediate necessary relief; and when a prisoner had been once convicted and been confined, even for a short time, in gaol, he generally became so contaminated and so careless of his reputation that he soon was guilty of crimes which required the severest sentence perhaps that the legislature could inflict; that hence arose the usefulness of summary punishment, and the necessity of the strictest classification, not only after but before trial; that prisoners should certainly be separated before trial by confining each in a separate apartment, so that they could not communicate together. That under the present system from 20 to 30 are sometimes confined in the same yard, of all ages, and for all kinds and degrees of crime, and that it is certain they instruct each other in vice; that they converse as to their former exploits, and as to the best modes of perpetrating crime and escaping detection; that much advantage might be derived perhaps from the plan of keeping silence in the prison, but that it was much to be questioned whether it could ever be put perfectly into execution; that it certainly could not be rendered effective by placing prisoners as monitors over other prisoners; that men will seldom be untrue to their own body, and will defend, as

much as possible, their fellow-prisoners; that the only means by which silence would be likely to be produced would be to have an increase of officers, who should act as sentinels, be constantly on duty in the buildings or yards, and be responsible to the governor for their conduct, and be immediately dismissed if they allowed any communication to be carried on between the prisoners; and that to carry this plan more fully into execution no prisoner should be allowed to leave his yard upon any pretence whatever; that much evil certainly arose from allowing convicts to work about the prison, for although they might be men of comparatively good character they would ever be ready to assist those who were in closer confinement than themselves, and thus communication would ever be carried on; that all work to be done in the prison should be performed by subordinate officers, and strict attention should be paid to the integrity and general character of those employed; neither should those tradesmen who serve the prisoners with goods ever be allowed to pass the gate at the porter's lodge; that it was certain that into almost all prisons improper articles were sometimes introduced, and improper communications were made, and it was only by keeping the prisoners closely confined, and by stopping all intercourse from without the gaol, and by having officers of the strictest integrity, that this evil could be checked; that still, after every precaution had been taken, it was much to be doubted whether any system of prison discipline could be rendered so perfect as to produce that moral improvement which some so warmly anticipate; that it was true there were exceptions, and that there were instances of those who had been in confinement becoming useful members of society, but, speaking generally, those who had been in prison for any time, were the period ever so short, returned home more vitiated, more hardened, and more instructed in crime; that it was only by encouraging the industrious and honest, and rendering their condition better, and by constantly and uniformly punishing the guilty, that vice was likely to be checked; that upon every conviction of a first offence the sentence should be short, decided and severe, and that for the second offence it too often happened that anything short of transportation proved to be useless, and that punishment must be made uniform and certain to be rendered effective, and thus would it become more salutary to the convicted offender, and would be more likely to deter others from the commission of crime.

HALSTED House of Correction.

The visitors reported, that they had visited this house of correction as by law required; that the rules and regulations of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, were duly observed; that the prisoners committed to hard labour had been employed on the tread-wheels or at the hard-labour engines, agreeable to their respective sentences; and that the conduct of the prisoners had been generally proper.

The chaplain reported, that he had but little matter to lay before the Court different from the reports of former years; that the only alteration in the discipline of the prison was the

the introduction of the silent system, which appeared to produce the most salutary effects, inasmuch as it imparted to the bridewell the appearance of its being more like a place of punishment, deprived the prisoners of one of the chief means of forgetting their offences by conversation with their fellow-prisoners, and might eventually lead to habits of consideration equally important to their present and future well-being; that since the last Report the prisoners had regularly attended prayers in the chapel, and the performance of divine service on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and that from their general behaviour at those times the chaplain hoped that such attendance was not without its usefulness in impressing their minds with a due sense of their situation as offenders against the laws of God and man; that the prison had been inspected from time to time, when moral and religious instruction had been conveyed to the prisoners, and such books had been distributed as appeared likely to be beneficial; that during the times of inspection every part of the prison had been uniformly found in a state of neatness and cleanliness, and such order had been preserved as was necessary in a place of confinement intended rather for the reformation and amendment of the offender than merely for his punishment. The chaplain also reported that there was one fact connected with this house of correction which he could not state without the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, viz. that the number of commitments during the past year had been less by more than 100 than during the year ending Michaelmas 1834, as the knowledge of such a fact induced to the conclusion either that our gaols and houses of correction had produced a wholesome dread of being confined within their walls, or that the morals of the people were progressively, although slowly and gradually, becoming better; and that, in the execution of his duty, the chaplain had found the keeper, matron and other officers ready to offer their services upon every occasion; and that, upon the whole, the manner in which the prison seemed to be conducted was highly satisfactory, and deserving of commendation.

NEWPORT House of Correction.

The visitors reported, that they had inspected this prison and found everything in proper order, and that no circumstance struck them as necessary to be observed upon; that on such inspection they found only two prisoners, viz., one for an assault, and the other for want of sureties; and that, in compliance with the order made at the last general quarter sessions for the county, they begged leave to recommend the Rev. Edward Gould Monk, vicar of Newport, as a proper person to officiate as chaplain to this prison, he having signified his readiness to perform the statutable duty.

COLCHESTER House of Correction.

The visitors reported, that they had inspected the accounts of the expenditure of this house of correction for the quarter ending at Michaelmas, and that the governor's expenses for salaries for himself and the different officers of the establishment, and the subsistence of the prisoners, with various incidental expenses, amounted to 114*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*; that they had the satisfaction to state that since the present house of correction had been finished the number of offenders committed for summary punishment had materially decreased, and that for several days there was not one

prisoner in the prison, and that there were at the time of making their Report only three males and one female prisoner in the house.

The chaplain reported, that he had great reason to be satisfied with the orderly and attentive conduct of the prisoners under his charge during the last year at his public ministrations in the chapel, and that his advice in private had also been apparently well received, and, as he trusts, might, through the blessing of Divine Providence, have proved beneficial; and that he had met with the most ready assistance in the discharge of his duty from the officers of the establishment.

ILFORD House of Correction.

The visitors reported, that the expenses of this house of correction during the last quarter, including the salaries of all the officers, the bills of the several tradesmen, and the diet of 105 prisoners, amounted to the sum of 189*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.*; that the prison had been conducted with its usual order and regularity, and that due attention had been given to the rules prescribed by the statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

The chaplain reported, that he felt much pleasure in being able to testify to the uniform good order and discipline that had been maintained among the prisoners, and to mention the ready support he had met with from Mr. Miller, the keeper of the prison, in forwarding his wishes respecting the employment of their vacant hours in reading or in instruction, which the chaplain was induced to notice, from a feeling of its great importance as far as regarded the moral improvement of the prisoners; that the majority of the prisoners confined during the last year had been able to read, and appeared by no means deficient in a knowledge of their duty; that the instruction derived from proper books might be the means of inducing many such characters to consider more seriously their condition, and to improve the opportunities afforded by reflection; that the active co-operation of the officers more immediately connected with the prisoners must always prove of great assistance to the admonitions of the chaplain, and the furtherance of such an object; that the benefits likely to be derived from the silent system were very great; that it made the gaol a greater object of terror to offenders, and prevented much of the evil that arose from the association with other prisoners, and consequently the good instructions they received were less likely to be effaced by the evil suggestions of their companions; that it was much to be regretted that solitary punishment could not be more adopted; that with youthful offenders it seemed to be most beneficial, for that their time might be profitably employed in learning; that it was impossible to rely on professions of sorrow and promises of amendment, but that it might be hoped that those means of improvement, which God had blessed in this country, would not fail in their good effects on the most hardened sinner, and that the blessing of an established Church would be felt as well in our gaols as in the country at large.

The keepers of the several prisons before mentioned respectively certified that the rules laid down for the government of such prisons had been complied with.

(signed) J. Martin Leake,
Chairman.

Chelmsford, 24 October 1835.

Schedule (B.)—County of ESSEX: Gaol and House of Correction at CHELMSFORD.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
85	291	45	34	19	—	1	7	—	7	248	—	3	1	11	1	13	—	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
58	1	—	—	1	6	2	7	—	—	7	—	One above ground.	—	Not to be correctly ascertained.	9	—	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction, consolidated.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff of the county and nine visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The governor, appointed by the high sheriff for the gaol department, and by the court of quarter sessions for the house of correction; two male turnkeys, one matron and schoolmistress, one female turnkey and two watchmen, also appointed by the court of quarter sessions, making seven in number.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve divisions, containing twelve day-rooms and twelve airing-yards, which can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of good wheaten bread and two ounces of oatmeal per day to all prisoners in the gaol department, except such debtors and prisoners committed for trial who are able to maintain themselves; weekly cost variable, according to the prices of flour and oatmeal, and the average during the last year about 1 s. 9 d. per week per head; and the same allowance to convicted prisoners in the house of correction department, where females only are confined.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Prisoners for trial wear their own clothes, convicted prisoners wear a coarse dress, and straw beds are provided, with blankets and rugs; cost per head about 1 l. 10 s. per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Washing for prisoners, &c., and turning a winch-machine.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour in the house of correction department are governed

by the length of the day, commencing half an hour after unlocking in the morning, and closing half an hour before locking-up in the evening, deducting two hours for meal times, prayers and teaching, and the half hours at the beginning and end of the day are for exercise. In the gaol department hours of exercise all day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings not to be ascertained, the prisoners having no allowance for the work, and the profits, if any, are appropriated to the county fund, and no part is given to the prisoners or officers.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has not yet been fully observed, the prison not containing a sufficient number of divisions. A new prison is erected, and which remedies this defect as regards male prisoners.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers, selected from the Liturgy, every morning; reads portions of Scripture to the prisoners when assembled for instruction, and performs the morning and evening service of the Church of England, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; he administers the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; he frequently visits every room and cell in the prison, and prisoners in solitary confinement. The matron, as schoolmistress, attends to instruct the prisoners, and they are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily, and separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference

ference to Column 15?—In the gaol department no employment is provided, except for those acting as wardsmen and wardswomen. In the house of correction department prisoners incapable of working.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—In solitary confinement for disobedience of the rules of the prison; by whipping, none; by irons, for breaking and escaping from the prison, none.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations?—None.

(signed) Thomas C. Neale,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of ESSEX: Convict Gaol, SPRINGFIELD.

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.		6.	7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*			
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.			
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
229	320	215	143	-	-	67	-	76	-	1,171	90	-	53	-	132	-	11	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
302	29	18	7	7	62	18	63	—	2	93	—	2	569	29	3

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A public and common gaol for criminals, of every description, and vagrants.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff of the county and nine visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Eleven. The governor, appointed by the sheriff. Four turnkeys, a porter and a baker, appointed by the court of quarter session. A miller, a master shoemaker and two watchmen, appointed by the visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Fourteen divisions, fourteen day-rooms, fourteen airing-yards, two reception cells, eight store-rooms, a bakehouse, a cook-house and bath-house, an infirmary and a lazaretto, with an airing-yard to each, and a building erected for the reception of vagrants, consisting of four rooms and an airing-yard, which will conveniently hold forty-eight prisoners.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread, made from flour with the coarse bran only taken out, which is ground and manufactured in the prison, two ounces of oatmeal, made into gruel, for breakfast, and one ounce and a half for dinner, or one ounce and a half of rice instead of gruel. Prisoners at hard labour have an extra allowance of four ounces of bread and two ounces of cheese. Prisoners who have been more than three months in prison have two ounces of meat, made into soup, with peas, three times a week, in lieu of the gruel or rice, for dinner. Prisoners before trial, and such as are convicted of misde-

meanors, not sentenced to hard labour, are allowed to subsist themselves if they are capable of doing so, but are not allowed to expend more than 8 s. per week. Such smugglers as are imprisoned for non-payment of penalties, and are not sentenced to any term of imprisonment, are allowed to subsist themselves, or are subsisted by an allowance of 6 d. per day, usually allowed by the Board of Customs. The total cost for subsistence, including the baker's wages, 52 l.; allowance to prisoners, &c. for cooking, 12 l. 2 s.; coals, 13 l. 17 s.; wood, 6 l.; and extra allowance ordered by the surgeon, 50 l. 10 s. 5 d., is 1,048 l. 5 s. 9 ½ d. ÷ 95,803, the total number of rations issued in the year = 23/4 ¾, say 3 d. per diem, or 1 s. 9 d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—Each prisoner has a coarse woollen dress, a striped linen shirt, a straw bed, two blankets and a rug; cost per head about 1 l. 10 s. per annum, the total cost for the year being 331 l. 1 s. 7 ½ d. = 81,927, the rations issued to persons supplied with clothing.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Eight tread-wheels, one pump, worked by two cranks, two capstans, one of Hase's patent machines, and three of Richmond's, for hard labour in solitary confinement. Some of the prisoners are employed to make and mend shoes, others to mend the clothing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Not exceeding ten hours per day in summer, nor less than six in winter, according to the length of the day, commencing half an hour after unlocking in the morning, and ceasing half an hour before locking-up in the evening, allowing two hours for meal-times, prayers and school; the half hours at the beginning

gining and end of the day being for washing, combing, making beds, &c.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Paid yardsmen, nurses, &c., on discharge from prison, at the rate of 1 s. per week, 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, by order of the visiting Magistrates.

	£.	s.	d.
Profit by mill account - - -	26	11	9
— on shoemaking account - - -	41	13	5
	68	5	2

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has been observed.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain, or in his unavoidable absence, the schoolmaster, reads prayers, selected from the Liturgy, of the morning; reads portions of Scripture to the prisoners when assembled for instruction. The chaplain performs the morning and evening service of the Church of England, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; he frequently visits every room and cell in the prison, and prisoners in solitary confinement. The schoolmaster attends daily to

instruct the prisoners, and they are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon generally attends every day, and oftener if necessary. Two separate buildings are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Fifty-three prisoners for trial, one acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity, and three sick; six smugglers, not committed to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—By solitary confinement in their own sleeping cells, or in a refractory cell, for refusing to work, disobedience of orders, robbing their fellow-prisoners, assaults, swearing, using indecent language, making loud noises, irreverent behaviour in chapel, destroying county stores and disorderly conduct. In irons, for attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One; George Risbey, 43 years of age, murder; committed 7th August 1834; unknown. Waiting for orders of removal. The prisoner is not now insane, but renders himself useful in cleaning the prison, &c.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) Thomas C. Neale,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of ESSEX: HALSTED House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
35	139	26 18	- -	17 -	1 -	259	16 -	2 -	16 -	2 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
50	52	34	16	16	10	4	4	-	-	1	8	3	-	30	4	-	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the court of quarter session, and superintendence of two visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, one turnkey and one matron, appointed by the court of quarter session.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the

same can be extended or increased?—Eight classes of prisoners, thirty-five wards, five work or day-rooms and eight airing-yards; can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and three quarters of bread and two ounces of cheese per day to all prisoners convicted and sentenced to hard labour; prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are allowed one pound and a half of bread per day; and two ounces of oatmeal to all prisoners, with sufficient salt, made into a quart of gruel. Cost variable, according

cording to the price of flour... The average cost for the last year has been about 2 s. 6 d. per head per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Prisoners wear their own clothes, are allowed shirts, stockings, shoes, and others when wanted, and for bedding, a straw bed, two blankets and a rug; cost per head about 7 s. 6 d. per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Two tread-wheels and two hard-labour machines for male prisoners; the female prisoners mend and wash shirts.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Not exceeding ten hours in the summer nor less than six in winter, according to the length of the day, commencing half an hour after unlocking in the morning, and ceasing half an hour before locking-up in the evening, allowing two hours for meal-times and prayers; the half hours at the beginning and end of the day are for washing, combing and making beds, &c.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are

supplied with Bibles and other books?—The Chaplain, or in his unavoidable absence he always appoints one to read prayers, selected from the Liturgy, every morning; reads a portion of the Scriptures to the prisoners. The chaplain performs the morning and evening service of the Church of England, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday. He frequently visits every room and cell in the prison, and prisoners in solitary confinement, and they are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—As occasion may require the surgeon attends frequently; there are separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15.—One for trial next quarter session, two for want of sureties to keep the peace, and one for examination.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Only in pursuance to their sentence, or their refractory behaviour and attempting to break prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) George Wright.

Schedule (B.)—County of Essex: NEWPORT House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
6	45	7 2	— —	2 —	— —	58	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.
15	9 1 — —	not any not any	2	not any not any not any not any	not any not any	4 2 not any

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The visiting Magistrates and John Mead, keeper.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Visitors, surgeon and keeper, all appointed by the court of quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Two divisions; two work

and day-rooms; two airing-yards; the same may be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half bread and three pints of oatmeal gruel per day. Cost according to the price of bread.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—No regular dresses are provided for the prisoners, but occasionally by order of the visiting Magistrates. The cost per head is trifling; not known.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?
—Not any.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—No labour.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Not any.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Yes.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—There is no chaplain; no provision for instruction; but prisoners are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends twice a week, and sometimes oftener; no separate buildings or apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No work can be gotten.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—None so punished.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations?—Not any.

(signed) John Mead, Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of ESSEX: COLCHESTER House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834.								
		Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
44	60	— 3	— —	1 2	— —	107	1 2	— —	1 2	— —

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once.						
	Twice.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	Solitary Cells.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	
	Three times.			In Irons.	Apartments below Ground.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	
	Four and more.			Solitary Confinement.		Deaths.	
				Other Punishments.			
16	— — 1 —	3 —	—	— — — —	— —	5 3 —	

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, and under the superintendence of five visiting Magistrates, appointed at quarter session.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three; governor, turnkey and matron, appointed by the court of quarter session.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Forty-four sleeping-rooms, six day-rooms, ten airing-yards; capable of extension, if required.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread and three pints of gruel per day; hard labour men, quarter of a pound of bread and two ounces of cheese; average weekly cost 1s. 10d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per

head?—A supply of clothing was obtained from Springfield gaol, &c., which is still in use.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel and pump.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Not exceeding ten hours in summer, nor less than six in winter, according to the length of the day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Yes.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service every morning, and twice on the Sunday. Prisoners supplied with Bibles and other moral books, under direction of the chaplain.

30.—Attendance

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—A surgeon attends frequently, and always when required. Two separate infirmaries for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No means applicable to employment, except as above stated.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—No irons used; no punishment inflicted during the year.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner.

34.—General Observations?—This prison is newly erected, and every convenience at present for the number of prisoners.

(signed) William P. Smith,
Governor.

Schedule (B).—County of ESSEX: ILFORD House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.	4. Number of Debtors.	5. Number of Mis-demeanors.	6. Number of Felons.	7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.	9. Number of Untried Prisoners.	10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
48	60	47 21	none none	12 2	7 -	320	7 -	12 2	19 2	none none

N ot:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.	the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9 and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
48	69 43 31 17	(a) (b)	(c)	none none 6 none	none none none	71 3 none	

(a) Tread-wheels, hand-machine and picking oakum.

(b) None; but kept in separate yards.

(c) Those for trial and bail.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Visiting and county Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Four; by quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten wards, male and female; infirmary; five day-rooms, that can, if required, be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Those at hard labour one pound and three quarters of bread, with four ounces of cheese and one quart of gruel; others, not so employed, one pound and a half of bread and one quart of gruel; the cost near 3½ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, waistcoat, trousers and cap; cost 15 s. Bedding, straw in bag; pillow, same; two or more blankets, one rug; cost 1 l. 5 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Two wheels, one machine; picking oakum for those that are not fit for other labour.

31.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in summer, and in proportion as the days decrease; no other labour but force-pump for those that are not for hard labour.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Yes, in every instance.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Sunday, morning and evening service, with one sermon; prayers on all the other days of the week, Christmas-day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday; the Sacrament administered when required, with occasional catechism; Bibles, prayer and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attends four or five times in the week, and oftener, if required. Two infirmaries for the sick, male and female.

G 3

31.—Reasons

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Those for trial and for want of sureties.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Improper behaviour in chapel, insolence and striking other prisoners.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed?

How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The silence system most rigidly enforced. Prisoners generally orderly and attentive at chapel. The chaplain appoints a prisoner as school-master two hours a day.

(signed) Luke Miller,
Keeper.

No. 19.—COUNTY OF FLINT.

To the Right Honourable His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL REPORT of the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Mold, in and for the County of Flint, on Thursday the 22d of October 1835, pursuant to the Act of the 4th of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, c. 64, s. 24.

SOME further improvements have been made in the gaol of Flint since the last General Report of the Justices assembled at the quarter sessions, held at Mold, on the 16th of October 1834.

And from the Reports of the visiting Magistrates, the gaol appears to be extremely well conducted, and the duties

of the chaplain regularly performed on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every week.

All which is humbly submitted to His Majesty's Honourable House of Parliament.

(signed) C. B. Clough,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of FLINT: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	50	16	—	6	1	6	—	2	1	71	8	1	—	—	8	1	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
18	2	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff and county Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three; gaoler, appointed by the sheriff; matron, by the Magistrates; and turnkey, by the gaoler, subject to the Magistrates' approval.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes, wards and divisions, five; work-room, one; airing-yards, five; capable of extension.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Bread, potatoes, oatmeal, milk and salt, 3 s. worth to each prisoner weekly.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One rug, two blankets to each bed; cost about 20 s. Each prisoner allowed the use of a jacket and trousers and a pair of clogs, worth, when new, 21 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Bruising copper dross for road materials.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight hours per day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The profits arising from the prisoners' labour are very trifling; the first cost of the materials being nearly equal to the sum obtained for it when broken; what profit is realized is paid over to the fund for the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act is observed as fully as the construction of gaol furnishes the means; and considerable alterations for that purpose have recently been made.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers read three times a week; preaching on Sunday; Bibles, Testaments and tracts supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Once a week, and oftener if required. No separate apartment for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners committed for want of sureties and prisoners before trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience to the rules of the prison, refusing to work, negligence in work and repeated instances of refractory conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General observations.—

(signed) *Edward Prichard,*
Gaoler.

No. 20.—COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the Town of Swansea, in and for the said County, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, before John Nicholl, John Bruce Bruce, esquires, and others their associates, His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other offences done and committed in the said County.

THE GENERAL REPORT of John Wood, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said County, of the State and Condition of the several Prisons in the said County, to the Justices assembled at the said Sessions.

THE visiting Justices of the gaol and house of correction at Cardiff report the said prison to be in good order; that the tread-wheel is regularly at work, and the silent system attended to during the hours of labour thereon; that the officers continue to deserve their good opinion, and that it will be expedient, as soon as the directions of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Act for regulation of prisons, are received, to make the alterations necessary for complying therewith.

The chaplain of the said prison reports, that he has adopted a limited course of elementary instruction in reading among such of the prisoners who are committed for trial as were unable to read, (the other prisoners being engaged in labour), their fellow-prisoners readily assisting in the undertaking. Bibles, Common Prayer-books, religious tracts, and books of moral instruction had been supplied for the use of the prisoners. Divine service has been regularly performed on Sundays and Wednesdays (such service being in the Welsh language every third Sunday). He further reports the attention and decorum of the prisoners while attending divine service to have been very satisfactory, and the exemplary conduct of the governor

and all the subordinate officers entitled to every commendation.

The visiting Justices of the house of correction at Swansea report, that the rules of the prison have been duly observed, and that the prison is in tolerable repair.

The chaplain of the said prison reports the conduct of the prisoners, with few exceptions, to have been orderly and satisfactory; that due attention has been paid to their moral and spiritual condition; that they are supplied with Bibles and Testaments, and other religious publications, and seem thankful for such advantages, and attend to the improvement of their minds.

The keepers of the several prisons report the rules and regulations for the government thereof to have been strictly adhered to.

The rules now in force for the government of each prison, as also Schedule (B.) relating to each prison, are annexed.

(signed) *Wood,*
Clerk of the Peace.

(signed) *J. Nicholl,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of GLAMORGAN: CARDIFF Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
D. 12 C. 31	80	47	46	17	—	9	1	13	6	C. 147 D. 46	14	5	8	2	20	6	2	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
C. 31 D. 19	15	3	1	—	74	35	38	—	—	17	—	2	none	38	5	1	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the high sheriff and Magistrates of county and superintendence of ten visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Five; the governor, appointed by the sheriff; and three turnkeys and a matron, appointed by the governor, subject to the approval of the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve classes, two work-rooms, twelve day-rooms and twelve airing-yards, which can be extended or increased, if necessary.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner has one pound and a half of bread, one pound of potatoes and a quarter of a pound of oatmeal per day, and a quarter of a pound of salt per week; weekly cost 2 s. 0 ¼ d. Prisoners at hard labour have a pint of soup each; extra weekly cost 2 ¾ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each prisoner has a complete suit of clothes, a mattress, two blankets and a rug, with an extra blanket in winter; cost about 2 l. 10 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel labour for pumping water, carpenters', masons' and shoemaker's work, cleaning and whitewashing the prison; making, mending and washing prisoners' clothes.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours' labour during the summer months, and six in winter; the exercise for untried prisoners is from half-past six o'clock in the morning to sun-set in summer, and from sun-rise to sun-set in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings go to the county rate, and the prisoners have an allowance on their discharge.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service twice in the week; the preaching of a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; continual conversations and exhortations; the distribution of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Twice in the week, and oftener if required; three sick wards; one for debtors and one each for the male and female prisoners; also a separate apartment.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners committed for trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Six in solitary confinement, by sentence of the court of quarter sessions; eleven others for disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.

(signed) John Wood,
Keeper of the Gaol.

Schedule (B).—County of GLAMORGAN: SWANSEA House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
30	60	175	131	-	-	68	20	34	9	131	57	19	45	10	95	28	7	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

# 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
47	28	6	4	4	40	73	18	-	2	13	-	4	-	39	6	-	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the county and superintendence of a committee of fifteen visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three; viz., governor, turnkey and matron, appointed by the quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, eight wards, five day-rooms and six airing-yards; they cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of bread, seven pounds of potatoes, one pound and three quarters of oat-meal and a quarter of a pound of salt, weekly allowance for each prisoner; cost per head 1 s. 11 d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each male prisoner is allowed a jacket, trousers, waistcoat, cap, shirt and clogs; cost per head 1 l. 12 s. 6 d. Each female, jacket, petticoat, shift and clogs; cost per head 19 s. Every prisoner is allowed straw mattress, blanket, two sheets and a coverlid; cost per head 1 l. 4 s. 9 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Not exceeding ten hours every day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what pro-

portion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Nil.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service is performed here on Sunday, and prayers read on Wednesday and Friday. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—There is an infirmary for the male and another for the female prisoners. The surgeon has no apartments in the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Committed for further examination.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience of the rules of the prison and attempting escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Nil.

34.—General Observations?—

(signed) William Cox,
Governor.

hour, from the locking-up at night to bell-ringing in the morning, alternately. These officers are appointed by the governor, who is answerable to the Magistrates for their good conduct.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are eleven classes or divisions of prisoners: viz. 1st class, male felons charged with capital offences and old offenders; 2d class, males charged with simple felony; 3d class, juvenile offenders charged with felony; 4th class, females charged with felony; 5th class, King's evidence; 6th class, prisoners under sentence of death; 7th class, male fines charged with misdemeanors, want of sureties, convicted misdemeanors, detained for pecuniary penalties unsatisfied, and prisoners brought up from the houses of correction to appear at the quarter sessions; 8th class, female fines charged as male fines; 9th class, male debtors in the common ward; 10th class, male debtors in the irregular ward—see Rule 1, page 49, Book of Rules; 11th class, female debtors. There is a day-room or kitchen and airing-yard attached to each of the said classes except to the class No. 6, viz. prisoners under sentence of death, who are confined in cells appropriated for that purpose, and allowed to walk for air and exercise upon the leads adjoining. The classes cannot be increased without additional buildings.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Every prisoner on county allowance receives one pound and half of good household bread per day and one penny in money, and so much coals is allowed to each ward as is sufficient to cook the victuals of the prisoners confined therein, and to preserve them from cold in the winter season; and those who are employed in work receive one-half of the estimated value of their earnings in addition to the above allowance, or they may receive the whole of their earnings by relinquishing the county allowance. They may also expend their earnings, together with any money they may otherwise possess, in the purchase of any articles of food. They may also receive any such articles from their friends. The weekly cost per head depends upon the price of wheat. The last quarter the pound and a half of bread cost $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., so that the cost per head would be about 1 s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week for each person.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Their dress consists of a jacket, waistcoat, a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, a pair of wood-sole shoes, a day-cap and a night-cap, a flannel shirt in winter and a linen shirt in summer. The shirts, caps and stockings are washed at the expense of the county, and delivered to the prisoners clean every week; but if a prisoner is provided with decent clothing, and having a change, he is allowed to wear his own clothes and linen, which is washed for him at the expense of the county. A dress of this description costs the county about 26 s. The bedding consists of a straw mat, a hair mattress, two sheets, two blankets, and a rug or coverlid. The sheets are given out clean once a month. The cost of bed and bedding amounts to about 50 s., which will last for a great many years.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The prisoners are not employed before trial, unless at their own request, as constables or whitewashing and keeping their several classes and divisions clean. Indeed it is found that prisoners before trial are very much indisposed to work, and it has been ever held by the Magistrates of this county making the rules, and by the Judges who confirmed them, that it is unlawful to enforce labour or employment of any kind on prisoners charged only on suspicion of offences, or even to withhold any share of their constituted allowance for disobedience.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—All prisoners, except those under sentence of death, are allowed to walk

for air and exercise in the airing-yards of their respective classes from morning until evening, and those who are employed as constables or wardsmen work about eight hours in summer and five hours in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Debtors receive the whole amount of their earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed according to the rules of the prison, except the removal of the supernumerary debtors from their class to sleep in the late female debtors' large rooms, and the female felons in the female fines' large rooms, and penitentiary prisoners to sleep on the gaol side, when those divisions are crowded after the assizes or sessions.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and also reads prayers every Wednesday and Friday mornings at regulated hours. He also distributes books of moral and religious instruction at the county cost, at his discretion, amongst those persons whom he shall judge likely to be benefited thereby. All prisoners who are in health are obliged to attend chapel. Prayers are read the mornings the chaplain does not attend by the governor or his clerk.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends to examine every prisoner as soon as they are brought into the gaol (except debtors), he also attends immediately on receiving a notice from the governor that any prisoner is ill. He visits the patients in the sick ward once or twice a day, or oftener if necessary, and generally twice a week sees every prisoner in the gaol. There are hospitals for the sick, male and female, a convalescent room, a foul or infectious ward, and eight reception rooms.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Reasons for non-employment of prisoners—see Column 25.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disobedience of the rules and regulations and the lawful orders of the governor or other officers.—*N. B.* No irons used in this prison as a punishment or otherwise, except in cases of very refractory conduct or attempts to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—There has been only one insane prisoner during the past year; Benjamin Ireland Nind, aged 32; committed for want of sureties, and ordered by the court, at Epiphany sessions 1835, to be imprisoned two years, unless in the meantime he finds sureties, and enter into recognizance, himself in 100 l. and two sufficient sureties in 50 l. each, to keep the peace towards the Right hon. Lord Segrave. He was in confinement 231 days, and was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Gloucester on the 24th August, where he now is; he was before in the Asylum as a lunatic; it is not known how long he has been insane.

34.—General Observations?—*N. B.* Convicted misdemeanors are sent either to the penitentiary house or to one of the houses of correction.

(signed) Thomas Cunningham,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of GLOUCESTER: NORTHLEACH Prison.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
54	(a)	47	46	1	—	27	5	11	2	387	11	2	28	5	33	6	6	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			the second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.	
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.				
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.
54	25	12	7	2	33	2	6	1	-	10	-	1	-	4	1	1

(a) Not more than one prisoner ever sleeps in one cell.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction or bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace for the county and the superintendence of two visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, one officer, a matron and a miller, who are appointed by the court of quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are five classes or divisions of prisoners, twenty-five work-rooms or day-rooms, two large day-rooms, viz. one for male offenders committed for want of sureties and misdemeanors, and the other for female prisoners, and airing-yards for each class of offenders. The classes cannot be increased, with due regard to separation.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Every prisoner on county allowance receives one pound and a half of good household bread per day, and every morning for breakfast one quart of oatmeal gruel; and when employed in a course of labour, Monday and Friday, one quart of pea soup, with a leg or shin of beef boiled with it; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, two pounds of potatoes and one quarter of an ounce of salt; Wednesday, a quart of soup, made with oatmeal, rice, &c. The weekly cost per head depends upon the price of bread and other articles consumed; the last quarter the pound and a half of bread cost 2d., and the other articles about 1d. per day, so that the cost per week would be about 1s. 9d. per head.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The dress of the prisoners consists of a jacket, waistcoat, a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, a pair of wood-sole shoes, a cap and a linen shirt. The shirt and stockings are washed at the expense of the county, and delivered to the prisoners clean every week; but if a prisoner is provided with decent clothing, and having a change, he is allowed to wear his own clothes; his linen is also washed for him. A

dress of this description costs the county about 44s. The bedding consists of a flag mattress, a hair mattress, two sheets, two blankets and a rug or coverlid; the sheets are given out clean once a month. The cost of bed and bedding amounts to about 5l. A bed and bedding of this description lasts for many years.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—All the male convicted prisoners are employed at a treadmill, which is employed in grinding corn. Prisoners before conviction are not employed, unless at their own request. The females are employed in making, mending and washing for the use of the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners are employed at mill labour from eight to ten hours per day; convicted prisoners are allowed to walk for air and exercise in the airing-yards of their respective classes, half an hour in the morning, an hour in the course of the day, and half an hour in the evening, before they retire to their bed-rooms. Prisoners before trial are allowed to walk for air and exercise in the airing-yards of their respective classes at all hours of the day except in time of breakfast and dinner.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The prisoners' earnings for the last year amount to the sum of 22l. 3s. 11d., the whole of which sum is paid to the county stock. The prisoners receive the extra allowance as mentioned above in lieu of their share.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed agreeably to the rules and regulations of the prison.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers twice, and preaches one sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and also reads prayers every Wednesday and Friday mornings at regulated hours.

He also distributes books of moral and religious instruction at the county cost, at his discretion, amongst those prisoners whom he shall judge to be in a situation to be benefited by such mode of instruction.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends immediately on notice from the governor that any prisoner is ill; he visits the patients in the sick ward once or twice a day, and sometimes oftener when he thinks it necessary, and twice per week sees every prisoner in the prison. There are two hospital wards provided for the sick, one for male and the other for female prisoners, and also a large room for those who are convalescent.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Reasons for non-employment of prisoners are those for want of sureties.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disobedience of the rules and regulations and the lawful orders of the governor or other officer.—N. B. No irons used in this prison, as a punishment or otherwise.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Richard Townsend,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of GLOUCESTER: LITTLE DEAN PRISON.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
23	Not more than one person sleeps in a cell.	8	8	—	—	5	—	2	1	98	3	1	4	—	6	—	1	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
19	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction or bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace for the county and superintendence of two visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, one officer, and a matron, who are appointed by the court of quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are four classes or divisions of prisoners, two working-cells or day-cells, four large day-rooms, viz. one for each class of prisoners, where they are allowed occasionally to associate together, and also an airing-yard for each class of prisoners to take air and exercise. The classes cannot be increased with due regard to separation.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Every prisoner receives one pound and a half of good household bread per day, and after the expiration of the first month of their imprisonment they are

allowed one quart of oatmeal gruel for breakfast, one pound and a half of potatoes and one quarter of an ounce of salt for dinner. The cost per week for bread during the last quarter amounts to 1 s. 2 d. per week per head, and the additional food given after the first month costs about 4 ½ d. a week each man.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The dress of the prisoners consists of a jacket, waistcoat, a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, a pair of wood-sole shoes, a day-cap and a night-cap, and a linen shirt. The shirts, stockings and caps are washed at the expense of the county, and delivered to the prisoners clean every week; but if a prisoner is provided with decent clothing, and having a change, he is allowed to wear his own clothes; his linen is also washed for him. A dress of this description costs the county about 34 s. The bedding consists of a straw mattress, a hair mattress, two sheets, two blankets, and a rug or coverlid; the sheets are given out clean once per month. The costs of bed and bedding amount to about 50 s., which last many years.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—

We have a steel hand-mill for grinding wheat and barley, when we have hands. Last year we had not sufficient hands; and at other times we could not get work, in consequence of its not making such good work as the stones in grinding the wheat.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Those prisoners who are employed are at work about eight hours in the summer and five hours per day in the winter; they are allowed to walk for air and exercise in the airing-yards of their respective classes one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening, before they retire to their night cells.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings; 2*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, is applied to the county stock.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Class 1st, male vagrants convicted (under the Act of the 17th Geo. 2, c. 5,) of being idle and disorderly persons or of being rogues and vagabonds, and all other male convicted offenders who by the orders or warrants of their commitment shall be directed or adjudged to be punished "by hard labour;" class 2d, male convicted offenders who by the warrants of their commitment shall not be ordered to hard labour; class 3d, male persons charged with offences less than felony, and committed for the want of sureties for their future appearance, or for other default; class 4th, women.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain

reads prayers and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; he attends also on Sunday evenings to read prayers, hears the prisoners read and say their catechism; attends again on Wednesdays, reads prayers and hears the prisoners read; he also distributes books of moral and religious instruction amongst the prisoners, at his discretion.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends three times a week, and oftener if any prisoner should be unwell; he visits the patients in the sick-ward every day, and sometimes oftener when he thinks it necessary; he sees every prisoner on visiting the prison. There are two hospitals provided for the sick, one for males and the other for female prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Non-employment, one; he being a sheriff's prisoner, he does not come under the rules of labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Irons, none; whipping, none; four for refractory conduct; seven for solitary confinement, by the sentence of the Court.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—No insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations?—

(signed) *William Naylor,*
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of GLOUCESTER: LAWFORD'S GATE House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
38	—	26	30	none	none	30	none	none	none	282	30	none	none	none	26	none	4	none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
30	—	—	—	2	14	3	13	none	none	none	none	3	none	none	none	none	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace for the county, and superintendence of two Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, two officers and a matron, who are appointed by the court of sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are five classes or divisions, sixteen day-cells, three day-rooms and four airing-yards, and cannot be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—All prisoners committed to hard labour receive one pound and a half of good household bread, one ounce

ounce and a half of oatmeal made into gruel for breakfast, and two pounds of potatoes for dinner; prisoners before trial receive one pound and a half of good household bread per day, and others not committed to hard labour.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The dress of the prisoners consists of a jacket, waistcoat, a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a day-cap and a linen shirt; the shirts and stockings are washed at the county expense, and delivered to the prisoners clean every Saturday night. If a prisoner is provided with decent clothes, and has a change, he is allowed to wear his own; his linen is washed for him. The prison dress costs the county about 1 *l.* 5 *s.* The bedding consists of a straw bed, two sheets, two blankets and a coverlid; the sheets are given out clean once a month. The cost of the bedding is about 1 *l.* 3 *s.*, which lasts for many years.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male convicted prisoners committed to hard labour are employed on the tread-wheel erected for the purpose of pumping water for the use of the prison, with the exception of those that are considered by the surgeon not capable of working on the wheel; the latter are employed breaking stones into gravel. Prisoners not committed to hard labour are employed working in the garden, whitewashing, painting, and keeping the wards and divisions of the prison clean. Females are employed mending and washing prisoners' clothes.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Male prisoners committed to hard labour work from seven to ten hours a day on the tread-wheel; they remain on the wheel about twenty-five minutes, and off from fifteen to twenty. Prisoners are allowed to walk in the airing-yards of their respective classes half an hour in the morning, one hour at their dinner time and half an hour before they retire to bed.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed agreeable to the rules and regulations of prisons.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers every Sunday morning and preaches a sermon, and Sunday afternoons reads prayers; Christmas-day and Good Friday reads prayers and preaches a sermon in the morning; every Wednesday and Friday morning reads prayers, and gives occasional visits other days. The prisoners are supplied with a Bible and Testament each by the British and Foreign Bible Society, through the medium of the Rev. Mr. Day, the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends immediately on notice from the governor that any prisoner is ill; he visits the prisoners in the sick-wards once or twice a day, and oftener when a prisoner is dangerously ill, and generally sees every prisoner twice a week. There are two hospital-wards provided for the sick, one for the male and one for the female prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—None.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—In case of refractory behaviour, and ordered by the visiting Justices,

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations?—

(signed) Wm. Stretton,
Keeper.

Schedule (B).—County of GLOUCESTER: HORSLEY House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.	10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
80	—	18	56	1	1	42	2	8	2	387	52	4	1	—	44	4	8

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
63	48	18	7	17	211	34	142	—	—	12	1	2	—	10	2	—

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Two visiting Magistrates and the Magistrates of the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, surgeon, chaplain, two turnkeys and a matron.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes, three wards, three day-rooms and three airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread, three half pints of gruel and one pound and a half of potatoes per day.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, one cap, one pair of clogs; one mattress, two blankets, one pair of sheets.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill, breaking stones, and mending and washing prisoners' clothing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in the summer and five in the winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Earnings arising from tread-mill carried to the county stock.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—As far as the nature of the prison will allow.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Morning and evening service every Sunday, and prayers every Wednesday morning. The prisoners are supplied with Prayer-books and Testaments and other religious books. Other days, prayers by the governor every morning.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Twice every week; and two apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners of the 3d class, not being ordered to work; they consist of fines, debtors, and for further examination, and for trial at sessions for assaults.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For misdemeanors committed in the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—

34.—General observations.—

(signed) M. Windey,
Governor.

No. 22.—COUNTY OF HANTS.

THE GENERAL REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace of the said County, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, on the Reports of the Chaplains, and on the Certificates of the Governor of the Gaol and Keepers of Prisons in the said County, submitted to, and approved by, the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835, and signed by the Chairman, pursuant to the statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24.

GAOL.

THE visiting Magistrates in their Report to the Epiphany quarter sessions, stated that they had much pleasure in communicating to the county their approbation of the conduct of both the governor of the county gaol and the bridewell, and all the subordinate officers; that the number committed to bridewell had during the last quarter, as comparing it with the corresponding one of the last year, considerably decreased, which the visiting Justices ascribed to the constant employment now provided for the prisoners. They also felt gratified that the commitments under the Game Laws had also much diminished. The expenses of the gaol during the last quarter amounted to 255 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*, and the bridewell only to 177 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.*

The visiting Justices in their Report to the Easter quarter sessions, stated that nothing material had occurred in the gaol to call for any particular observation from the visiting Justices. The governor continued to perform the duties with his usual ability, reporting that the turnkeys and others employed were diligent and attentive. The visiting Justices were satisfied with the cleanliness of the prison, and the prisoners were healthy. George Knowlton, convicted at the last assizes for setting fire to the premises of Colonel Bulkeley, underwent the extreme penalty of the law on the 21st of March last, according to the sentence passed upon him. His conduct after condemnation was becoming his awful situation; he confessed the crime for which he suffered, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence, expressing the utmost sorrow and contrition for having committed the offence.

The visiting Justices at the Midsummer quarter sessions, stated they had a very short Report to make upon the condition of the county prisons during the past quarter. The conduct of all the officers had been most satisfactory, and up to Sunday then last that of the prisoners equally so; but they had with regret to state, that having received information that six of the prisoners committed for trial had effected their escape, they proceeded to the gaol to make

the necessary inquiry, from the result of which they had no blame to attach to any of the officers of the prison. It appeared from Mr. Beckett, the governor's statement, that on Sunday evening then last, between six and seven o'clock, the turnkey, James Coward, having gone to take his usual Sunday walk, and absent only about half an hour, John Clarke, committed for highway robbery, Charles Stanley, for uttering base coin, Philip Oliver Gowman, for sheep-stealing, William Warden, for highway robbery, William Richards, for highway robbery, and James Rogers, for theft, made their escape from the gaol, by taking the wooden bench fixed in the yard, No. 2, and placing it upon the top of a table against the wall, and adding a box in which the prisoners' food was kept, so ascended to the top of the wall, from whence they descended by a ladder, made of pieces of fire-wood tied together with strips of towels and shirts torn up and twisted for the purpose; that the first intelligence the governor received of the attempt was from a person who came to the front of the prison, upon which he immediately proceeded himself through the interior of the prison to the yard from whence the prisoners were escaping, and sent Weevil, the other turnkey, together with Munday, one of the city policemen, round to the back of the prison to try and apprehend any that had succeeded in getting over the wall. Finding the table, bench, &c. in the position before described, he took them away, that no other of the prisoners should escape, and then went again to the front of the prison on his way to meet Weevil, whom he met with Munday, having in their custody three of the fugitives, viz. Warden, Richards and Rogers, but were not so successful in taking Clarke, Stanley and Gowman, who got away. Having, however, taken measures to discover and apprehend them, he was in hopes to be able to apprehend them. Six prisoners sentenced to be transported had been removed from the gaol; and Mary Hawkins, tried at the last assizes for setting fire to sundry barns, and found to be of unsound mind, and directed to be detained until His Majesty's pleasure should be known, died in prison on the 4th of April.

At the present Michaelmas quarter sessions, the visiting Justices in their Report regretted that they could not commence their Report in the usual unqualified terms of commendation of the conduct of the governor and officers of the gaol, as they had occasion to remark upon the great want of cleanliness in that part of the prison appropriated to the debtors maintained at the expense of the county. Having pointed out to Mr. Beckett the very improper condition of the whole of these apartments, and referred him to the gaol regulations to enforce cleanliness for the future, he had promised to attend to their directions; they hoped, therefore, they should not have occasion to repeat the complaint, as no part of the government of a prison is more essential than an attention to that object; and the visiting Justices purposed taking an early opportunity of giving directions for a better separation of the persons confined for debt, by transferring some of the debtor prisoners, at present too closely confined together, to a different part of the gaol, but desired first to obtain the concurrence of the high sheriff to the proposed alteration.

The prisoners had been generally very healthy during the past quarter, and orderly also, with the exception of Clarke, committed for highway robbery, who some time back effected his escape from the gaol, and had since made a second attempt. He had, therefore, been confined in a separate cell and ironed. The visiting Justices also submitted a comparative statement of the number of prisoners committed for trial for the years 1834 and 1835; and although the calendar contains a larger number of prisoners for trial at these sessions than usual, yet the total number of commitments during the past year had considerably decreased. It would, however, be noticed with regret, that where any increase of crime had taken place, it had been amongst some of the worst description of offences, viz. murder, highway robbery and sheep-stealing. The visiting Justices had also to deplore that every passing week announced some dreadful act of incendiarism; a crime so opposed to the English character, and productive of the greatest evil to the labouring classes themselves, by whom it is perpetrated, as to make the motives influencing the offenders wholly unaccountable. Some unhappy persons have undergone the severest penalty of the laws of their country, and forfeited their lives for this crime on the scaffold, and many have been transported for their natural lives; the offence still, however, continues to be committed, and the offenders to elude detection. It well deserves, therefore, the attention of the magistrates whether any and what means can be devised and adopted to put a stop to this atrocious and diabolical crime. The governor of the gaol having represented to the visiting Justices that the prisoners, upon whom the sentence of death had been recorded and whose sentences had subsequently been commuted to transportation, instead of being removed on board the hulks are generally kept for two or three months in the county gaol before the order for their removal was received. The visiting Justices begged to recommend to, and request of the Chairman of the quarter sessions to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the view to some better arrangement, now that the Government is about to take the removal of these prisoners under its own management, that the expense of the maintenance of these prisoners for the time may not fall on the county, and additional accommodation provided for the prisoners remaining in confinement, and also that the Chairman would undertake to apply to the Secretary of State for the removal of the smugglers confined under the Act, for limited periods, from the county gaol to the bridewell, agreeably to the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, s. 11.

Certificates of the Governor.—The certificates of the governor set forth that the rules and regulations for the government of this prison had been complied with as far as practicable.

Chaplain's Report.—In the annual Report of the chaplain of the gaol and bridewell it is stated, that the chaplain had great pleasure in observing the very large diminution of the number of committals for the past year, both in the gaol and house of correction; and fully believed, from the beneficial effects he himself had seen arising from the solitary confinement, that the suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, recommending the enforcement of silence, and the entire separation

of prisoners, so as to prevent the contamination which is a necessary consequence of their being allowed to hold communication with each other, would most materially tend to the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners, and consequently to a still larger diminution of committals. The chaplain had also great pleasure in being enabled to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the prisoners in both prisons throughout the year, having observed the greatest propriety and decorum amongst them, both during the time of divine service and also during his visits for the purpose of affording religious instruction. Two executions had taken place during the year; George Knowlton, convicted of arson at the March assizes, and John Blake, convicted at the July assizes of cutting and maiming Louisa Blake, his wife. Both prisoners made a full confession of their guilt, and acknowledged the justness of their sentence. Divine service had been regularly performed throughout the year, and the prisoners had been constantly supplied with Bibles and prayer-books, and other books of religious information.

BRIDEWELL OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The substance of the visiting Justices' Report to the Epiphany quarter sessions for this prison is set forth in the Report respecting the gaol.

The visiting Justices at the Easter quarter sessions had the satisfaction of noticing the continued diligence of Mr. Barber, the governor of the Bridewell, with the active attention of the turnkeys and persons under his orders. The utmost cleanliness, regularity and good order was conspicuous throughout the prison; the labour and discipline were strictly enforced; and the prisoners generally had conducted themselves in an orderly manner, with the exception of William Waring and George Tucker, who were placed in solitary confinement. The visiting Justices were compelled to order corporal punishment to John Bratt, a youth of sixteen years of age, confined under sentence of two years' imprisonment for a burglary, he having conducted himself very irregularly, and committed various thefts in the bridewell, appearing insensible to every method adopted by the governor to curb his propensities.

Mr. Baron Gurney, one of the Judges attending the last assizes, being desirous of communicating to the magistracy the beneficial results reported to him from the enforcement of silence and seclusion in several of the houses of correction, the high sheriff transmitted the documents to the visiting Justices, at the request of his Lordship, with the view of such system being adopted at Winchester: viz. a report made to the quarter sessions at Lancaster by a committee appointed to examine into the prison discipline at Wakefield; a letter from the governor of the house of correction there; also the rules and regulations and diet table observed in that prison. The visiting Justices fully concur in opinion that the system of silence and seclusion is most desirable, the former being enforced as much as possible by the governor of the bridewell while the prisoners are at work; but the situation of the day-rooms in the yards, and the sleeping-cells in the house, as at present arranged, preclude the separation and seclusion of the prisoners when not at work, the most essential part of the system, from which the beneficial results have been experienced. Although the visiting Justices are not prepared to submit a specific plan, from the observations made at their last visit there appears no difficulty in converting the sleeping-cells, by opening communications with the yards, so as to carry the system into effect; they begged, therefore, to draw the attention of the Court to a full consideration of the subject, under the impression, by the information derived from the places where the system is adopted, that whatever expenditure might be requisite for the alteration would be ultimately saved, commitments for shorter periods being found effectual, and a consequent diminution of charge upon the county.

The visiting Justices at the Midsummer quarter sessions reported, that no act of insubordination had occurred in the Bridewell, and the conduct of the prisoners had been generally very correct. Sufficient labour, either profitable or unprofitable, had then been provided to work all the prisoners for nine hours every day, Sunday of course excepted. The profit upon the labour of the prisoners during this quarter

quarter amounted to 23*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Included in the class of the misdemeanors are a large number of soldiers, committed for short periods as a punishment for slight offences in breach of the articles of war; and the visiting Justices cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that their commitment to a common felon's prison for such misconduct may operate to the prejudice of the army, by its subsequent injurious effects upon the self-estimation and moral character of the soldiers; and entertaining this opinion, they took the liberty of suggesting whether it would not be expedient that suitable places of confinement should be provided, specially appropriated for that purpose.

The visiting Justices at the present Michaelmas quarter sessions reported, that although there were confined at this time a large number of the very worst description of characters in the bridewell, yet to the credit of Mr. Barber and his officers, nothing could surpass the cleanliness of the prison and the good discipline observed within its walls. The prisoners had been kept to constant hard labour, either at the tread-wheel, capstan or hand-mill, for profitable or unprofitable purposes, and their conduct had been generally orderly; strict silence during the hours of labour had been enforced, and solitary imprisonment resorted to for the purpose when found necessary. The following statement will exhibit the result of the labour, so far as it has been profitably applied, and the appropriation of the profits:—Amount of saving, 78*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; to bridewell keeper and turnkeys, 39*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; to the county, 39*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* That a very large diminution in the number of commitments to this prison in the last year, as compared with the year 1834, had taken place, amounting to no less a number than 235. The visiting Justices lamented that the military should still be continued to be sent to the common prison for felons under sentence of courts-martial, for absence from parade; and have only to repeat their opinion, expressed in their last Report, that their committal to a common felon's prison for such misconduct may operate to the prejudice of the army, by its subsequent injurious effects upon the self-estimation and moral character of the soldiers; and entertaining this opinion, they took the liberty of suggesting whether it would not be expedient that suitable places of confinement should be provided, specially appropriated for that purpose. The visiting Justices had to direct the attention of the Magistrates to a printed circular letter received by them on Friday last, accompanied with copies of the three Reports of the House of Lords, appointed in the last session of Parliament to inquire into the state of prisons. Upon the regulations particularly referred to in the above-named letter the visiting Justices would offer a few remarks, only reserving to themselves to state their opinion more at length, both upon the letter and the Reports of the House of Lords, which they had not had time to read. Passing over the three first regulations, which are declaratory only of what is essential to the good government and proper inspection of the prisons generally of the kingdom, which inspection had been provided for by the appointment of Inspectors by the Crown, they came to the 4th and 5th regulations, upon which they had to observe, that although it might not be in the power of the visiting Justices immediately to act to the full extent, in accordance with the recommendation contained in those regulations, yet as they entirely concur in the principle upon which they are proposed, they will endeavour to carry them into effect so far as circumstances and the present construction of the prisons will admit, without intending, for the reasons assigned in the concluding paragraphs of the circular letter, to incur any expense in altering the construction of the prisons until some defined system of prison discipline should, after inquiry on the part of the newly-appointed Inspectors, and further discussion by the Legislature, be passed into law; but they felt happy in being able to say, that they did not anticipate, from the present construction of the bridewell, that any great expense would be required to carry into effect the separation and silent system so strongly recommended by the House of Lords, and, in their opinion, so likely to prove beneficial. Improvements upon a more extensive scale would be required to be made in the gaol, and whether the regulations contained in the circular before referred to were carried into execution or not, the building of that prison would require considerable alterations. An order indeed had already been given by the general quarter sessions

for that object, but, from circumstances, had been prevented from being executed. With respect to the 6th regulation, the visiting Justices were not aware that any persons acquitted on account of insanity had ever continued to be confined in the gaol beyond the period necessary for receiving His Majesty's pleasure with respect to their disposal; and with regard to the persons whose trials should be postponed on the same ground, it would be for the Secretary of State to give orders in what manner they were to be disposed of. The 7th regulation, restricting the officers of the prisons from receiving any portion of the prisoners' earnings, will require consideration. The 8th regulation, directing the earnings of convicted prisoners to be carried to the account of the county, is expedient, and could be adopted without difficulty; but it might perhaps be advisable to give a power to the visiting Justices to order a small sum to any prisoner for special good behaviour on his discharge from prison, in case of destitution of the means of reaching his or her home. The 9th and 10th regulations were in force both in the gaol and bridewell, with exception to the approbation of the Secretary of State respecting the dietary which was to constitute a part of the new prison rules. In the bridewell, the 11th regulation, forbidding the use of tobacco, had been observed, and the same had been directed to be observed in the gaol as a very proper privation. Regulation 12, to prevent the admission of persons to visit, and letters to be written to prisoners, had also in a great measure been the rule of the prisons, but would be more strictly adhered to for the future. Regulation 13, discontinuing the use of day-rooms, cannot be carried into execution until the construction of the prisons had been new-modelled. Regulation 14, allowing prisoners to sell or let to hire any articles to their fellow-prisoners, had never been practised in either of the prisons for the last 20 years and more. Regulation 15; the chaplain appointed to the gaol and bridewell devoted himself entirely to the two county prisons, and held no other preferment with cure of souls; he lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the prisons. Regulation 16; the appointment of a schoolmaster was recommended by this regulation, and considering the numbers of juvenile offenders committed to these prisons, the visiting Justices were of opinion that such an appointment might materially contribute to the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners. Regulation 17 was adequately provided for in the bridewell, as there were both light and dark solitary cells for the punishment of refractory prisoners, and the gaol was seldom so full as not to enable the gaoler to make use of some of the present cells for that purpose. The recommendation contained in the 18th regulation the visiting Justices have upon more occasions than one brought to the notice of the Court, and recommended, instead of leaving the sentence of whipping undefined, both as to the number of lashes and the instrument to be used, and to the discretion of the gaoler or keeper, that the Court should award the number of stripes, and the same instrument approved of by the Magistrates should on all occasions be made use of, and the offender punished by a turnkey, in the presence of the governor or keeper of the prison. The frequent visits of the visiting Justices, suggested in the last regulation, was highly proper; but if, instead of the days being specified and appointed at the Michaelmas quarter sessions, the visits were to be made as they were made to the lunatic asylums, without previous notice being given, it would, in the opinion of the visiting Justices, be preferable, and operate more effectually as a check upon the officers, and secure a better government of the prisons. Copies of the regulations of both prisons in force, and signed by the Judges of assize, together with such rules as had been subsequently made and acted upon, were in the possession of the clerk of the peace, to be laid before the Magistrates, and on the 1st of November to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the Act for the better regulation of prisons, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38. The expenditure on account of the gaol during the past quarter amounted to 131*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and on account of the bridewell to 172*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, making the total expense of the two prisons 304*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Certificates of the Keeper.—The certificates state that the rules and regulations made for the government of this prison had been complied with.

Chaplain's Report.—The same chaplain officiates at both prisons,

prisons, and the substance of his Report is set forth in the Report respecting the gaol.

BRIDEWELL OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT GOSPORT.

At the last Epiphany quarter sessions the visiting Justices begged to report, that they had at various times during the past quarter inspected the bridewell, which had been in an excellent state of cleanliness and well ventilated, and the governor, Macklin, always at his post and attentive to his duties, as had been the chaplain, who had attended one day extra every week, to give such spiritual advice as he thought the prisoners might require.

The visiting Justices, in their Report to the Easter quarter sessions, stated that they had during the past quarter frequently visited the bridewell, and had invariably found it in the most satisfactory state; the various officers had been attentive to their duties, and the prisoners had behaved most orderly. Those committed to hard labour had been worked at the capstan.

The visiting Justices, in their Report to the Midsummer quarter sessions, noticed that the state of crime had varied little from the general run in that extensive maritime district. There had been rather an increase in the number of petty-felonies, but there had been no offence of a very grave nature. The bridewell had been frequently visited by the visiting Justices, and the same good order and arrangement had been constantly exhibited. The prisoners were orderly and well-behaved; and some little misunderstanding between the soldiers committed by courts-martial and the keeper of the bridewell had been rectified by the visiting Justices, to the satisfaction of all parties. And the officers had conducted themselves with great propriety, and cleanliness and order had prevailed upon each visitation.

At the present Michaelmas quarter sessions the visiting Justices reported, that during the last quarter they had frequently visited the bridewell, and had at all times found it in a most creditable state of neatness, cleanliness and ventilation. The prisoners had been well-behaved, and had had no hesitation in performing their labour at the mill. One-half of them had been committed under sentence of courts-martial, and the soldiers had been obedient and submissive. The officers had conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the visiting Justices, and the internal regulation of the establishment reflected credit upon Mr. and Mrs. Macklin, the keeper and matron.

Chaplain's Report.—In the chaplain's annual Report it is stated, that the same mode of moral and religious instruction had been persevered in as in past years, according to the following order: every Tuesday, a regular visit was made to the prisoners, for conversation, advice and instruction. Juvenile offenders were particularly attended to, and the system of mutual instruction was promoted and encouraged, according to circumstances, in the different wards of the prison. The prisoners, under certain regulations, were supplied with tracts and elementary books, from a small library formed for their use. Prayers were read every Thursday morning in the chapels, where the prisoners attended in a very orderly and correct manner, those who could read joining in the responses, and the others paying due attention. After divine service, particular inquiries were made as to any instance of improper conduct, and where an apparent opportunity of usefulness presented itself, the prisoner was addressed in private, then, or on another day appointed for the purpose. Divine service was performed twice, and a sermon was delivered once on a Sunday. The prisoners uniformly behaved at chapel in an orderly decorous manner; such as could read were furnished with Prayer-books and Bibles. Some instances of re-commitment occur, and the number of committals had of late years been rather on the increase.

Certificates of the Keeper.—The certificates state that the rules and regulations for the government of this prison had been complied with as far as practicable.

BRIDEWELL OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT ODIHAM.

At the last Epiphany quarter sessions the Magistrates acting for the division of Odiham had the satisfaction to report, that the bridewell was in perfect repair and order, and that the bridewell keeper had discharged his duties in an efficient and praiseworthy manner.

The visiting Magistrates, in their Report to the Easter quarter sessions, stated that during the past quarter the prisoners had conducted themselves in an orderly and correct manner, the house had been kept clean and in a proper state, and on the whole had been managed to their entire satisfaction. The visiting Justices, in presenting their Report, could not but express their regret, that in consequence of their want of means to set the prisoners to hard labour, or even to furnish them with constant employment of any kind, the bridewell had, in a great degree, failed of one principal object of its establishment, viz. the expense of conveying prisoners to Winchester, inasmuch as in the great majority of cases in which hard labour formed part of the sentence it still continued necessary to commit to the county bridewell. The visiting Justices therefore begged to suggest that they should be empowered to obtain an estimate of the expense of erecting some sort of machinery for the purpose of setting prisoners to hard labour, and to submit the same to the consideration of the Magistrates of the county at the next Midsummer sessions.

The visiting Justices at the Midsummer quarter sessions reported, that during the past quarter the bridewell had been maintained by the governor in a condition entirely satisfactory to the visiting Justices, and the prisoners confined had conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner during the period of their detention. In pursuance of the directions given by the Court at the last quarter sessions, the visiting Magistrates had procured estimates of the expense of erecting machinery for the purpose of enforcing hard labour on the prisoners sentenced to confinement in the bridewell, which they begged to lay before the Court. From those estimates it appeared that a hand-crank, furnished with cast-iron rollers, for unproductive labour, capable of employing 12 men, would cost no less a sum than 110*l.*, or with elm rollers, 75*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and a shed to protect the prisoners from the weather while at work the sum of 18*l.*, making together the sum of 128*l.* for the crank with iron rollers, or 93*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for that with wooden rollers; but as the least of these sums appeared to the visiting Justices considerably to exceed what would be necessary for erecting such machinery as would be efficient for the desired purpose, and the estimates having but recently been submitted to them, they begged to suggest that they should be authorized to obtain further estimates, with a view to reduce the expense, and lay the same before the Court at the next Michaelmas sessions, for their approbation.

At the present Michaelmas quarter sessions, the visiting Justices reported, that in pursuance of the order made at the last Midsummer sessions, empowering them to erect machinery in the bridewell for the purpose of enforcing hard labour, they had caused fresh estimates to be made, and were then in communication with Mr. Chorley, of Midhurst, for the erection of machinery, capable of adjustment for the employment of from about one to twelve persons, the total expense of which, inclusive of the shed to protect the prisoners when at work, would amount to about 110*l.* The manner in which the bridewell had been conducted was such as to merit the approbation of the visiting Justices.

Rich. Pollen, Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of HANTS: WINCHESTER Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
98	228	106	96	21	—	16	3	43	8	399	10	4	54	7	62	11	2	—

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
120	19	5	—	—	none	(a)	(b)	none	1	5	none	none	none	4	1	1

(a) Cleaning and whitewashing the prison.

(b) For trial and under the Revenue laws.

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—County gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the high sheriff, and superintendence of visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, matron and three turnkeys; the governor appointed by the sheriff, the other officers by the governor, if approved by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are two yards for debtors; the poor debtors' side, two day-rooms; the master debtors' side, one day-room. The other part of the prison consists of five yards and five day-rooms for the male prisoners; also two yards and two day-rooms for the female prisoners.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The debtors are allowed one pound and a quarter of mutton twice a week, and one pound and a half of bread daily; the other prisoners three quarters of a pound of mutton once a week, and one pound and a half of bread daily. Debtors cost per head 1 s. 10 d.; the other prisoners 1 s. 2 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The debtors are allowed an iron bedstead, one bed, two blankets, one rug and a sheet. The other prisoners, one bed, one blanket and one rug in the summer; in winter, one rug and two blankets. the debtors cost per head 3 l. 6 s.; the other prisoners 1 l. 19 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners cleaning and whitewashing the prison; the females wash the bedding, &c. for the prisoners. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are generally sent to the bridewell.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—They work from seven in the morning until four in the afternoon, being allowed one hour for dinner and half an hour for breakfast during the day; prayers are read and instructions given.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what pro-

portion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The whole of the work done about the building by the prisoners is for the benefit of the county.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification deficient; the alterations ordered will remedy the defect.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read twice on Sunday, with one sermon; also daily prayers. The chaplain frequently visits the prisoners to give them instruction; Bibles, or other books for religious and moral instruction, are distributed to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon, with few exceptions, attends daily. There are four separate infirmaries or rooms for the male prisoners; at present none for the females.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The means for the employment of prisoners will be introduced when the alterations for the enlargement of the prison take place.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The one in irons and three solitary confined, for breaking and escaping out of the prison; the other two for disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The prisoner who died was a lunatic female, who had been tried for arson at the last Lent assizes, and acquitted on the ground of insanity; ordered to be imprisoned until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

(signed) Joseph Beckett.
Governor.

Schedule (B).—County of HANTS: WINCHESTER House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11. *	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year. *	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
105	225	134	132	-	-	103	5	22	2	706	125	7	-	-	116	7	9	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
178	15	5	4	5	110	22	none	3	-	41	-	2	-	54	5	none	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction and county bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates for the county and visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, chaplain, surgeon and matron, appointed by the court of quarter sessions; four turnkeys, appointed by the governor, subject to the approval of the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Nine separate wards or divisions, nine day-rooms, nine airing-yards; one day-room, one airing-yard, and several airy wards for the sick; one bakehouse and airing-yard; five mill-yards and one work-shed.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two quarts of oatmeal gruel daily, except Wednesdays and Sundays, when they receive only one quart; two half-pounds of meat, three pints of soup, and two pounds potatoes weekly; one pound and a half of bread daily, and twelve ounces three times a week to such as work at the mills. Prisoners under seventeen years of age receive only three-fourths of the above allowance; weekly cost 1 s. 10 d.

24. Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—All prisoners sentenced to six months and upwards are supplied with jacket, trousers, shoes, and shirts, party-coloured for felons and grey for misdemeanants; women are provided with the same coloured clothing, consisting of garments suited to their sex. All are supplied with a linen bed filled with straw, two blankets, and one coverlid; annual cost 1 l. 17 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Two tread-wheels, two capstan-mills, and one crank-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour six in winter and nine in summer.

31.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—One moiety to the county, one fourth to the governor, and the remaining fourth to the turnkeys.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been strictly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read every morning by the chaplain, and service performed by him twice on every Sunday; he also frequently attends to give moral instruction, &c. to the prisoners. Prayer-books, Bibles and other approved religious publications are supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon's assistant attends daily, the surgeon when sent for; separate buildings are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15.—

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement and whippings upon boys under seventeen have been inflicted for breaches of the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Wm. Barber,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of HANTS : GOSPORT Bridewell and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
25	33	31	28	none	-	26	1	none	1	347	26	1	none	1	26	1	none	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
40	6	2	1	none	18	6	4	none	none	16	none	2	none	7	1	10	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—County bridewell and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, matron, chaplain and surgeon, appointed by the Magistrates in quarter sessions; one male turnkey; appointed by the governor, subject to the approval of the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four divisions, four airing-yards, and a spacious work-room, in which stands the mill for the employment of the male prisoners; cannot be extended nor increased on its present state.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of best bread, one pound of meat, three pounds and a half of potatoes and one quart of soup; weekly cost per head 2 s. 3 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing is supplied when absolutely necessary. Bedding consists of a straw mattress, two blankets and a coverlet; cost per head, 1 l. 10 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed in working a capstan-mill for non-productive labour; those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour are employed in whitewashing, cleaning prison, &c. The women are employed in washing, mending, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer nine hours of labour, and in winter six hours.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Not any earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed as far as the prison will admit of.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Chaplain performs divine service twice every Sunday, and reads prayers every Thursday. He also frequently attends for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the prisoners. Prayer-books, Bibles and tracts are supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends daily in cases of sickness, and at other times every third day; there are not separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners for trial, as well as those sentenced to solitary confinement, are not put to labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement has been resorted to as a means of punishment for refractory behaviour.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Macklin,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of HANTS: Bridewell at ODINAM.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	12	(a)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumnns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumnns 8. & 9. and to that of Columnn 10. & 11.	
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.				
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.		Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.
	8	-	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		2

(a) Opened at Michaelmas 1834.

- †

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction and bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, appointed by quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Two airing-yards and two day-rooms. The same cannot be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds of bread daily, one pound of mutton and one pound and a half of potatoes weekly; cost per week, 2 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—No clothing allowed. Bedding, one pair of blankets, coverlet and straw mattress; average cost per head, 2 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—At present, no employment; an unproductive machinery now about to be erected.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—As yet no fixed hours of labour.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.
- 28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification, so far as the establishment will allow, has been observed.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—No chaplain to the establishment, nor any provision made for instruction. There are Bibles, Prayer-books and tracts supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—No surgeon appointed, nor apartments appropriated for the use of the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—For want of the necessary means.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Not any.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Not any.

34.—General Observations.—Not any.
- (signed) Henry Barber.

No. 23.—COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Herefordshire, } A GENERAL REPORT of the State of the Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Hereford, to wit. } situated within the Liberties of the City of Hereford, founded on the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Magistrates, on the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper of the said Gaol and House of Correction, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, pursuant to the Statute passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the 4th, c. 64, s. 24, and submitted to the Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the Shirehall in the City of Hereford, in and for the said County, on Monday in the week next after the 11th day of October, that is to say, on the 19th day of October, in the sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, and in the year of our Lord 1835, before John Barneby, Esq. Chairman, the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Hereford, the Honourable John Somers Cocks, commonly called Viscount Eastnor, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Sir Edwin Francis Scudamore Stanhope, Baronets, and others their companions, Justices of the Peace for the said County, and read and approved by the Justices present at such Sessions.

VISITING MAGISTRATES' REPORTS.

Michaelmas Sessions 1834.—The visiting Magistrates reported that the whole of the prison was in the best state of cleanliness, repair, industry and discipline.

That 613 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain had been ground in the corn-mills by prisoners sentenced to hard labour during the last quarter; viz. 254 bushels for the gaol, and 359 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for hire.

That the number of prisoners then confined was 66; viz. for trial at the assizes, 1; for trial at the sessions, 12; assize convictions, 8; sessions convictions, 16; summary convictions, 14; debtors, 15; total, 66.

January Sessions 1835.—The visiting Justices reported that the whole of the prison was in the best state of cleanliness, repair, industry and discipline; and that they had observed no abuse in its management, but, on the contrary, believed that the general state of the prison as to health, cleanliness, discipline and observance of rules, was particularly good.

That 457 bushels of grain had been ground in the corn-mills by the prisoners convicted to hard labour during the last quarter; viz. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for the gaol, and 409 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for hire.

That the number of prisoners then confined was 73; viz. for trial at the assizes, 7; at the sessions, 18; assize convictions, 7; sessions convictions, 14; summary convictions, 19; master debtors, 6; poor debtors, 3.

Mr. Keene having submitted a case and statement to the visiting Magistrates, requesting a compensation or addition to his salary in lieu of profit which he had heretofore derived from conveying the transports, they recommended the same to the consideration of the general quarter sessions, when the said matter having been taken into consideration, his request was not complied with.

April Sessions 1835.—The visiting Magistrates reported that the whole of the prison was in the best state of cleanliness, repair, industry and discipline.

That 576 bushels of grain had been ground in the corn-mills by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour during the last quarter; viz. 216 bushels for the prisoners, and 360 bushels for hire.

That the number of prisoners then confined was 77; viz. for sessions, 2; transportation, 9; reprieved sentence, 2; filiation, 3; fines, 6; vagrants, 3; misdemeanors, 2; convicts for hard labour, 39; debtors, 9.

July Sessions 1834.—The visiting Magistrates reported that the whole of the prison was in the best state of repair, industry and discipline; that they had observed no abuse in its management, but on the contrary, believed that the general state of the prison as to health, discipline and observance of rules, was particularly good.

That 410 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain had been ground in the corn-mills by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour during the last quarter; viz. 176 bushels for the prison, and 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for hire.

That the number of prisoners then confined was 70; that they recommended the silent system to be adopted in the gaol and house of correction, and the day-rooms for prisoners who had been convicted to be abolished.

They also recommended the heading of pins to be left off, as being expensive to the county, and causing dirt and

a disagreeable smell in the prison; they also recommended the chapel to be altered, so as to prevent the different classes of prisoners from seeing each other; the chaplain's desk, and the seats for the gaoler and other officers to be raised, that the prisoners may be seen by them.

Gaoler's Returns.—Mr. James Keene, the keeper of the county gaol and house of correction, at each of the before-mentioned sessions, pursuant to the statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, delivered into Court a report that the gaol and house of correction was in good and safe condition.

That the classification, discipline and industry was strictly adhered to, and that the prisoners were in general in a good state of health, and that no contagious or epidemic disease had prevailed in the prison.

The keeper also in his quarterly declarations, pursuant to the same statute, declared, that the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the gaol and house of correction for the county had been faithfully complied with by him.

The usual annual Report of the gaoler is annexed hereto.

The Chaplain's Report.—The chaplain in his annual Report, to Michaelmas 1835, states as follows: "The chaplain begs respectfully to present to the Magistrates in sessions assembled the following Report upon the general state of the county gaol, and the conduct of the prisoners during the progress of the last year. Due attention and watchfulness have been exercised in every department of the prison, and the general officers belonging thereto, as far as the chaplain has had opportunity of judging, appear to have discharged their respective duties with diligence and fidelity. Universal cleanliness prevails, and all its arrangements are calculated to promote the health of those who through misfortune and crime have become its inmates.

"The chaplain begs moreover to state, that he has maintained daily intercourse with the prisoners, unless prevented by indisposition or unavoidable absence; and on all such occasions it has been his constant aim and endeavour, as well in his public ministrations as by daily instruction in classes and private conversations, to awaken conscience, convince the understanding, excite good feelings, encourage good resolutions, and promote by every right method the great end contemplated by the inculcation of religious and moral principles—the conversion of the heart and reformation of the life.

"He has, moreover, the satisfaction to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the prisoners, and though frequent occasions have occurred for the infliction of punishment, yet, with few exceptions only, it has been called for by small and trivial offences. In respect of himself personally, their conduct has been uniformly respectful, decorous in the highest degree during the performance of divine worship, and particularly attentive at their daily meetings for the purpose of religious and moral instruction. The chaplain cannot but consider the introduction of the silent system as a very important era in the history of prison discipline, and though it has been in operation but three months only, its beneficial tendencies and effects are already visible, and the happiest results may reasonably be expected to flow from it.

"The schools established in the prison have been carried on during the year with considerable success; many pri-

soners, both male and female, have been taught to read with ease and fluency, and many have attained a sufficient degree of advancement to stimulate their own exertions, which, if duly applied, can scarcely fail of success.”

The chaplain concludes his report with the assurance, “that he derives no small share of his daily happiness from the discharge of the duties connected with his office in the county prison, and that so long as God shall be pleased to give him health and strength, he will humbly endeavour so to acquit himself of his responsibility as shall fully satisfy the expectations of the Magistrates, and insure the approbation of his own conscience.

(signed) “James Garbell, Chaplain.”

“10 October 1835.”

ACCOUNT of the Manufactory of the Gaol, for One Year, ending 5th October 1835.

Dr Manufactory.				Per Contra, Cr.			
Michaelmas 1834:				Michaelmas 1835:			
To amount of stock	-	-	-	By amount of stock	-	-	-
To goods purchased, including grain	-	-	-	By goods sold, including flour, meal, &c.	-	-	-
To prisoners' earnings	-	-	-	By clothing, bedding, &c. for prisoners	-	-	-
To balance, or clear profit for the year	-	-	-	By county share of prisoners' earnings	-	-	-
£. 842 4 6½				£. 842 4 6½			

October Sessions 1835.—The above Report was read and approved by the Magistrates now present; and it was resolved that the same be signed by the Chairman and transmitted to the Secretary of State, pursuant to the statute.

By the Court,
(signed) John Barneby, Chairman.

(signed) Jno. Bird, Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of HEREFORD: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.		2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.		3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
				Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
29	87	57	174	72	52	10	—	15	1	21	5	(a)	31	5	5	1	30	6	6	—

Note.—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.	
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.
D. 12 C. 80	34	10	1	—	174	86	37	—	—	88	49	3	—	156	6	1

(a) Debtors: Male, 37. Criminals: Male, 229; Female, 31.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff, county Magistrates, and five visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, chaplain, surgeon, clerk, taskmaster, three subordinate officers, a matron; appointed by the sheriff and county Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six for male and five for female, twelve airing-yards, nine day-rooms; the master debtors have one room each for sitting and sleeping in; the poor have one large room to be in by day, and one of equal size to sleep in, which cannot well be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound five ounces of bread, one quart of gruel, a quart of soup or two pounds of potatoes for dinner daily; extra food for labour at the mills and wash-house,

wash-house, one pound of potatoes, one pint of gruel; 1 s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One jacket, one cap, one waistcoat, trousers, shirt, stockings, clogs, bed, blankets, sheet and rug, and suitable clothing for females; cost 1 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week each.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Grinding grain for hire and for the consumption of the prison, making cloth for clothing, bedding for the prisoners, hemp bags from the raw materials, heading pins, and horse clothing to order.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight hours in the month of November, December and January; nine, October and February, and in the other months of the year, and exercise at intervals.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—From grinding grain, 37 l. 7 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; from the manufactory of clothing, bedding, bags, &c. 16 l. 16 s. 7 d.; from the heading of pins, 11 l. 0 s. 3 d.; the total earnings, 65 l. 4 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of which the county receives 42 l. 16 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the prisoners 11 l. 14 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the governor 10 l. 13 s. 2 d.; total, 65 l. 4 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Pursuant to the 5th Geo. 4, c. 85, classification duly observed, and a day-room and three cells erected for the sixth class, and a day-room for the females of the second class.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what

provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers on Wednesday and Friday; prayers and sermon on Sunday mornings, and prayers in the afternoon. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and Testaments and Common Prayer-books; schools established, and religious instruction, accompanied with Scripture reading, is every day afforded by the chaplain, and journal kept.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends when required, which is in general every day; an hospital is provided for each sex, and a journal kept of the attendance of the surgeon and wants of the prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The thirty-seven not employed were debtors; the eighty-six employed at light labour are those before trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The forty-nine other punishments were confined in light cells for want of more dark ones.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Elizabeth Pugh, of unsound mind on her trial for arson at the summer assizes 1834; to be kept in prison until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) J. Keene.

No. 24.—COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Shire-hall at Hertford, in and for the County of Hertford, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835, before the Right honourable Thomas Lord Dacre, Thomas Daniell, Nicolson Calvert, Esquires, and others their fellows, Justices of the Peace for the said County, the following General Report, under the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, was submitted by the Clerk of the Peace, and approved of.

THE buildings are in good repair, and the conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and good. The repair of the walls and the alterations in the debtors' yard which were ordered have been completed, and no immediate repair appears to be required to any of the buildings. There are at present in the gaol 34 males and 3 females; in the house of correction 56 males and 8 females; total, 101. At the same time last year the total number was 90.

The following regulations have been added to those in force last year in the gaol and house of correction:

That silence be enforced, so as to prevent all communication between prisoners, both before and after trial.

That the use of tobacco be entirely prohibited.

That convicted prisoners be not permitted to receive visits or letters from their friends during the first six months of their imprisonment, unless under peculiar and pressing circumstances, and with the permission of a visiting Magistrate.

That day-rooms be discontinued.

That the chaplain be required to reside in the gaol, that the whole of his time be devoted to the duties of the prison, and that he shall not hold any other preferment with cure of souls.

That a schoolmaster shall be appointed.

That in cases where the punishment of whipping is resorted to, it shall be defined as regards both the extent to which it may be carried, and the instrument with which it may be inflicted.

That a turnkey shall be allotted to each division in which

the prisoners are at work, for the purpose of enforcing silence.

The surgeon has been regular in his attendance on the prisoners in the gaol and house of correction during the last year, and kept a journal, pursuant to the Act of Parliament above mentioned, and has given in to this Court the usual certificate of the state of the health of the prisoners, whereby it appears that there have been thirty-five cases of illness in the gaol and house of correction during the past year, and that not more than four have been ill at one time.

That there has been only one death in the course of the year.

The duties of the chaplain have been regularly performed, during the last year by the Reverend Thomas Lloyd, who has not any other avocation, with the exception of his professional duties, and he has sent in his Report to this Court, agreeably to the directions of the above-mentioned Act.

The rules and regulations prescribed by the above-mentioned Act have been observed by the keeper of the gaol and house of correction, and he has complied with the orders of the visiting Magistrates from time to time.

There has not been any alteration in the establishment of officers and servants since the last General Report.

With this Report is forwarded one return (Schedule B. of the above-mentioned Act), in which the returns for the gaol and house of correction are consolidated.

(signed) Dacre,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of HERTFORD: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	90	67	3	1	37	3	20	3	577	33	3	24	3	49	6	8	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
135	10	3	—	—	45	6	12	none	none	26	none	6	none	35	4	

(a) 10 Debtors; 21 in Gaol; 63 in House of Correction; Total, 94.

(b) 30 Debtors; 93 in Gaol; 69 in House of Correction; Total, 192.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—High sheriff, visiting Justices and keeper.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, appointed by high sheriff; four turnkeys, a schoolmaster, miller, watchman and matron, appointed by the gaoler, and sanctioned by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve classes, a treadmill, with four divisions, eight day-rooms and twelve airing-yards, which can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread per day to prisoners who do not work, and two pounds of bread and one pint of milk porridge per day, one pint and a half of soup four days in the week to those who work at the tread-wheel; weekly cost of prisoners not employed, 1s. 5d. per head; those employed, 2s. 9d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Allowance of clothing and bedding when necessary.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners committed to hard labour are employed in working the tread-wheel; the females in washing and mending the bedding of the prisoners.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Upon an average during the year, eight hours per day. The prisoners in the gaol are allowed to walk during the day in their respective yards.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—£. 93. 16s. 5d., the whole of which is deducted from my disbursement account.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been complied with.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers every day, and on Sundays twice, and a sermon. A school is provided for the instruction of juvenile offenders before trial, under the superintendence of the chaplain and schoolmaster. The whole of the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends every day if required; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Want of sureties, bastardy and assaults. The prisoners committed to the gaol for trial are not compelled to work, but most of them prefer it, upon having an increased allowance of food.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disorderly behaviour, and being otherwise refractory.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—There are seventy-seven less commitments than last year; I attribute it, in a great measure, to the strict discipline now adopted in our prison. Re-committals are not very frequent.

(signed) W. Wilson,
Governor.

No. 25.—COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdonshire, } AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the said County, on Monday the
to wit, } 19th day of October 1835, before Lawrence Reynolds, Esquire, Chairman, John Linton, Esquire,
George Thornhill, Esquire, the Rev. William Finch, Clerk, Henry James Nicholls, Esquire, and others their
fellows, Justices assigned to keep the Peace, in and for the said County,

THE Magistrates report, that they have received the Reports of the visiting Justices, the chaplain, the surgeon, and the keeper of the gaol. From the Report of the visiting Justices and the surgeon, it appears that the prison is in good condition as regards the arrangements connected with the health of the prisoners, and that the prisoners have been orderly, with two exceptions, in one of which the prisoner (a boy) was privately whipped, and which punishment produced the best effects. The chaplain's Report recommends a fresh supply of Bibles and other religious

books, which recommendation the Court will attend to. There are now confined in the gaol twenty eight male prisoners and six female prisoners.

At the last Midsummer sessions the gaoler's salary, having been previously referred to a committee, was increased from 150*l.* to 180*l.*

(signed) *Lawrence Reynolds,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of HUNTINGDON: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
49	147	53	35	2	—	16	4	11	2	201	20	4	9	2	24	5	5	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
65	5	4	1	1	19	2	1	2	126	—	2	—	56	7	—

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and-house of correction consolidated.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff of the county and three visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper, appointed by the sheriff for the gaol department and by the court of quarter session for the house of correction; one male turnkey and a matron, also appointed by the same court; and a baker and miller, who occasionally acts as assistant turnkey, is appointed by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten divisions, containing eight day-rooms and ten airing-yards, which can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of good wheaten bread per day to all prisoners not committed for hard labour, except such debtors and prisoners committed for

trial who are able to maintain themselves; weekly cost per head 10½*d.* All prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period not exceeding fourteen days receive two pounds of bread per day; weekly cost per head 1*s.* 2*d.*; and such as are confined for a longer period receive in addition one quart of porridge, made of oatmeal and milk, served hot to them at dinner-time, on five days in the week, and on the other two days a quart of soup, made of coarse meat and vegetables; weekly cost per head, 2*s.* 4*d.*

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Prisoners for trial wear their own clothes; convicted prisoners wear a coarse dress; and straw beds, with blankets and rugs, are provided by the county; cost per head about 2*l.* per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Convicted male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel at grinding corn and raising water for the use of the prison, also at a hand-crank machine; convicted females at washing and mending the prison linen and bedding.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In the gaol department,

department, hours of exercise all day; in the house of correction, prisoners at hard labour average ten hours per day in summer and eight in winter, exclusive of meal times and the time occupied in instruction by the chaplain on Tuesdays and Fridays; the hours for exercise half an hour after unlocking in the morning and two hours on Sundays; and those who are not ordered for hard labour are allowed all the day for exercise, except meal times and Sundays, when they are confined in their cells, and released only during divine service and two hours for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings by the treadmill in grinding corn for the use of the prison and the public is 50*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*, all of which has been applied to to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed as required by the said Act, due regard being had to the character of the prisoners.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs the morning and evening service of the Church of England, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; he frequently inspects the prison, and visits all who are in solitary confinement and such as are sick; he attends on Tuesdays, to instruct the prisoners in their respective wards; and on Fridays he expounds the Scriptures to them in the chapel. Each ward is supplied with Bibles and other religious books, and a Bible or Testament is placed in each prisoner's cell who can read.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends three times a week, and oftener when required, and separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—In the gaol department prisoners

committed for trial are not employed; and in the house of correction such as have been convicted, but not ordered for hard labour, and also such as are incapable of performing hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—By solitary confinement for disobedience of the prison rules and for refractory conduct; whipping, by order of the visiting Justices; also for refractory conduct; and by irons, for attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Yes; Thomas Wright, forty-four years of age, indicted for murder, Lent assize 1823, holden at Huntingdon, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was confined in the gaol of this county until 22d December 1831, when he was removed, by His Majesty's warrant, to the lunatic asylum at Melton, in the county of Suffolk, where he remained until the 12th June 1834, when he was removed back from the said asylum to this gaol, under a like warrant as aforesaid, it having been humbly represented to His said Majesty that the said Thomas Wright was then of sound mind, and thereupon ordered to remain in custody in this gaol until His said Majesty's further pleasure shall be known. Has been in confinement upwards of twelve years and seven months, but how long he was insane prior to taking his trial cannot be correctly ascertained.

34.—General Observations?—Strict silence being enforced as much as is practicable with the means at present used with convicted prisoners, has consequently much augmented the number of punishments, as stated in Column 16, which have varied from one hour to three days, according to the nature of the offence and the character of the prisoner. Cases of sickness, as stated in Column 18, contain all who have received medical attendance, more or less; and the second division of the same Column contains the greatest number who have applied for medical relief in any one day, as recorded on the "Sick List."

Geo. Smith, Gaoler.

NO. 26.—COUNTY OF KENT.

GENERAL REPORT prepared by the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Kent, pursuant to the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, and submitted to and approved by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at the Annual General Session, holden by adjournment at Maidstone, in and for the said County of Kent, next after the Michaelmas Session 1835, that is to say, on Tuesday the 27th day of October 1835.

It appears by the Reports of the visiting Justices, the Reports of the chaplains, and the certificates of the keepers of the county prisons at Maidstone and St. Augustine's, that the management of the prisons, as well as the general state of the prisoners as to morals, discipline, employment and hard labour, and observance of the rules, has been satisfactory.

That the existing rules for the government of those prisons have been complied with.

Copies of the annual returns delivered by each of the keepers of the said prisons to the clerk of the peace, in the form contained in the Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked B.), are attached to this Report.

(signed) *E. Knatchbull,*
Chairman.

H. A. Wildes,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of KENT : MAIDSTONE Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
453	543	334	343	20	1	161	34	103	24	1,977	204	38	60	20	248	54	16	4

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5 & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3 ; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
415	213	68	30	52	197	31	94	3	1	427	—	12	—	449	10	6	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistracy of the county, and under the superintendence of six visiting Justices; viz. Viscount Marsham, Sir J. K. Shaw, bart., W. G. D. Tyssen, esq., T. Monypenny, esq., T. T. Alken, esq. and Joseph Berens, esq.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper of the common gaol and house of correction, appointed by the sheriff and Justices; one chaplain, one surgeon, appointed by the Justices at the annual general session, or some adjournment thereof; and also the following: viz. male department, two turnkeys at porter's lodge, seven turnkeys, one superintendent to instruct prisoners employed in the manufacture of sacking and mat making, one miller, one night watchman, one schoolmaster. Female department: one matron, one female turnkey, one female stationed at the porter's lodge to examine all female prisoners and female visitors to prisoners, one female superintendent at tread-wheel labour.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—The common gaol for males consists of eleven classes, containing seventeen wards; three of the largest wards have two day-rooms each, the remainder one day-room each, and to every ward is a spacious airing-yard; provision is made for extending the buildings, if necessary. The house of correction for males consists of five classes, containing twelve wards, to each of which is a day-room and spacious airing-yard, and provision made for extending the buildings. There is a large work-room, in which the manufactory of sacks and mats is carried on, and also a tread-mill, divided into eight compartments, on which can be employed upwards of one hundred prisoners. The common gaol for females consists of four classes, and the house of correction for ditto of three classes, to each of which is a day room and airing-yard.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per Head?—The dietaries are as follow: to all prisoners in the common gaol, one pound and a half of bread and one pint of vegetable soup per diem; debtors, in addition, one pound of potatoes; prisoners on summary convictions in the house of correction, the same; prisoners sentenced by Courts

to hard labour in the house of correction during the first three months of their imprisonment, the same; ditto during the second three months of their imprisonment, one pound of bread per diem, half a pound of meat, seven pounds of potatoes, half a pound of suet pudding, one pint of ox-head soup, one pound of oatmeal per week; vagrants not employed at the tread-mill, one pound and a half of bread per diem; prisoners employed at the tread-mill, nine pounds and a half of bread, four pints of ox-head soup, one pound of meat, seven quarts of gruel, six pounds of potatoes, per week; the average weekly cost per head 1 s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Prisoners sentenced by courts to hard labour in the house of correction are clothed in the prison dress, which consists of a woollen jacket and trousers for the males, and a linsey-woolsey petticoat and jacket for the females; the cost of the former is 8 s. 9 d., and of the latter 5 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Shoes, stockings and flannels are issued, under the orders of the visiting Justices, when requisite; clean shirts and shifts every week. The bedding consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, and a rug to each prisoner.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at the tread-mill, and in the manufacture of sacking, mats, shoe-making and shoe-mending for the prisoners; the females sentenced to hard labour are employed in washing, ironing and needle-work; the vagrant and other classes are employed at the tread-mill; male prisoners, not sentenced to hard labour, are employed, if maintained by the county, at a capstan to raise water for the supply of the prison, in gardening and other general labour.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—When the day-light admits, the prisoners commence working at six o'clock in the morning and leave work at half-past five in the evening; the interval allowed for breakfast half an hour, and for dinner one hour; from the time of leaving work in the evening till sun-set is allowed for exercise. At other times of the year the prisoners commence working at day-light in the morning and end half an hour before sun-set in the evening.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison,

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings is as follows: prisoners convicted by courts of felony and misdemeanors, and sentenced to hard labour, receive on their discharge such sum of money as the visiting Justices deem necessary for subsistence to their last place of legal settlement, but in no case less than 5 s.; those prisoners on summary convictions sentenced to hard labour, and employed at the tread-mill or otherwise, receive $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or sufficient to carry them to their homes; misdemeanors not sentenced to hard labour, and maintained by the county, receive when employed 1 d. per diem. The officers of the prison do not receive any profit or advantage arising from the labour of the prisoners; the whole is carried to the credit of the county.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been duly observed, the prison affording ample means for that purpose. In addition to what the Act requires, prisoners on charge of felony are subdivided into five classes: 1st. felonies capital; 2d. felonies not capital; 3d. felonies, recommissions; 4th. unnatural crimes; 5th. juveniles. Convicted misdemeanors not sentenced to hard labour, two classes: 1st. those maintained at the expense of the county; 2d. those permitted to maintain themselves. Debtors, two classes: 1st. master debtors who maintain themselves; 2d. common debtors maintained at the expense of the county. In the house of correction, prisoners convicted of felony into three classes, according to their periods of confinement, and one ward exclusively for juveniles.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service and preaches twice every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, in the prison chapel; he also performs divine service every Wednesday and Friday, and reads on the other days a selection of prayers from the Liturgy; he administers the Holy Sacrament three times a year, visits prisoners in solitary confinement, and twice in every twenty-four hours all prisoners under sentence of death. He likewise frequently visits all the wards for the purpose of conversing with the prisoners, and distributing moral and

religious books, procured from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. By means of Sunday and day-schools, conducted under the direction of the chaplain, provision is made for the instruction of criminals of all classes; Bibles and prayer-books are placed in every occupied day-room throughout the prison.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily; separate apartments are provided for the sick. The male side of the hospital consists of six rooms, and the female side of three rooms.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No prisoners sentenced to hard labour or maintained at the expense of the county, except debtors and prisoners for trial, are unemployed.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The punishments by solitary confinement have been generally for pilferings, occasionally for assaulting each other, profane swearing, negligence at work &c.; and some, but very few cases, for irreverent conduct at chapel. There were three whippings, two on soldiers under sentence of courts-martial, for leaving their work at the tread-mill under false pretences, persuading several other prisoners to join them and leave their work also; the other prisoner, William Jelden, convicted of felony, for repeatedly leaving his work at the tread-mill, under the false pretence of inability to perform this labour. Irons: Joseph Berry, is an escaped convict, having been capitally convicted at the last Lent assizes, and put on board the Fortitude hulk at Chatham, from whence he escaped and committed a burglary, for which he was committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The prisoners have in general conducted themselves in an orderly manner; the state of health, in proportion to the numbers, has been good. There has been no material variation in the different classes of crime, or in the total number of commitments.

(signed)

Thomas Agar,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of KENT: ST. AUGUSTINE'S Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2 Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		61	53	—	—	36	—	17	—	M. 381 F. 28 409	34	—	19	—	49	—	4	—

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
105	64	18	11	9	254	34	—	2	94	4	2	—	26	3	2

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the county and the superintendence of visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper, chaplain, surgeon, three turnkeys, a taskmaster, a matron and a watchman, appointed by the Court at the general sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Nine classes; eight of them have day-rooms and airing-yards, the ninth (females convicted of misdemeanors) take air and exercise on the top of one of the wings of the prison which joins their day-room. The whole of the classes, with the exception of the ninth, can be extended and increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The prisoners employed on treading-wheels receive weekly nine pounds of bread, fourteen quarts of oatmeal gruel, three quarters of a pound of mutton, three quarts of ox-head soup, thickened with oatmeal and potatoes, and four pounds of potatoes, with salt and pepper. Males convicted, who are not employed on treading-wheels, receive eight pounds three quarters of bread, fourteen quarts of oatmeal gruel, three quarts of broth, made from the meat boiled the preceding day, thickened with oatmeal and potatoes, and four pounds of potatoes, with salt. Females convicted, and prisoners for trial who are employed as wardsmen, receive the same as stated above for convicted prisoners who are not employed on treading-wheels, with the addition of three quarters of a pound of mutton. Prisoners for trial, who are unemployed, receive eight pounds three quarters of bread, fourteen quarts of oatmeal gruel and seven pounds of potatoes, with salt. The average weekly cost per head for the year ending 16 October 1835, was 1 s. 6 d. Prisoners convicted of smuggling, and not sentenced to hard labour, in most cases receive for their subsistence an allowance of 4½ d. per day from the commissioners of customs.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The winter dress for males convicted consists of a woollen jacket, waistcoat, trousers, and cap, a cotton shirt, neckerchief, shoes and worsted stockings. Their summer dress consists of a linen frock, trousers and cap, with a waistcoat, shirt, shoes and stockings, as before mentioned. Cost of the whole, when new, 1 l. 1 s. 8½ d. The females convicted have a linsey-woolsey jacket, petticoat and apron, a flannel petticoat, a cotton shift, shoes and worsted stockings; cost, when new, 18 s. 9 d. Flannels are delivered under the directions of the surgeon, and clean shirts, shifts and stockings are served every week. The allowance of bedding to each prisoner is a bed filled with straw, two blankets and a rug; cost, when new, 18 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Males convicted, who are equal to the labour, are employed on treading-wheels; those who are unfit for this description of labour are employed in grinding bark with a hand crank-mill, cultivating the prison garden, pumping water, and cleaning and whitewashing the prison. The females are employed in washing and mending the prison clothing, bedding, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners

commence work at half-past six o'clock in the morning and leave work at six in the evening as long as the day light will permit, deducting therefrom half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner. For the remainder of the year they commence work at a quarter of an hour after sun-rise, and leave work half an hour before sun-set, with the same deductions for breakfast and dinner as before mentioned. The interval from leaving work in the evening till they are locked in their cells at sunset (during the year) is allowed for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each Class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings for the year ending 16 October 1835, was 36 l. 11 s. 3 d. The prisoners on their discharge receive one halfpenny per day for the time they have been employed. The remainder is paid to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act and the 5 Geo. 4, c. 85, has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the morning prayers and preaches, in the prison chapel, on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. He also reads the morning prayers every Wednesday and Friday. He visits the prisoners in solitary confinement, and also in their wards. The juvenile prisoners are instructed to read either by one of the prisoners or a turnkey. The whole of the wards are supplied with Bibles, Testaments and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—When any of the prisoners are sick the surgeon generally attends them daily; he also examines all the prisoners who appear diseased before they are passed to their classes, and a male and female infirmary are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners who have not been employed were those for trial and those who were not committed to hard labour and maintained themselves.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refusing to work, disorderly behaviour whilst at work, and a few for quarrelling. Two were put in irons for attempting to break out of their cells for the purpose of making their escape from the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Forty-six of the cells, expressed in Column No. 1, were only intended to contain one prisoner each, but in consequence of the increased number of commitments in the winter months, three prisoners, each supplied with a separate bed and bedding, are at times placed in some of these cells.

(signed) J. Bone,
Keeper.

No. 27.—COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster Quarter Session, 19th October 1835.

GENERAL REPORT of the Common Gaol of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

No alterations have been made in the buildings of the gaol during the last year.

The same system of discipline has been continued; the proposed new rules, allowing power of introducing the silent system, not having been allowed by the Judges prior to the passing of the new Prison Act. They are now in progress

for being submitted for the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State, under that Act, as early as possible.

The health of the prisoners has continued very good during the last year, and the Reports of the visiting Justices of the officers of the prison continue to be satisfactory.

(signed) Edmund Hornby, Chairman.

Kirkdale

Kirkdale Michaelmas Quarter Session, 9th November 1835.

GENERAL REPORT of the House of Correction at Kirkdale in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

THE change in the system of discipline which was alluded to in a former Report has not yet been introduced into this prison, in consequence of the late change in the law relative to the sanction and allowance of the rules requisite for that purpose.

The religious and moral instruction of the prisoners and the distribution of religious books are continued.

The Magistrates have pleasure in again reporting favourably of the conduct of the officers of the prison, and of the health and behaviour of the prisoners.

(signed) Skelmersdale,
Chairman.

Preston Michaelmas Session, 1835.

GENERAL REPORT of the House of Correction at Preston, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

NOTHING requiring remark has occurred in the conduct of the officers and servants, or of the prisoners, during the last year.

The system of silent labour mentioned in the last Report, has been ordered by the Magistrates to be introduced into this prison, and new rules for enforcing that system have

been drawn up, but have not as yet received the requisite sanction to be enforced; the system, however, has been lately partially introduced.

The health of the prisoners has continued very good.

(signed) J. B. Addison,
Chairman.

Salford October Session, 1835.

GENERAL REPORT of the House of Correction at Salford, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

No material alterations have been made in the buildings of the prison during the past year.

The health of the prisoners and the conduct of the officers have been good and satisfactory.

The system of silence, which had just been introduced prior to the last Report, has been only partially enforced, on

account of the new rules not having received the sanction of the Judges at the assizes. The system, however, as far as it has been tried, appears to have a beneficial effect.

(signed) J. Norris,
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of LANCASTER: LANCASTER CASTLE.																			
1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.		Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
			Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
138	495		454	472	197	8	61	10	140	56	918	200	66	1	—	187	65	14	1
Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in																			
* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.			Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.					
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.			
542	25	7	—	1	251	15	1	—	—	517	91	14	—	(a) 160	(a) 24	9			

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff and visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, appointed by the sheriff; one chaplain, one surgeon, one

31.

assistant keeper, one task-master, four turnkeys, one matron, one assistant matron, one schoolmaster and one watchman, appointed by the Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes: debtors, two; convicted felons,

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felons, two; misdemeanants, two; trial, three; sureties, two. Wards, fourteen; work-shops, seventy-two; day-rooms, thirty-three; airing-yards, ten. The above cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Convicted male prisoners: seven pounds of best wheaten bread, two pounds and a half of oatmeal, ten pounds of potatoes, one pound and a half of beef, five ounces of rice, one gill and a half of peas, four ounces of cheese, three ounces and a half of salt, and two ounces of onions. Females: seven pounds of best wheaten bread, two pounds of oatmeal, five pounds of potatoes, one pound of beef, five ounces of rice, one gill and a half of peas, and three ounces and a half of salt. Prisoners before trial: seven pounds of best wheaten bread, two pounds and a half of oatmeal, ten pounds of potatoes, and four ounces and a half of salt; average weekly cost per head 2 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Debtors: seven pounds of best wheaten bread, two pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of potatoes, and four ounces and a half of salt; average cost per head 1 s. 4 d. weekly.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Males: a jacket, a waistcoat, a pair of trousers, two shirts, a pair of clogs and a woollen cap. Females: a bed-gown, two petticoats, two shifts, a pair of clogs and two caps; average annual cost 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. per head. Bedding: a hair mattress, two blankets and a coverlet; in winter a blanket extra is allowed; average annual cost 11 s. 3 d. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Four tread-wheels, weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, clogging, knitting, sewing, winding weft, picking cotton, washing, grinding wheat and whitewashing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Summer: labour ten, and exercise two hours. Winter: labour seven, and exercise two hours. Spring and autumn: labour eight, and exercise two hours.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings, 276 l. 14 s. 9 d.; one-eighth to prisoners sentenced to hard labour, one-sixth to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and one-third to prisoners before trial; none to the officers of the prison; the balance applied to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the full service of the church, with sermons every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; and to the male prisoners daily morning prayers, selected from the Liturgy, with the portion of Scripture appointed by the Rubric, and Ostervald's explanation thereof. To the female prisoners daily morning and evening prayers are read by the matron. Those prisoners who are disposed to learn are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; they are also well supplied with Prayer-books, Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends daily; three separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoner for want of sureties to keep the peace.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement for disobedience of the prison rules.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) *James Hansbrow,*
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of LANCASTER: KIRKDALE House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
384	800	679	737	-	-	272	75	254	136	3,543	268	117	258	94	415	186	111	25

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.	
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.				
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.
745	17	9	5	-	392	-	345	-	2	127	-	10	-	-	15	10

† 19. Whether

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the county Magistrates, and under the superintendence of a committee of visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One governor, one chaplain, one surgeon, one principal assistant, one clerk, one gate-keeper, five turnkeys, one watchman, one task-master, one miller, one schoolmaster, one matron, and seven female assistants; appointed by the county Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twenty-one of each, and may be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—First day: Breakfast, one pint of gruel and half a pound of bread; dinner, one pint and a half of scouse, made from one pound and a half of potatoes, meat, salt and pepper; supper, same as breakfast. Second day: Breakfast as before; dinner, one quart of broth made from cows' heads, vegetables, meal, salt and pepper, and half a pound of bread; supper as before. Third day: Breakfast as before; dinner, two ounces of bacon, one pound and a half of potatoes; supper as before. Weekly cost per head 1 s. 6 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Male prisoners' dress, jacket and trousers, shirt and clogs; female prisoners' dress, shift, petticoat, upper petticoat, bed-gown, caps, apron and clogs; bedding, straw bed, two blankets and one rug. Cost per head 27 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Males, weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpenters' work, masonry, whitewashing, painting and tread-mill; females, needlework, washing, cooking, making and mending clothes for prisoners, and at the tread-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour, ten hours in summer, eight in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings for one year, 272 l. 14 s. 9 d.: to felons, one-fourth; to misdemeanors, one-half; to task-master, one-twelfth; and the balance to the county fund, applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers daily, and divine service twice on Sundays; superintends the school, and provides such Bibles and books as he deems necessary.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attendance daily; male and female hospitals.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners for trial, bailable offences, and others not for labour; sickness and other infirmities.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refractory behaviour, disobeying orders, refusing to do their work, wilfully damaging their work and the tread-mill; also attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One, Margaret Barrett, aged sixteen years; committed 9th October 1835 for trial, for felony, and has been insane from that date.

34.—General Observations.—Upon reference to 27, will be seen that credit is given for 272 l. 14 s. 9 d. only as prisoners' earnings. This statement, without explanation, would lead to an erroneous impression. Almost all the repairs and alterations in the prison are done by the prisoners, and thus a saving of 470 l. this year is effected to the establishment, which sum may be fairly said to be the amount of prisoners' earnings.

(signed) Thomas Amos, Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of LANCASTER: PRESTON House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
172	516	159 174	(a) 9 (a) 4	73 9	53 26	M. 811 F. 137	95 19	31 16	117 35	9 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4, 5, & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5, & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Prisoners not Employed.	Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.		
206 D. 14	160 68 25 31	582 222	All before Trial.	- - 304 7	13 -	193 11 -	

31.

(a) These are borough prisoners.

† 19.—Whether

- 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.
- 20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—All the Magistrates of the county, and superintendence of visiting Justices.
- 21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Ten; viz. keeper, chaplain, surgon, matron, and her assistant, clerk, task-master, and two turnkeys and one mill watchman; all appointed by the Magistrates.
- 22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve classes, with each a day-room and airing-yard, which are capable of being increased.
- 23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Eight pounds and three quarters of bread, one pound of beef, three quarters of a pound of stew, a quarter of a pound of cheese, two pounds of oatmeal, five pounds of potatoes, three gills of pease, a quarter of a pound of salt; cost per head 1 s. 6 d.
- 24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, waistcoat, trousers, two shirts, and one pair of clogs, and a cap; 1 l. 4 s. 6 d.; one bed, two blankets and two quilts, 1 l. 18 s.; total, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d.
- 25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Weaving and cleaning cotton; hard labour upon the tread-wheel, grinding wheat.
- 26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hard labour nine hours and a half when length of days will admit, in winter eight hours; no working by candle-light. Half an hour to breakfast, one hour to dinner, and half an hour for chapel.
- 27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Gross amount of earnings, 123 l. 19 s. 8 d.; one-fourth net earnings to all who weave and knit, the remainder to the county. The gross amount does not include the work done by the painter, carpenter, slater, plasterer, mason and labourers, who are prisoners.
- 28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Complete as far as practicable.
- 29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Church service forenoon and afternoon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers every morning. A school for the males before trial every day. Bibles, &c. are distributed.
- 30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends every day. There are separate apartments for the males and the females, both fitted up with baths.
- 31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Infirmity, and those before trial; also punishments for misconduct.
- 32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refractory conduct, neglecting, spoiling and wasting materials delivered them to work, and attempting to escape.
- 33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.
- 34.—General observations.—Prisoners very healthy.
- (signed) Charles Anthony,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of LANCASTER: New Bailey Prison, SALFORD.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11. Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
522	968	585	498	—	—	201	68	152	77	5,407	217	88	136	57	319	144	34	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
626	158	55	7	1	265	122	111	—	—	373	—	16	—	190	14	(a) 6	

(a) 1 Accident.

- 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.
- 20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Salford hundred, and under the superintendence of visiting Justices.
- 21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor,

venor, chaplain, surgeon, task-master and matron, a clerk, eight turnkeys, two lodge porters, a schoolmaster, three female turnkeys, hospital nurse, one day watchman and two night watchmen, are appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are twenty-four classes or wards, twenty-four day rooms, twenty-four airing-yards, one hundred and fifty workshops; there is not room left within the walls to increase them.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The dietary of the male prisoners is as follows: twenty ounces of bread and half an ounce of salt per head per day, in addition to which are, for breakfast and supper each day, one quart of oatmeal pottage, made from two ounces and a quarter of meal each quart; for dinner, half a pound of beef and one pound of potatoes, two days a week; one quart of pea soup two days a week, one pound and a half of potatoes two other days, and one quart of stew the seventh day; weekly cost per head, average of the whole year, 1 s. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. For the female prisoners, sixteen ounces of bread and half an ounce of salt per head per day, one quart of gruel morning and evening, and one pint of stew, with one pound of potatoes boiled, for dinner each day; weekly cost per head 1 s. — $\frac{6}{4}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—For the men, jacket, waistcoat, trousers, a cap of strong woollen cloth, a linen shirt and a pair of clogs; for the women, a jacket, waistcoat and petticoat of the same woollen cloth, a linen shirt and a pair of clogs. The bedding consists of linen tick filled with straw, two blankets and a rug; the cost of a bed and each prisoner's clothing thus provided is about 2 l. 12 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The employment of the men consists principally of weaving, hat-making, shoe-making and tailoring; hard labour, the tread-mill, the sand-mill: that of the women, weaving, winding, washing, sewing, and heading pins.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer the prisoners rise and go to work at six in the morning; they have half an hour allowed for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and one hour on leaving work, which is at six in the evening; in winter they work according to daylight, and have the same hours for meal-times and exercise as in summer.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The total amount of earnings from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835 is 544 l. 14 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the convicted felons are allowed one-sixth, and the felons

before trial are allowed one-third of the gross earnings; the misdemeanors are allowed one-third of their net earnings, and the surplus is applied to the support of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been strictly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read every morning at half-past eleven o'clock, when either a chapter from the Scriptures is read or one familiarly explained to the assembled prisoners, after which he usually sees and converses with the male and female felons, and such others of the prisoners as are desirous to see him for the purpose of being instructed; two full services are performed every Sunday, and after the evening service, during the summer months, the boys are brought before him for the purpose of being instructed in the Catechism of the Church. He visits the sick, and superintends the school, which is established for the male felons and such other boys as have been convicted of a first offence, these last being allowed to attend the school three afternoons in each week. The matron instructs every Sunday such female prisoners, felons and convicts, as are disposed to improve in religious knowledge. Bibles and Testaments are distributed in every class; Prayer-books and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are lent, at the discretion of the chaplain, to such prisoners as he imagines will be benefited by their use and perusal.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily, and oftener if necessary; there are separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Many prisoners before trial, and principally old offenders, knowing that they cannot be compelled to work, refuse to do so.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The punishment of solitary confinement is inflicted for refractory conduct, neglect of work, and the like, and for repeatedly refusing to work at the tread-mill, and being the cause of others turning out.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The sessions are held every six weeks, instead of quarterly as formerly.

(signed) Richard Dunstan,
Governor.

No. 28.—COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

A GENERAL REPORT submitted to the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the said County, the 19th day of October 1835, pursuant to the Act of the 4th of Geo. 4, c. 64, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Gaols and Houses of Correction."

By the Report of the visiting Justices of the gaol and house of correction, at the Epiphany sessions 1835, they stated they had frequently visited the gaol and house of correction, and carefully inspected the buildings, which appeared in good repair, and the interior of both prisons clean. The respective officers had discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner; that the behaviour of the prisoners (with one or two exceptions) had been quiet and orderly. No disease, beyond that of ordinary occurrence, had made its appearance, and the health of the prisoners had been generally good.

The schoolmaster made a favourable Report of the attention of the prisoners during the school hours. That the system of throwing parcels over into the different wards of the house of correction was considerably increased, and had caused several severe conflicts between the turnkeys and prisoners, in consequence of which the visiting Justices, in order to maintain the discipline of the prison, ordered three

prisoners (who had been frequently guilty of the same offence) to be whipped.

By the gaoler's Report, at the same session, it stated that the condition of the new building was good; that the prisoners then in the gaol consisted of ten debtors, thirty-six male felons, five female felons, and eighteen for misdemeanors. In the female house of correction, one felon and twelve for misdemeanors. And by the Report of the keeper of the house of correction, it was stated that the prisoners therein confined were one hundred and sixteen; twenty-nine convicted of felony, sixty convicted of misdemeanor, twenty-five vagrants, and two for want of sureties.

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol and house of correction, at the Easter session 1835, they stated that in their visiting the county gaol and house of correction during the last quarter the conduct of the officers and behaviour of the prisoners in the gaol had been satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners good; but they regretted

regretted having to report some instances of insubordination which had occurred in the house of correction, in consequence of the practice of throwing parcels, containing tobacco and other articles for the prisoners, over the boundary-wall into the prison.

By the gaoler's Report, at the same session, it appeared that the prisoners then in the gaol consisted of ten debtors, twenty-two male felons, and nine for misdemeanors. In the female house of correction, two felons, six for misdemeanors. And by the Report of the keeper of the house of correction, it was stated that the prisoners therein confined were ninety-four; viz. forty convicted of felony, thirty-six convicted of misdemeanor, seventeen vagrants, and one for want of sureties.

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol and house of correction, at Midsummer sessions 1835, they stated their continued satisfaction with the conduct of the gaolers and their assistants in the management of the prisoners; that the health of the prisoners had been generally good, and their behaviour (with a few exceptions) orderly and quiet; that the system of throwing parcels over the walls into the house of correction still continued, though not to the same extent.

By the gaoler's Report, at the same session, it appeared that the prisoners then in the gaol consisted of twelve male debtors, two female debtors, thirty-four male felons, five female felons, fifteen males for misdemeanors and one female. In the female house of correction, two felons, three for misdemeanors. And by the Report of the keeper of the house of correction, it was stated that the prisoners therein confined were seventy-six; viz. twenty-seven convicted of felony, thirty-seven convicted of misdemeanors, ten vagrants, and two for refusing to find securities.

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol

and house of correction, at the present Michaelmas session, they stated that the buildings of both prisons were in good repair, and the interiors clean; that the conduct of the respective officers was deserving their approbation; and that the behaviour of the prisoners had been quiet and orderly. The health of the prisoners had been generally good, and only ordinary cases of illness had occurred.

By the gaoler's Report, at the present session, it appeared that the prisoners then in the gaol consisted of eleven male debtors and one female debtor, twenty-seven male felons, four female felons, ten males for misdemeanors and one female. In the female house, three felons, one for misdemeanor. And by the Report of the keeper of the house of correction, it was stated that the prisoners therein confined were sixty-nine; viz. sixteen convicted of felony, one charged with felony, thirty-nine convicted of misdemeanor, one charged with misdemeanor, ten vagrants, and two for want of sureties.

Regular journals are kept at the gaol and house of correction by the chaplain and surgeon, in which are entered the times of their attendance in the performance of their respective duties, and the same are regularly laid before the Justices for their inspection at every quarter sessions.

(signed) *Thos. Freer,*
Clerk of the Peace.

The above Report was submitted to the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas quarter session of the peace holden for the said county, on the 19th day of October 1835, and approved by such Justices.

(signed) *Charles William Packe.*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of LEICESTER: Common Gaol and Female House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Crim ^s 81 Debt ^s 35	Crim ^s 117 Debt ^s 41	70	52	11	1	13	2	18	7	350 Debt ^s 41	10	5	21	4	27	8	4	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time	Deaths.
93	48	12	2	—	5	—	—	—	129	—	4	—	39	3	1

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and female house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff and Magistrates, three of whom are appointed visitors.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, who appoints four male turnkeys and one female turnkey; matron, appointed by court of quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes, ten; wards, sixteen; work-rooms, three, day-rooms, seventeen; airing-yards, sixteen; can be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Males for trial, twenty-six ounces of bread, three pints of gruel, one pound of potatoes per day, salt; cost per week 1 s. 7 d. Females for trial, twenty-two ounces of bread, two pints of gruel, one pound of potatoes per day, salt; cost per week 1 s. 2 1/2 d. Prisoners for six months after conviction, twenty-eight ounces of bread, three pints of gruel, one pound of potatoes per day, salt, cost per week, 1 s. 8 1/2 d.; after six months, twenty-eight ounces of bread, half a pint of new milk, two pints and a half of gruel, one pound of potatoes per day, salt; cost per week 1 s. 11 1/2 d. Females for hard labour, twenty-two ounces of bread, half a pint of new milk, half a pint of soup, one pint of gruel, one pound of potatoes per day, salt; cost per week 1 s. 10 d. Debtors, twenty-one ounces of bread per day; cost per week 11 1/2 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—Male clothing: jacket, waistcoat, trousers, shirt and clogs; cost 17 s. 6 d. Bedding: straw mattress, two blankets, one rug; cost 1 l. 3 s. 7 1/2 d. Female clothing: cap, handkerchief, gown, two petticoats, shift, stockings and shoes and apron; cost 19 s. 3 d. Bedding: straw mattress, two blankets, one rug; cost 1 l. 3 s. 7 1/2 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Making beds, shirts and female clothes, mending the same and stockings; washing for gaol and male house of correction.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour in summer months from half-past six to eight, and from nine to twelve, A.M.; from half-past one to five, and from six to seven, P.M. Hours of exercise, from eight to nine, from twelve to half-past one, from five to six, and from seven to eight. In winter months, labour from half-

past seven to eight, from half-past eight to twelve, and from half-past one to four, P.M.; exercise from half-past eight to nine, from twelve to half-past one, and from four to half-past four. Meals taken in hours of exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The females in house of correction receive 2 1/4 d. per week in the summer months, and 2 d. per week in the winter months, being one-eighth of their earnings; seven-eighths applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Full service Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers, Tuesday and Thursday mornings; Wednesday and Friday mornings alternately. The chaplain superintends the school, and keeps a journal of his attendance. A schoolmaster instructs the prisoners in reading and writing three hours every day through the week and one hour on Sundays; the prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Twice a week, and daily when necessary; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners in the gaol consist of persons for trial, or sentenced to imprisonment, and not to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobeying the rules of the prison laid down by court of quarter sessions.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—There is not.

34.—General Observations.—

Schedule (B).—County of LEICESTER: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
44	144	105	73	-	-	55	-	18	-	496	71	-	2	-	60	-	13	-

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in the Second

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
133	79	21	14	15	450	9	4	4	129	-	5	-	49	5	1	

† 19.—Whether

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the county generally, and the three visiting Justices especially.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Five officers: a governor, appointed by the Magistrates generally; and four turnkeys (two of which attend at the tread-wheel during the hours of work), appointed by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes, all male; no females or debtors; seven wards, three work-rooms, thirteen day-rooms and seven airing-yards. It cannot be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Prisoners who work at the tread-wheel have bread, twenty-eight ounces, new milk, half a pint, gruel, one pint and a half, soup, one pint, and potatoes, one pound daily; weekly cost per head, 2s. 5½²/₁₀₀d. Males not sentenced to hard labour, but who have been imprisoned full six months, bread, twenty-eight ounces, new milk, half a pint, gruel, two pints and a half, and potatoes, one pound daily; weekly cost per head, 1s. 11½²/₁₀₀d. Males, not sentenced to hard labour, and males confined for refusing to find sureties, bread, twenty-eight ounces, gruel, three pints, and potatoes, one pound daily; weekly cost per head, 1s. 8½²/₁₀₀d. None maintain themselves.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing: cap, jacket, waistcoat, trousers, shirt, pair of socks and pair of shoes. Bedding: straw mattress, two blankets in summer, and three blankets in winter; weekly cost per head, 4½d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Males committed to hard labour work on the tread-wheel, except three occasionally breaking beans, one assisting in the mill, one pumping water, one repairing the prison dress, one making and repairing shoes, and one cooks the prisoners' diet. The residue, not sentenced to hard labour, clean the wards and airing-yards.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour from a quarter before seven to eight and from nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to a quarter past five in the afternoon, except twice per week, when the prisoners attend prayers in the morning. Hours of exercise after taking their meals, from eight to nine morning, from twelve to two, (except when in school) and after work in the evening. Those not sentenced to hard labour all day, except chapel, school and meal-times.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance

of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings at the tread-wheel, 75l. 5s.; for breaking beans, 28l. 2s. 8½d. in the year; to the fund, except that the prisoners sentenced to hard labour, (who behave well) receive one-fourth, at the discretion of the visiting Justices. None to the officers of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Not strictly, being sometimes overcrowded. Males convicted of misdemeanors, and not sentenced to hard labour, have been in the ward with those charged with misdemeanors or for want of sureties. No measures have been taken to remedy this defect.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Full service every Sunday morning or afternoon (alternately), Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers twice per week. (The chaplain's journal is regularly kept, and signed by the chairman of the sessions.) A regular schoolmaster attends to teach the prisoners, two hours in the week days and four hours on Sunday. The whole of the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books and other religious books by the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attendance twice per week, and at other times when required. (The surgeon's journal is regularly kept, and signed by the chairman of the sessions.) An infirmary cell in every ward, and an hospital erected on the outside of the boundary wall.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15.—Suitable employ cannot be obtained; are employed to clean the wards, the chapel, reception-room and out-yards.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refusing to work, talking when at work, absent from work, neglect of work, assault, swearing and making use of profane language, disobedience, &c.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Three dark solitary cells have been constructed. In reference to Column No. 2, there are forty-four sleeping-cells in the prison, six of which have two beds in them, and the remainder, one; total, fifty. The prisoners sleep three or one in each; by so doing the prison is capable of containing one hundred and forty-four persons occasionally.

(signed) John Allen,
Keeper.

No. 29.—COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The GENERAL REPORT of William Forbes, Gentleman, Clerk of Gaol Sessions for the County of Lincoln.

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at a Court of Gaol Sessions for the County of Lincoln, to be held on Thursday the 1st day of October 1835.

THE classification of the prisoners is reported by the keeper of the county gaol or Castle of Lincoln to have been conformable to the Gaol Act in every particular, and that the rules of the prison had been duly enforced and observed. During the year four prisoners have been put into irons for attempting to escape; all the other prisoners have conducted themselves well, and to the entire satisfaction of the keeper, and in a becoming manner during divine service.

The officers employed in the prison have been attentive to their respective duties. David Thompson, the under turnkey, died on the 27th of May last, after a lingering illness, and Robert Sarfleet, the watchman and chapel clerk, was appointed to his situation. Joseph Tendall has been appointed watchman and chapel clerk. The following pri-

soners (debtors) have died since the last annual Report; viz. Richard Morris, from , on the 1st of January 1835, and William Wiles, from , on the 9th of June last. Coroners inquests were held, and verdicts were returned that they died from natural causes. Their bodies were interred in the usual place within the walls of the castle. Female prisoners are employed in sewing, knitting, &c.; and the male prisoners who can be compelled to work are employed in cleaning the prison, knitting stockings, making men's caps, list shoes, &c. The work is generally well done, but no profit is derived by sale of the articles.

The Rev. George Davids Kent, the chaplain, reports that divine service has been regularly and punctually performed

formed daily in the chapel during the last year, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, and on Sundays at convenient hours, agreeably to the order of the court of gaol sessions in October 1834, and that the prisoners have been very regular in their attendance at chapel, and attentive to the religious instructions afforded them; that a small library has been established in the gaol, from which the debtors and prisoners are supplied with religious books.

The following Magistrates have been appointed visitors at the county prison:

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Nocton, near Lincoln.

Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, bart., Thurlby, near Lincoln.

George Ralph Payne Jarvis, esq., Doddington Hall, near Lincoln.

John Fardell, esq., Lincoln.

The Rev. John Nelson, Lincoln.

Rev. Edward Chaplin Blankney, near Sleaford.

The Rev. Peregrine Curtois Branston, near Lincoln.

The Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp Washingborough, near Lincoln.

Rev. John Willson, Lincoln.

Rev. William Cooper, Market Raisin.

Francis Chaplin, esq., Riseholme, near Lincoln.

It appears that the number of prisoners committed to this

county gaol since Michaelmas 1834 have been 163, of whom,

21 were transported from the assizes.

30 ditto from the several courts of quarter sessions held in this county.

2 imprisoned twelve calendar months, and then transported for life.

1 removed to Kirton house of correction.

11 acquitted and discharged.

5 felons for trial at the next Lent assizes.

81 male debtors.

5 female debtors.

1 smuggler.

4 for non-payment of the assessed taxes.

1 for a penalty in defrauding the Excise.

1 for a misdemeanor.

163

In addition to these, sixteen prisoners have been committed by Magistrates residing in the neighbourhood for further examination, when they have been removed to the house of correction for the division of Lindsey; and a deserter from the 19th regiment of foot has been confined for a short period.

The following Abstracts of the ACCOUNTS and YEARLY EXPENDITURE of the Prison, ending the 25th day of September 1835, were examined in open Court, and ordered to be published in the County Papers:

For Salaries to Officers :										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	993	12	7
Surgeon, salary 25 l., medicine 25 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-			
Keeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-			
Surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-			
Matron and caterer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-			
House turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-			
Under house turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2	7			
Assistant turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	-			
Gate turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-			
Chapel clerk and watchman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-			
For beef and mutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	3	6½	322	8	7
Bread, milk and oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	13	3½			
Prisoners' bedding, clothing, stockings and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	6	8			
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	11	10½			
Brushes, brooms, mops, soap, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	2	11			
Lamps, oil, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9			
Shaving prisoners and hair-cutting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	7			
Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	11½			
For Bibles, Testaments, religious tracts and stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	9	98	1	
Assessed taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	3			
Inquests on Richard Morris and William Wiles, debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			
Repairing prisoners' irons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-			
Proportions of earnings paid to prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	12	2			
Carriage of parcels, postage of letters, and sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	4			
Advertisements, printing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	6			
Payments at the Assizes :															
Clerk of assize, marshal and crier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	17	10	92	5	4
Assize constables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	7	6			
For removing Transported Convicts :															
Seven to Woolwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	13	-	174	13	8
Eleven to ditto and one to Penitentiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	8	4			
Twelve to ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	1	4			
Three to ditto, by the coach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8			
Twelve to ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2	4			
For removing John Coldron, a convict, to Kirton house of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 14 -		
For removing William Borrek, a debtor, to London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 7 3		
													(continued)		

Repairs in and about the Prison :										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mason's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	14	1½			
Joiner's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	11	1¼			
Smith's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	18	4¾			
Plumber's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	1	8			
Coachmaker's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	-			
Painter's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	9			
Cooper's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6			
Gas-lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	6			
Lighting and paving rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4			
Plan of the castle and surrounding premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-			
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	5½			
Amount of pay-lists to workmen and day labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	7	11			
Repairing the Castle Walls :													397	11	9
Mason's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	11	3			
Carpenter's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	10	4			
Smith's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	5¼			
Leading materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11	9			
Joseph Doughty, for ropes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	10			
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-			
Amount of pay lists to workmen and day labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	16	1			
Expenses at the Judges' House :													362	6	8¼
Smith's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	10½			
Plumber and glazier's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	4			
Joiner's work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7½			
Church and poor assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-			
Highway, paving and lighting rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4			
Assessed taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	3			
Insurance in the County Fire-office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	9	5			
Tithes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-			
Coals, fuel and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	3	7			
Brushes, hardware, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	10			
Oil for lamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	9			
Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-			
James Ringham, gardener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6			
Sweeping chimnies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6			
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7			
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	6			
Housekeeper's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	8			
Servants assisting at the assizes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	6			
Annuity charged on the judges' house, payable to six poor men, by the will of the late Mr. Richier													140	1	10
													9	12	-
										£.			2,598	14	8¼

The Report of Sir Robert Smirke on the state of the boundary-walls of the Castle of Lincoln, noticed in former Reports, was at a meeting of the magistrates for the three divisions of the county, convened for the purpose at the last March assizes, adopted, and the repairs thereby recommended were agreed to be executed, and workmen have been employed accordingly. In February last Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, many years the housekeeper at the judges' residence, died, and the court of gaol sessions elected her daughter, Mary-Ann Fisher, to the situation, at a reduced yearly salary of 40 *l.*

Sleaford, 28 Sept. 1835.

W. Forbes,
Clerk of Gaol Sessions.

Lincolnshire.

At a general gaol sessions of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the Castle of Lincoln on Thursday the 1st day of October 1835, before the Right Honourable Earl Brownlow, Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, baronet, Charles Chaplin, esq., and other Justices of our Lord the King, &c.,

The above general Report was laid before the court, and approved.

(signed) Brownlow,
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of LINCOLN: Common Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	34	38	22	1	3	—	12	—	(c)	9	—	6	—	15	—	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
56	1	-	-	-	-	20	18	-	4	-	-	1	-	63	6	2	

(a) Crown cells, 17; Debtors' sleeping-cells, 10.

(b) Crown prisoners, 64; Debtors, 50.

(c) Crown prisoners, 92; Debtors, 86.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol for the three divisions of the county of Lincoln.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and a court of gaol sessions, consisting of the Justices of Lindsey, Kesteven and Holland, by authority of 5 Geo. 4, c. 12, and under superintendence of a committee of visiting Justices, meeting monthly, with other occasional visits.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A keeper, appointed by the sheriff; a chaplain, surgeon, surveyor, two prison turnkeys, gate-keeper, watchman, who acts as chapel clerk, matron, who acts as caterer, cook and laundress, all appointed by the gaol sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eight classes; the master debtors and the certificated debtors have separate apartments. The prisoners work in their day-rooms or yards without any inconvenience; twelve day-rooms, including a room for visitors; eight airing-yards; the debtors' yard is seventy-four yards by twenty-eight yards, and handsome. The castle grounds are also occasionally allowed as an indulgence to prisoners in delicate health. The prison, by its peculiar construction, admits of indefinite extension.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of good wheaten bread daily, one pint of oatmeal gruel morning and evening; on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday half a pound of boiled beef, without bone; on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday the broth of the preceding day, thickened with oatmeal; the certificated debtors and convicted prisoners have one pound of beef per week less if not employed; average cost about 2 s. 2 ½ d. weekly. This diet may be commuted to a money allowance in favour of females. Salt is allowed at discretion.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per

head?—Convicted prisoners are dressed in a brown and drab party-coloured coarse cloth suit, at 11 s.; prisoners for trial in a brown suit of the same material, at same price, or a twilled drab cotton frock and trousers, at 11 s. The bedding consists of a Hessian mattress and ticked pillow, filled with straw, 12 s.; a rug, 9 s.; three blankets, 7 s. each, with an additional number, wanted for warmth, in winter. Debtors, and occasionally other prisoners, willing to pay 1 s. 6 d. weekly, are allowed by the county feather bed, bolster and pillows, 40 s., and sheets, 12 s. All female prisoners have sheets gratis.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Females are employed in sewing, knitting, &c.; males who can be compelled to work are employed in cleaning the prison, in knitting stockings for the use of the prison, and occasionally in making caps, list shoes, &c. Other prisoners find their own employment, in making shoes, list shoes and knitting stockings, &c., or take the county work above mentioned. Prisoners subject to hard labour are required to execute a greater quantity of task-work.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners are employed in task-work, and exercise when they please in the yards, which are open nearly the whole of the day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The county does not expect profit from the work. Prisoners who cannot be compelled to work find their own employment, and enjoy the profit, or they take the county work, and are allowed wages to the full value of their work, in order to encourage them to work; they are allowed to expend in extra diet the amount of their earnings, though maintained by the county. Prisoners who can be compelled to work are allowed the same diet as prisoners for trial on executing their task-work. No officer is allowed, directly or indirectly, to make a profit of the prisoners.

28.—Whether

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act is strictly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the full church service twice every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and preaches a sermon once; he reads selected prayers (by Bowen) every day; he administers the sacrament on the Sundays before each assize, and on the last Sunday in the year; he attends prisoners left for execution once a day at least and at the place of execution, and on those occasions preaches a sermon and administers the sacrament; he is required to see the prisoners once a week at least in their day-rooms. The prisoners are encouraged to instruct each other in reading, and have books for the purpose. The turnkeys superintend and assist in teaching the prisoners. The Holy Scriptures are always in the reach of every prisoner.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon visits the prison in person every Monday and Thursday; if there is any prisoner sick he visits daily, in

person or by substitute; he is also required to answer any sudden summons at any hour. Separate infirmaries, with every accommodation, are provided.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Thirteen master debtors, four certificated and one misdemeanor, unwilling to work.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Two attempts have been made in the course of the year to break out of prison. The first time by three men; the second by one. They were put in irons by the directions of the visiting Justices.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The numbers entered from the surgeon's book (see 18) consist of all applications made to him, however trifling.

(signed) *William Brocklesby,*
Keeper.

Lincolnshire, } A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices and Chaplain, and on the Certifi-
Lindsey. } cates of the Keeper of the Bridewell and House of Correction at Kirton, in the Parts of Lindsey, in
the County of Lincoln, prepared by John Hardwick Hollway, Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts, and submitted
to the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions holden for the said Parts at Kirton aforesaid, on
Friday the 23d day of October 1835.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison appear to have been observed, and the requisitions of the Acts of Parliament for regulating prisons complied with.

No additions to, or alterations in the rules, establishment, or buildings of the prison have been made since the last Report.

Kirton, 23 October 1835.

(signed) *John H. Hollway,*
Clerk of the Peace.

The above Report was approved by the Justices in sessions.

(signed) *W. G. Tomline, Chairman.*

Lincolnshire, } A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices and Chaplain, and on the Certifi-
Lindsey. } cates of the Keeper of the House of Correction at Louth, in the Parts of Lindsey, in the County of
Lincoln, prepared by John Hardwick Hollway, Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts, and submitted to the Justices
assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions holden for the said Parts, by adjournment, at Louth, on Monday the
26th day of October 1835.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison appear to have been observed, and the requisitions of the Acts of Parliament for regulating Prisons complied with.

No additions to, or alterations in the rules, establishment or buildings of the prison have been made since the last Report.

Louth, 26 October 1835.

(signed) *John H. Hollway,*
Clerk of the Peace.

The above Report was approved by the Justices in sessions.

(signed) *W. Dodson, Chairman.*

Lincolnshire, } A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices and Chaplain, and on the Certifi-
Lindsey. } cates of the Keeper of the House of Correction at Spilsby, in the Parts of Lindsey, in the County of
Lincoln, prepared by John Hardwick Hollway, Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts, and submitted to the Justices
assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions holden for the said Parts, by adjournment, at Louth, on Monday the
26th day of October 1835.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison appear to have been observed, and the requisitions of the Acts of Parliament for regulating Prisons complied with.

No additions to, or alterations in the rules, establishment or buildings of the prison have been made since the last Report.

Louth, 26 October 1835.

(signed) *John H. Hollway,*
Clerk of the Peace.

The above Report was approved by the Justices in sessions.

(signed) *W. Dodson, Chairman.*

Schedule (B).—County of LINCOLN: LINDSEY Division; KIRTON House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
27	84	52	35	3	—	18	3	11	—	210	22	2	7	1	25	3	4	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

# 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18. †. Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumnns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumnns 8. & 9. and to that of Columnns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
69	23	16	2	3	132	25	53	-	3	31 & 38	10	4	-	67	8	-	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates for the division of Lindsey; superintended by four visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A keeper, matron and turnkey, appointed by the Magistrates for the division of Lindsey.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—North division: No. 1, reception-ward and airing-yard; No. 2, unconvicted misdemeanors' day-ward, airing-yard and tread-wheel; No. 3, convicted felons' day-ward, airing-yard and tread-wheel; No. 4, vagrants' day-ward, airing-yard and tread-wheel; No. 5, unconvicted felons' day-ward, work-room and airing-yard. South division: No. 6, unconvicted misdemeanors' day-ward, work-room and airing yard; No. 7, unconvicted female felons' day-ward and airing-yard; No. 8, female misdemeanors' day-ward and airing-yard; No. 9, female vagrants' day-ward and airing-yard. Can be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner daily one pound of bread, breakfast, one pint of barley gruel; supper, one pint of oatmeal gruel and half an ounce of salt; Sunday dinner, eight ounces of meat, without bone, and half a pound of potatoes; Monday dinner, one pint of broth from meat of yesterday and one pound of potatoes; Tuesday dinner, one pound of potatoes, and those at the tread-wheel, six ounces of meat, without bone, one pint of broth and half a pound of potatoes; Wednesday dinner, one pound of potatoes and one pint of broth made from bones of yesterday; Thursday dinner, one pint of broth to those at tread-wheel, and all prisoners have six ounces of meat, without bone, and half a pound of potatoes; Friday dinner, one pint of broth and half a pound of potatoes; Saturday dinner, one pint of beast-head stew and half a pound of potatoes; 2s. 11½d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The prisoners are supplied with coarse and necessary clothing as their case requires. Each male prisoner has a separate bed, and their bedding is, a pair of

blankets and one rug to each prisoner. Average cost per head, 2s. 1d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Hard labour, tread-wheel; employment, breaking flax, shoe-making, tailoring and occasional work. The females are employed in spinning, knitting, sewing and washing prisoners' linen.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour in summer, six hours and a half; for prayer, exercise and reading, seven hours and a half; labour in winter, four hours and a half; for prayer, exercise and reading, four hours and a half. Each class of prisoners has free use of the day-ward and airing-yard from rising in the morning to being locked up at night.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of Earnings from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, 13l. 3s. 6d. To the division, two-sixths; to the prisoners, three-sixths; and to the keeper, one-sixth.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been strictly observed, as at Column 22.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain has divine service every Sunday morning and evening, when the whole of the Liturgy is read and a sermon is preached. The same duty is performed on Christmas-days and Good Fridays. Divine service alternately (every day) morning and evening, with portions of Scripture; he also visits the wards in rotation, to impart spiritual instruction. Each ward is supplied with Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-books, tracts and other religious books. The prisoners teach each other to read and write; not any other provision for instruction.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon visits every ward generally once a day, and at all times

times when his attendance is required, either in case of sudden sickness or to inspect prisoners on admission. Two infirmary-rooms for sick male prisoners, and two for sick female prisoners.

31.—Reasons for non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Sick, lame and blind, five; debtors, eight; a woman and child; for trial and examination, eleven; sureties, five; not sentenced to hard labour, two; non-payment of fines, eleven; and nine for fines immediately paid.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—One man once in irons for attempting to escape, and another twice, he having made a second attempt; one prisoner assaulting another, five; disorderly conduct, twenty-four; fighting, six; not taking their turn and refusing to work the tread-wheel, eleven; swearing, five; singing, eleven; destroying articles, five; insolent, one; and stealing, one. Thirty-one of the above in

solitary confinement, the other thirty-eight in a dark cell, ten of whom were kept on bread and water.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Of the above punishments in solitary confinement and dark cell, one most refractory vagrant, assimilating insanity, has been committed three times in the year, and during his five months' imprisonment was four times in solitary confinement, and twenty in the dark cell, and seven times out of the ten of the other punishments (see last Column in No. 16.) The sixty-seven cases of sickness include all slight indisposition and prisoners labouring under disease on admission.

(signed)

John Lee,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of LINCOLN: LINDSEY Division; SPILSBY House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.															
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
69	Males - 48 Females, 24	26	33	7	1	8	1	15	1	206	20	1	3	1	21	2	2	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
55	13	2	1	1	121	M. 39 F. 1	20	1	-	2	-	-	none	46	7	none	

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The jurisdiction of the Magistrates for the parts of Lindsey and immediate superintendence of the visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A keeper, matron, two turnkeys, one of which is the miller, appointed by the Magistrates of the parts of Lindsey.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are thirteen classes, having each a separate day-room, six day-rooms, having airing-yards attached, and there are two other airing-yards, in which the prisoners in the upper day-rooms alternately exercise.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound of meat, without bone, per week to each prisoner, stewed down into soup, and each prisoner has one pint of the soup for dinner, six days in the week, and one pint of oatmeal gruel one day for dinner, one pound of potatoes per day, with salt; breakfast and

supper, one pint of milk or oatmeal gruel; eight pounds of wheaten bread per week to those prisoners that labour at the tread-wheel, and six pounds of bread per week to all other prisoners; the whole of which is provided by the county. Weekly cost per head, 2s. 11 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Party-coloured clothing for male convicted prisoners, other prisoners are provided with clothes when required. The bedding and clothing are provided by the county, and average about 2 d. per head per week.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel and whitewashing and repairing the prison. The female prisoners are employed in washing the prisoners' linen, repairing the clothing and bedding and scouring the chapel and prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners labour at the tread wheel ten hours per day in summer, and seven hours per day in winter, with relays of fifteen minutes on and fifteen minutes off during the day. All prisoners have access to the airing-yards for exercise.

27.—Amount

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Total amount of earnings from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, 30 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* Prisoners' share of earnings, at 1 *d.* per day, paid them when discharged, 22 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 ½ *d.*; remaining part to the treasurer of the county stock, 8 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 ½ *d.*

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain is exemplary in his duty; he reads the church service twice every Sunday and preaches a sermon, as also on Christmas-day and Good Friday; he administers the sacrament once every quarter, and he reads prayers every Wednesday and Friday. No provision is made for instructing the prisoners, but they are provided with Bibles and other books. The chaplain visits the sick, and keeps a journal in the prison.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The

surgeon attends twice a week, and oftener when required; separate apartments are provided for the sick; the surgeon keeps a journal in the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—There is no regular employment for those prisoners who are not committed to hard labour; the male prisoners are partly employed in whitewashing and repairing the prison; the females in scouring and washing for the prisoners.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—One prisoner has been whipped and two confined in solitary cells, according to the sentence of the court of quarter sessions.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The tread-mill is now applied to the grinding of corn, and since an efficient miller has been engaged, it has proved more productive. No provision has been made at present to enforce the silent system.

(signed) Thos. Sanders,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of LINCOLN: LINDSEY Division; LOUTH House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		(a)	42 43	2	—	Tried, 9 Unt'd, 5	2 —	12 8	1 4	(b)	F. 12 M. 9	1 2	8 5	4 —	33	5	1	2

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells, with Airing-yards.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
	81	M. 27 F. —	14 3	5 2	5 —	164 11	(c)	67	3	—	2	—	—	62	8	1

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

(a) Male misdemeanors and debtors, to sleep more than two in a cell, 66; Female prisoners, to sleep more than two in a cell, 24.
(b) Male debtors, 16; Male prisoners, 262; Female ditto, 23; Total, 301.
(c) Males occasionally employed in cleaning the prison, 47; Females, 12.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates of the division of Lindsey and visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A keeper, a matron, a miller and two turnkeys, appointed by the Magistrates for the division of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, wards,

or divisions, with six airing-yards for male prisoners, viz. convicted felons' ward, felons for trial, convicted misdemeanors, misdemeanors for trial, debtors, and prisoners for want of sureties and vagrants; four classes, wards or divisions for female prisoners, with two airing-yards, viz. convicted felons' ward, felons for trial, misdemeanors and vagrants; two work-rooms with tread-wheels. No means of extending or increasing them in the present buildings.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two shillings and eleven pence. One pound of meat, without bone, per week to each prisoner, stewed down into soup, and each prisoner has one pint of the

the soup for dinner six days in the week, and one pint of oatmeal gruel one day for dinner; one pound of potatoes per day each, with salt; breakfast and supper, one pint of milk or oatmeal gruel; eight pounds of wheaten bread per week to each prisoner that labours at the tread-mill, and six pounds of bread to all other prisoners; the whole of which is provided by the county.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The bedding and clothing are provided by the county, and average about 2*d.* per week each prisoner. Party-coloured clothing for male convicted prisoners; other prisoners are provided with clothes when required.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners are employed at the tread-mill; female prisoners employed in washing for the prisoners, sewing and repairing the clothing and bedding belonging to the prison, and also for sewing for a Dorcas charity, for which no pay is received.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Male prisoners after conviction labour at the tread-mill ten hours in summer, and seven hours in winter; prisoners before trial and prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have exercise in the day-room and airing-yards, from six in the morning until eight at night in summer, and from day-light until dark the remainder of the year.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Total amount of earnings from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, 50*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* Prisoner's part of earnings, at 1*d.* per day, paid them when discharged, 30*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; remaining part, paid to the treasurer of the county stock, 19*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed and strictly attended to as far as the prison will admit.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain resides in the town, and attends and reads the church service twice every Sunday, and a sermon, prayers and lesson on Tuesdays and Thursdays; prayers on Christmas-day and Good Friday, and a sermon each day, also sacrament once a quarter; he attends sick prisoners and prays by them. Bibles and religious books are given to all prisoners who can read, and exchanged weekly by the chaplain. A journal is kept in the prison, wherein he enters his attendance, which on Sunday is about two hours for morning and evening service, on Tuesdays and Thursdays about half an hour each day, when all prisoners attend chapel, unless prevented by illness; the six classes of male and four of female prisoners have all separate seats in the chapel.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate

buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon resides in the town, and visits three times a week all prisoners, and sick prisoners are visited daily when required. A journal is kept in the prison, and every case of sickness is entered therein; he attends all public and private whippings, and enters them in his journal. There is no infirmary, separate buildings or apartments for sick prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—There is no regular employment for prisoners that are not committed to hard labour; male prisoners are partly employed in whitewashing and cleaning the prison, and females in sewing, washing and cleaning their own apartments in the prison and chapel.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Three prisoners have been whipped and two confined in solitary cells, according to the sentence of the court of quarter sessions. No irons have been used.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The new part of the prison and keeper's house is distinct from the old prison, but all within the boundary walls. The new part of the buildings contains the keeper's house, with four rooms on the ground-floor; on the second story are four chambers for the use of the keeper and his family; the third story is the chapel, divided by boarded partitions, nine feet high, into six divisions for male prisoners; each division has an iron railing in the front, that the whole of the prisoners can see and be seen by the chaplain, keeper and matron; there are four divisions, with boarded partitions, the same height, for females. The new building is on the radiating plan, but only two wings have been built, which contain six day-rooms and six airing-yards for male prisoners, and three day-rooms and two airing-yards for females. The airing-yards are under the inspection of the keeper's house; in four of the male airing-yards are four buildings for tread-wheels, and a new mill is also built, but no machinery has yet been put up, nor no tread-wheels in the buildings in the airing-yards which are under the inspection of the keeper's house. The present tread-mill is seventy yards from the keeper's house and prison, but within the boundary wall; it was built in the year 1820, and is near to the old prison, which is now used for vagrants, it contains two day-rooms and airing-yards, and fourteen unequal sized sleeping-rooms. There is no infirmary, no bath, no reception-rooms, and a great deficiency of single sleeping-cells for male prisoners; the total number of single sleeping-cells for males being twenty-eight, and females, ten; and the six male day-rooms are sufficient to contain seventy-two or more occasionally.

(signed) *Richard Cox,*
Keeper.

The Parts of Kesteven, in the County of Lincoln.

THE GENERAL REPORT of William Forbes, Gentleman, Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts.

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Bourne, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835, and at New Sleaford, by adjournment, on Thursday the 22d day of the same month of October, within the said Parts.

(As respects the House of Correction at Folkingham.)

THE several officers of this prison have discharged their respective duties during the past year to the satisfaction of the visiting Magistrates; and it appears, by the quarterly certificates of the governor, that the classification of the prisoners has been duly observed, and that their general conduct has been orderly and submissive.

I beg to report, that at an adjourned sessions, held at Folkingham, on the 18th October 1834, Matthew Edis Maile, who had been assistant keeper of the house of correction at Huntingdon, was considered the best candidate for the office of governor of the house of correction at Folkingham, in the place of John White, deceased, and he was accordingly elected to the situation, at a salary of 80*l.* per annum; and he entered upon the duties of his office on

the 1st of November last. His wife, Sarah Maile, has been elected matron, at the salary of 20*l.* per annum.

The chaplain reports, that it is with unfeigned pleasure he is enabled to speak to the improved discipline observed in this prison, and the conduct of the prisoners therein confined; and he considers that the silence system after trial has been highly conducive to this improvement, under the strict, but judicious management of the present keeper, and extremely beneficial in diminishing the number of prisoners. That he is warranted in drawing such a conclusion, he thinks will appear evident, when he records the simple fact, that there have been only three re-commitments during the period it has been in operation; and that of the number on the calendar of the present month for trial there appears

pears a minus of seventeen from the one presented a twelve-month ago. He also states, that he has read with minute attention the major part of the First Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords "on the present State of the several Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," and thoroughly coincides with the greater part of the evidence therein given by the different individuals relative to the advantages accruing from the strict enforcement of the silent and separation systems after trial. That he has perused a copy of the rules lately issued by the Secretary of State, under the authority of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, s. 2, for the governors of prisons, which direct these two above-named systems to be adopted; that they are good systems is confirmed by a host of evidence, given before the Committee of the Lords, and to their testimony he begs to add his own; since the baneful effects of permitting the base and abandoned wretches who often inhabit prisons to herd with their comparatively more innocent and untutored fellow-prisoners in crime he has often been compelled reluctantly to witness; therefore, from his own experience, he feels himself justified in strongly recommending the propriety of enforcing the adoption of the rules in question as far as possible, since he is well convinced it will most powerfully tend to prevent crime, and lessen the number of commitments.

The number of prisoners committed to this house of correction during the last year, has been as follows :

Felonies	-	-	-	-	-	68
Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	40
Bastardy	-	-	-	-	-	14
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	15
Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	42
Offences against Game Laws	-	-	-	-	-	28
						207

The expenditure in the maintenance of the prison and salaries of the officers during the past year has been 660*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The following Justices have been appointed visitors for the ensuing quarter :

Charles Allix, esq., Willoughby-house, near Grantham.
Benjamin Handley, esq., Pinton, near Folkingham.
The Rev. Francis Whichcote, Aswarby, near Folkingham.
The Rev. William Waters, Ripplingale, near Bourn.
The Rev. William Hardwicke, Lexton, near Folkingham.
(signed) *W. Forbes,*
Sleaford, 17 Oct. 1835. Clerk of the Peace.

The Parts of Kesteven, in the County of Lincoln.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at Bourn, in and for the said parts, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835, before William Augustus Johnson, esq., Chairman, Gilbert John Heathcote, esq., and others, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace of our said Lord the King within the parts aforesaid, and thence continued and held by adjournment at New Sleaford, in and for the said parts, on Thursday the 22d day of the same month of October, before Charles Chaplin, esq., Chairman, Sir Robert Heron, baronet, and others, Justices as aforesaid, the foregoing Report was laid before the Court and approved.

(signed) *Charles Chaplin,*
Chairman of the North Division of Kesteven.

Schedule (B.)—County of LINCOLN : Parts of KESTEVEN ; FOLKINGHAM House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
36	62	37	21	-	-	8	-	9	4	207	7	-	10	4	15	3	2	1

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
53	2	—	—	1	6	none	15	1	2	72	none	4	none	30	6	none

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The magistrates of the parts of Kesteven.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Four, by the courts of quarter sessions, viz. keeper, matron, house-turnkey and gate-turnkey.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten divisions, containing eight day-rooms and ten airing-yards, which can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—All prisoners in summer have one pint of oatmeal gruel per day, and salt; in winter, two pints per day. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and prisoners committed for trial, have ten pounds and a half of good wheaten bread per week and one pound of meat, the cost of which is 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour have twelve pounds and a half of bread and one pound and a half of meat per week, the cost of which is 2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. All prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month have fourteen pounds of bread per week, the cost of which is 1s. 11d. *Note.*—There is an equal quantity of gruel to all the prisoners, which is included in the costs.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—All the prisoners wear their own clothes, except they are destitute; in that case old clothes are provided for them. Straw beds, with blankets and rugs, and some shirts, are provided by this division of the county; cost per head about 20s. per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Convicted male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel. A corn-mill, capable of employing six prisoners, is also constantly in use. Convicted females, washing and mending the prison linen and bedding, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Prisoners for trial and prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, hours of exercise all day; prisoners for hard labour work ten hours per day in summer, and eight in winter. Two hours per day are devoted to meals and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Prisoners committed for hard labour have one-fourth of their earnings, the keeper one-fourth, and the division of the county one-half. Prisoners not committed to hard labour have one-half their earnings, the keeper a fourth, and the division of the county one-fourth. Prisoners before trial have three-fourths, and the keeper one-fourth. The county share of earnings is received by the treasurer and is added to the fund for the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification as required by the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, has been strictly attended to, proper regard being paid to the character of the prisoner.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the Liturgy of the Church of England, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers are also read on Tuesdays and Thursdays. There is no provision for instruction. All the day-rooms are supplied with Bibles and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily in cases of sickness, at other times twice a week. We have no apartments which can justly be termed sick-wards or infirmaries.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The employment of prisoners for trial, and such as are not sentenced to hard labour, is voluntary. No other prisoners are idle unless incapable of performing hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—By solitary confinement, pursuant to sentence of court of quarter session, and for offences against the rules of the prison; by whipping, by order of court, and by order of visiting Justices in cases of very refractory conduct; by irons, for attempting to effect an escape from prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—A rule for the preservation of silence in the convicts' wards and on the tread-wheel has been issued since last Report, the good effects of which are evident, from the circumstance that there have been only three recommissions since its commencement; of course the number of punishments is materially augmented from the frequent repetition of the offence at its first commencement. The worst fault of the tread-wheel is its being applied to no useful purpose, and the prisoners work indiscriminately upon it. A total alteration in this part of the discipline is necessary. The way to effect this would be to lock every prisoner in his separate cell at meal-times, and on Sundays, except the time deemed necessary by the surgeon for exercise, and adding separate compartments upon the tread-wheel, to prevent communication.

(signed) *Matthew Edis Maile,*
Keeper.

12 Oct. 1835.

Lincolnshire, } GENERAL REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace for the Parts of Holland, in the County of Lincoln, of
Holland, } the State, Condition and Management of the House of Correction, situate at Spalding, in and for the
Parts of Holland, in the County of Lincoln, prepared pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament passed in
the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, c. 64, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses
of Correction in England and Wales."

THAT the house of correction is in a good state and condition.

That a chaplain, a surgeon and other officers required by the Act are appointed to the house of correction, and regularly perform their respective duties.

That the classification and employment of the prisoners are attended to and enforced.

That the internal management of the house of correction is good and properly regulated, as well as to the general state of the prisoners, as to morals, discipline, employment and hard labour, and observance of rules.

(signed) *Fras. Thirkill,*
Clerk of the Peace.

Lincolnshire, } At a general quarter sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held by proclamation, at
Holland, } Boston, in and for the parts of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, on Tuesday the 20th day of
October 1835, and by adjournment, at Spalding, in and for the said parts, on Monday the 26th day of October
1835, the above Report was submitted to the Justices assembled at such sessions at Spalding aforesaid, and
approved.

(signed) *Chas. Worthy,* Chairman at Boston.
W. W. Moore, Chairman, Spalding.

Schedule (B.)—County of LINCOLN: HOLLAND; SPALDING House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
48	64	41	42	7	1	14	2	16	2	286	18	—	12	2	28	4	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
60	8	2	2	1	14	20	8	-	-	18	-	8	-	63	6	1	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Three visitors, appointed in sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Five; chaplain, surgeon, keeper, matron and turnkey, appointed by Magistrates in sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Seven classes, with day-rooms and airing-yards to each class.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of good bread, one pound of beef, without bone, one pound and three-quarters of oatmeal, half a peck of potatoes and salt sufficient, to those not at labour. If for labour, an extra half pound of beef and two pound and a half of bread is allowed. The allowance to vagrants and paupers from work-houses is two pounds two ounces twelve pennyweights of good bread per day. Hard labour, 2 s. 6 d.; not labour, 2 s. 0 ½ d.; vagrants, &c., 1 s. 6 ¾ d. per head per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—No prison dress provided, but such articles as are found requisite for health and cleanliness; cost varies greatly. The bedding consists of straw mattress, two blankets, two sheets, one rug; cost, 1 l. 10 s., which will last several years.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel for males; washing and repairing prisoners' linen, females. Those prisoners not committed to hard labour are occasionally employed in cleaning the interior of the prison, airing-court, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, eight hours; in winter, as day-light will admit, not exceeding eight hours.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The profits arising from a flour-mill, worked by a tread-wheel, are applied to the county rate.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed and enforced in this prison.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—On Sunday, prayers morning and evening, and a sermon once in the day.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends when required, independently of the attendance required by this Act.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The eight prisoners there stated as not employed are debtors.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refractory conduct and refusing to work.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One; Elizabeth Berson, aged 66, unsafe to be at large; has been confined one month, and insane about eighteen months.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Thomas King,
Gaoler.

Schedule (B.)—County of LINCOLN: HOLLAND; BOSTON House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11. * Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7	21	10	9	3	—	4	—	2	—	93	3	—	3	—	6	—	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
20	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates for the parts of Holland in the hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper of house of correction and surgeon, appointed by Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Not any applicable to the purposes of Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Three shillings and sixpence per head per week.

24. Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Supplied when wanted, by order of Magistrates.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill for men; washing and repairing prisoners' linen for females.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Three hours in the morning, and three in the afternoon.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Not any; being worked without corn.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Inadequate for classification according to the late Act, but attended to as far as possible.—See General Observations.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—No chaplain. Supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—When prisoners are sick. A room appropriated for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Debtors, and those not committed to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—None so punished. Irons are used when under sentence of transportation or very refractory.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations?—A house of correction has been built, pursuant to the directions of the Gaol Acts, at Spalding, for the parts of Holland, to which prisoners under sentence from this part of the division are sent. The average number in this house of correction is about fourteen.

(signed) William Appleby,
Gaoler.

No. 30.—COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

TO the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Dolgelley, in and for the County of Merioneth, on Friday the 23d day of October 1835.

The Report of Visiting Magistrates of the Common Gaol and House of Correction at Dolgelley, in and for the said County of Merioneth.

THE gaol and house of correction are in a proper state of repair, clean and in good order.

There are in the gaol five prisoners; none in the house of correction; and no debtor.

The prisoners have been generally healthy and orderly in their behaviour.

No alterations have been made during the last year in the rules and regulations for the government of the said prisons, nor does it appear that any deviations have been made therefrom.

The surgeon has been regular in his attendance on the prisoners, and has given to the Court a certificate of the prisoners' health.

The duties of chaplain have been regularly performed by

the Reverend Henry Weir White, who hath sent in his Report to the court of quarter sessions, in conformity with the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64.

The rules and regulations made and prescribed by the said Act of Parliament have been complied with by the keeper of the gaol and house of correction, as far as stated in Schedule (B.), sent herewith, and the orders of the visiting Magistrates from time to time.

(signed) *Hugh Reveley, V. M.*
Edward Owen, V. M.

(signed) *Hugh Reveley,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of MERIONETH: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.															
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	12	39	30	10	—	2	—	10	8	17	6	7	6	1	12	8	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn ^s 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn ^s 8. & 9. and to that of Column ^s 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
11	—	—	—	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff and visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One gaoler, and appointed by the sheriff.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes, three day-rooms, four airing-yards; cannot be extended or increased without considerable expense.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—No dietary. Weekly allowance, 2 s. 6 d. per head.

31.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Bedding and clothing provided, but the cost per head cannot be ascertained precisely.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Breaking stone.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour from nine to twelve and from one to four; the rest for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings are applied in aid of the prisoners' allowance from the county, and when the amount of earnings exceeds the county allowance, the

overplus is paid over to the prisoners at the time of their discharge.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed as far as applicable.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service and sermon every Sunday morning, and visiting the sick when wanted. The prisoners are supplied with a sufficient number of Bibles, Prayer-books and religious tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—

The surgeon attends regularly when required. No separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—None.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The attendance and attention of the chaplain and surgeon have been regular and proper in the performance of their respective duties. The general condition of the prisoners has been healthy, and their morals and discipline orderly and satisfactory.

No. 31.—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

TO the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

THE GENERAL REPORT of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, held in and for the said County, in the year of our Lord 1835, made in pursuance of the directions of the 24th section of the Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

THE Justices have to report, that, during the past year, as before, they have, under the authority of the 16th section of the Act, at each quarter session appointed fourteen Justices to visit the house of correction situate in Cold Bath Fields, and the gaol called the New Prison, at Clerkenwell; and that those Justices have at each general and quarter session reported their proceedings to the Court, whereby it appears that they have paid constant attention to the due management of the prisons, and that in the said house of correction they have enforced a system of silence, which has had a beneficial effect. The chaplain of the house of correction has at the present session, in compliance with the 34th section of the said Act, delivered in his annual statement of the condition of the prisoners, and his observations thereupon, and he therein reports as follows:

"That a review of the improvements during the year in discipline, tending to advance the interests of the prisoner, to confer upon him benefits temporal and spiritual, and to contribute to his peace, happiness and comfort, exceeds all the chaplain has experienced in past years. Since the chaplain's appointment (nearly 12 years ago) his uniform and constant aim has been to correct abuses, to reprove vice, and to hold up to transgressors of every grade a pure code of morals, to be produced only by a sound faith, and to inculcate divine truth, the grand leading feature of which, in effect, is to depart from iniquity. He begs to recapitulate on the present occasion, first, the means he has used for the attainment of so desirable an end; and secondly, the concomitant facilities afforded him for its accomplishment. The means are seven, viz. preaching, exposition of Scripture, exhortation, lecturing, catechising, schooling and visiting. 1. In two chapels, one for males and another for females, fitted with divisions for the different classes of prisoners, classified (as far as practicable) according to the statute, the chaplain reads prayers and preaches alternately on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. The chapels are employed for no other purpose whatsoever than that of divine worship. 2. In each chapel every day, besides, he reads a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, and the lesson appointed for the day out of the New Testament, with an exposition of the same. 3. Exhortation implies all the communications he holds with the prisoners apart from the public services in the chapel. 4. In lecturing he aims at influencing all the faculties of the soul, by appeals to reason, conscience and experience, that original darkness may be dispelled, and the whole become enlightened by the power and operation of the Holy Ghost in the application of divine truth. 5. In catechising, the Christian covenant, creed, duty, prayer and sacraments are accurately scrutinized, and correct answers sought for from the prisoners in the audience

of the congregation, that all may be instructed and edified in the first principles of our most holy faith. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three were catechised during the year. 6. In five schools from seventy to one hundred and twenty boys are constantly under instruction, taught by a schoolmaster and monitors selected out of the prisoners, from the alphabet to the reading of the Bible, the Church Catechism and Collects, preparatory to public catechising in the chapel once a week. 7. Visiting consists in attending to all prisoners who seek the chaplain's counsel and advice, to all in solitary confinement, without exception, and conversing and praying with the sick in the infirmaries. Married lying-in-women have been churched; children born in prison, or brought in by their mothers unbaptized, have that rite administered whenever it is requested, and the baptism is registered, and a certificate of the same given at all times when called for. Bibles, prayer and spelling-books, catechisms, collects, and homily tracts are supplied by the county, and given out by the chaplain for the use of the prisoners on application for them; and other books sent into the prison by their friends, some of them important in their nature, and the most approved on the subjects of divinity on which the author treats, others of less value, being erroneous as to many matters of doctrine, and objectionable as to their deficiency, are allowed, over which the chaplain in distribution has not entire control. The male prisoners have been nearly of the same classes in respect to crime as in former years; but juvenile offenders are much diminished in number. At one period, during the year about one hundred less were under instruction than in the corresponding time of the preceding year. Among the females, more children of tender age, principally of vagrants, have been imprisoned than in former years.

"Lastly. The chaplain is convinced that the enforcement of silence among the prisoners has had a very beneficial effect. 2dly. The concomitant facilities afforded the chaplain for the accomplishment of his aims in the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners. 1st. Among the progressing improvements of the current year, the chaplain has observed in an Act of Parliament of the last session, for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in England and Wales, the clause 'that where the term of imprisonment expires on a Sunday, the prisoners are to be discharged on the preceding Saturday.' Tumults are thus removed from the gates of our prisons on the Sunday morning, that day of leisure when parents, brothers, sisters and old associates of all descriptions waited for the liberated culprit to drench him, after his long abstinence, to inebriation, and then to lead him into the haunts of crime afresh. Stillness now prevails without,

without, where no wanton crowd offends the ear of the passenger, nor contaminating language corrupts the corrected discharged prisoner, and order, peace and quietness within. No officer is taken from his post, but all intent upon their proper work, having one object only in view, the uninterrupted business of the Sabbath—to conduct their charge in silence and order to the house and service of their God. In the course of the year much has been accomplished by the Ladies' Visiting Committee (to their honour) in favour of female children imprisoned, female delinquents of riper years and even of the aged criminals. In correspondence with the chaplain on this subject, he learns that, 'by the recommendation of the Secretary or Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (whose object is to facilitate the views of the ladies forming the Society for the Reformation of Female Prisoners,) the Refuge for the Destitute received forty-five female objects annually, which the committee of that society have agreed to receive.' The ladies, out of funds raised by themselves, maintain these women till vacancies occur. For children they find schools, and in other cases, money and clothing. One discharged prisoner, with her aged mother, the chaplain witnessed them sending home into the country, at the expense of 1*l.* 7*s.*, besides money for their requisite clothing. So full of ardent zeal to meet the exigencies, rescue from crime and relieve the temporal necessities of their own sex, one of these benevolent ladies thus addressed the chaplain: 'We must persevere till we obtain what is so needed,—the power to house the friendless, not guilty, as well as to reform the guilty.' Nor are they unmindful of their spiritual interests. At the suggestion of one of these ladies, and on the application of the chaplain to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, a gratuity of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books, for the purpose of distribution to discharged prisoners who might appear to deserve such a gift, to the amount of 19*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* During the past year, sixty-one discharged females and fifty-eight males (boys and men) have been assisted and protected, with the view of their no more returning to crime. Some have been received into schools, the Refuge for the Destitute has given shelter to others, and not a few have become inmates in various asylums and hospitals of this metropolis, according to their peculiar cases and necessities. For some, workhouses have been their last resource, some men also have been provided with births on board of ship, and foreigners have been received on ship-board for the purpose of conveying them to their native land. And reconciliation has been effected by the efforts of the chaplain for those who have manifested penitence, fair appearances of reformation, and earnest desires to be put again upon their trial, so that they have been thrown back into the bosom and taken into the confidence of their families, relatives, or protectors in their better days. Disappointments, however, have frustrated the expectations of a few. The chaplain views with much pleasure the improvements of the past year and the thinned state of the prison. By what means, from what cause, or conjunction of causes, he ventures not to give an opinion. On the fact he can rely.

"In the year ending Michaelmas 1834, the commitments were - - - - -	10,596
"In the present year, 1835, they been only - - - - -	7,598
Decrease - - - - -	2,998."

The chaplain of the new prison has also made his annual statement and observations, in which he states, "that he feels pleasure in being able to state that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of commitments during the present year, the number being last year 8,199, and in the present only 5,685. There has been also a corresponding decrease in the number discharged by proclamation; that of last year being 1,831, and that of the present only 1,253. This decrease in the number of prisoners committed to this prison does not arise from any diminution of the total number committed in the county, but from the direct commitments from the police offices to Newgate, and the fact that many, who formerly used to be committed here, are now sent to the new prison at Westminster. This decrease of the number committed, from whatever cause it

may arise, together with the more frequent discharge of prisoners by proclamation by the intermediate sessions, has tended to keep the average number of the prisoners continually much lower than formerly, and consequently, to improve the general order and discipline of the prison. The chaplain feels satisfaction in being further able to report that the lighting of the sleeping-rooms, which he had, in former Reports, ventured to suggest, and which has lately commenced in one of the largest rooms, together with the nightly watch, has greatly tended to suppress nightly disturbances and evil conversation; and he would respectfully express his decided opinion that it would be desirable to extend the lighting to the other bed-rooms, for though the disorder is not so great where fewer persons sleep together, yet it cannot fail to exist to a certain extent where abandoned characters are blended together, nor can the light and constant expectation of the visits of the watchman fail to operate as a salutary check upon the evils in question. The chaplain is aware that labour is not compellable on the part of the great bulk of the prisoners committed to this prison, but he cannot refrain expressing his conviction, that if the picking of oakum could be introduced among the men, and needlework among the women, it would in most cases be voluntarily preferred to the present demoralizing system of idleness, and tend greatly to promote the silent system, now so generally encouraged, and without which it is impossible to prevent the spread of corruption, in a greater or less degree, in our prisons. In reference to his own more immediate duties, the chaplain begs say, that divine service, with two sermons, is celebrated every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; that prayers are read daily in the chapel; the sick, and all other cases requiring attention, are regularly visited; the boys are duly instructed as far as practicable. The prisoners are well supplied with books and tracts for religious and moral instruction, and that none may be destitute of the best instruction the chaplain can give, however short their imprisonment may be, he daily expounds the Holy Scriptures to all the prisoners while assembled for public worship, and enforces on their consciences their sacred contents, pointing out to them the misery as well as guilt of a criminal course, and urging them to forsake their evil ways as the only means of present and future happiness. It would afford the chaplain much pleasure could he state that the results of these various means of moral and religious improvement were equal to his wishes; but, while he would not undervalue the smallest success, he is constrained to express his conviction, from above twenty years' experience, that the permanent moral benefit arising from them is but comparatively small, and that the general expectations abroad of recovering the guilty are far too sanguine, while the more successful means of preventing crime are too little regarded. Could he adequately convey to the minds of persons of station and influence in society a correct idea of the misery of prisoners; of their moral insensibility, even when their conduct in prison is all that can be expected; of their painful relapses into old criminal habits after hopeful signs of penitence have been manifested,—he is convinced, that instead of indulging in visionary hopes of reforming the criminal, they would employ all means in their power to prevent crime, and to secure to the lower classes virtuous and industrious habits. To this end they would use their best efforts to train up the children of the poor in religious and moral principles, to encourage them to keep the Sabbath and attend on the ordinances of religion by their own example, and to use their influence to remove the temptations to intemperance which generally leads to every other vice. Indeed, excessive drinking, to which the new and splendid race of dram-shops, so rapidly increasing in all directions, afford a facility and sanction, may well be considered as one of the most fruitful sources of crime and profligacy of every description. To this point the chaplain has of late paid particular attention in his conversations with the prisoners, and has learnt from their own admissions that by far the greater number of them have been influenced in their conduct by this destructive habit, while a great many are committed for offences arising immediately from drunkenness. To this evil habit the chaplain attributes the great increase in the number of female prisoners, compared with that of the males: formerly it was about one-third, but now it is making rapid strides to an equality. In the last

sessions, out of two hundred and thirty-six prisoners committed at one time, there were no less than ninety-four females, attended with six young children! Unless something is speedily done to check the increase of dram-shops, on whose fronts may truly be inscribed crime, disease and death, they appear likely to demoralize the lower orders to an extent that it is no less painful to contemplate than difficult to cure."

The governor of the house of correction and the keeper of the new prison have respectively, during the last year, delivered to the court the certificates required by the 21st section of the said Act; by which certificates of the governor of the house of correction it appears that the rules and regulations for the classification of prisoners, conformably to the said Act, have been observed, so far as they are applicable to the government of that prison, with the following deviations only:

1st. Old men from various classes have been associated in one ward, in consequence of the increased care and attention which their infirmities required.

2dly. Prisoners of good conduct having short remaining terms to complete, as also those with longer terms whose health requires more air than the wards afford them, have from time to time been selected from various classes to work as handicraftsmen or as labourers in the grounds of the prison.

3dly. On the female side, prisoners with young children are associated in one ward without distinction of class, owing to the peculiar wants of the children.

4thly. Female prisoners employed in the laundry are also selected from various classes, due regard being paid to conduct, and to their fitness for the occupation.

And by which certificates of the keeper of the new prison it appears that the rules laid down for the government of that prison and the classification required by the statute have been complied with, as far as the limits of the prison will admit of; the principal deviation consisting of the appropriation of two of the yards on the female side of the prison for the use of the male prisoners.

The court, as required by the 24th section of the Act, have annexed to this Report copies of the returns or schedules (B.) delivered to the clerk of the peace by the governor of the house of correction and the keeper of the new prison for the use of the Justices assembled at the present session.

(signed) William Robinson,
Chairman.

Sessions House, Clerkenwell,
12th Nov. 1835.

Schedule (B.)—County of MIDDLESEX: House of Correction. -																		
1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
507	1,150*	967	825	-	-	455	191	135	44	7,598	215	68	375	167	495	225	95	10

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
968	1,473	501	269	610	649	176	-	6	3	3,585	6,050	21	-	647	37	26

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

(a) This number can be accommodated, but not with any regard to moral classification.

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the county of Middlesex; superintendence of George Laval Chesterton, governor.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Forty-three males, including governor, chaplain and surgeon; ten females, including matron; by the Magistrates of the county.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twenty-five classes, besides four wards for the sick, twenty-eight airing-yards, twenty-four day or dining-rooms. Can be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose period of confinement exceeds three months, as follows: one pound and a quarter of bread and one pint of gruel daily for breakfast; six ounces of meat and one pint of soup three times a week; one pint of gruel on Saturday for dinner. Prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose period does not exceed three months, as follows: one pound and a quarter of bread and one pint of gruel daily for breakfast, six ounces of meat and one pint of soup twice a week,

a week each, one pint of gruel three times a week, for dinner. Prisoners under sixteen years of age, one pound of bread and one pint of gruel daily for breakfast; six ounces of meat and one pint of soup once a week, one pint of gruel five times a week, for dinner. All prisoners whose period of confinement exceeds six months, have half a pint of gruel and an extra evening meal. Average cost per head not exceeding 1 s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—For males: one waistcoat, two jackets, two pair of trousers, two shirts, three pair of stockings, three pair of shoes, two handkerchiefs, one woollen cap, one bed, two blankets, one rug. For females: two wrappers or calico dress, two shifts, three pair of stockings, three pair of shoes, one flannel petticoat, two linen caps, two handkerchiefs, one bed, two blankets, one rug. The amount of clothing and bedding paid for the year is 17 s. 1 d. per head. The articles issued to prisoners, if new, would cost about 3 l. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill labour, picking oakum, painting or whitewashing the prison, menial offices in the prison, labour in the grounds, and such handicrafts as are necessary for the service of the place; and knitting and needle-work in the female prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour not exceeding ten hours daily. Exercise one hour and a half daily to those in solitary confinement whenever practicable.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Picking oakum, 182 l. 11 s. 6 d.; needle-work, 31 l. 14 s. 2 d.; utensils made for the Westminster bridewell, 25 l. 18 s. 2 d. Paid to the county treasurer.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed, except in the following instances, duly reported to the court of session: individuals have occasionally been removed to other classes, either to preserve the peace of the prison, or for greater security; also the aged and infirm and women having children are respectively associated for the sake of the increased attention they require. A considerable number of prisoners having for some time been employed to repair the buildings and to work in the grounds within the walls of the prison, and it being desirable to have prisoners with short terms, for greater security against escape or evil designs, under the sanction of the Magistrates, prisoners of the best characters from various classes have been selected for these purposes having short remaining terms to serve, or such with longer terms whose health requires more air than the wards afford them.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers daily,

with Scriptural expositions, in two chapels. Two sermons on Sunday, one to the males, the other to the females. Weekly catechising the children in chapel, visits to prisoners in cells and infirmaries, attending the applications of prisoners who desire admission into asylums, &c., and frequently engaged without the prison in reconciling prisoners to their friends, or otherwise benefiting them. Books and tracts supplied by the prisoners' friends, or from other sources, are distributed amongst the prisoners by the chaplain's or governor's directions, and Bibles, Prayer and other books provided by the county are distributed by the chaplain; and schools are kept for the instruction of children.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attendance daily, and as often at any time as required. Separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No prisoners are unemployed.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disobedience, breach of prison rules and regulations and refractory conduct, by solitary confinement; very refractory conduct or positive refusal to work, by whipping; leg or body irons when prisoners are exceedingly violent, or attempt to escape; handcuffs or strait waistcoat, or leather shackles, for unusual violence, assaulting, or threatening to assault the officers, wilfully destroying their cells, bedding or clothing. These restraints are invariably removed the moment it can be done with safety.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—William Henry Clark, aged thirty-four years; acquitted on the 16th of June of simple larceny, on account of insanity; is ordered to be kept in strict custody until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

34.—General Observations.—Silence day and night is rigidly enforced, and all unauthorized communication between prisoners is visited with certain punishment. Wilful neglect of work and aggravated or repeated offences are punished by the governor by solitary confinement on bread and water; breach of silence by the stoppage of a meal or part thereof, and a repetition of the offence by increased stoppages. The daily average number of prisoners for the whole year has been 890, and the total number of punishments 9,435, which is, relatively, 324,850, or 890 multiplied by 365. The punishments have been 25 and a fraction, or less than three per cent. daily. The following has been the proportion of punishments: wilful neglect of work, 2,182; breach of silence, swearing and bad language, 4,661; various acts of disobedience and disorder, 2,592. The daily punishments, therefore, for breach of silence have, on an average, fallen short of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(signed) G. L. Chesterton,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of MIDDLESEX: New Prison, CLERKENWELL.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
32	340	99	115	—	—	46	31	22	16	5,685	—	1	68	46	62	47	6	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lunn ^s 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lunn ^s 8. & 9. and to that of Column ^s 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
296	130	58	62	54	-	24	91	-	-	151	-	12	-	72	8	2	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A prison or gaol (by patents of 7th and 17th James I.) for the restraining, custody and safe keeping of all and all manner of offenders and malefactors (other than for capital crimes of treason or felony) committed by the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the county; under the superintendence of fourteen visiting Justices, appointed at every quarter session, and in charge of the undersigned keeper.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Twenty, appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—The number of classes is five male and two female; the number of wards or divisions is twenty, exclusive of nine day-rooms; airing-yards, twelve, some of which may be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The general diet is twenty ounces of the best wheaten bread daily, and eight pints of gruel and three pints of soup in the week. Weekly cost per head about 1s. 5d. In addition to which, the prisoners are allowed to provide for themselves, and to be visited by their friends for one hour daily, except Sundays.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Allowance of necessary clothing is made to those in want. Every prisoner is provided with a separate bed, two blankets and a rug. The cost per head, if entirely clothed, is for males about 1 l. 12 s. 3 ½ d., and for females about 1 l. 14 s. 1 ½ d., including bedding.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The employment consists of washing the prison bedding, clothing, &c., whitewashing and daily cleansing the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The hours of exercise generally to all the prisoners are from six o'clock in the morning in summer, and from seven in the winter until sunset.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No hard labour being imposed, there are no earnings to apply.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Daily attendance for prayers in the chapel twice, with two sermons on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, visiting the sick, &c. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books; and the boys are under the superintendence of a school-master, who is not a prisoner.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attendance of the surgeon daily, and oftener when required. Separate buildings are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners consist of those before trial, those under examination, and the rest for safe custody only, for want of sureties.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Misbehaviour in chapel, assaults, noisy and refractory conduct, &c. by solitary confinement.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner.

34.—General Observations.—There have been 1,258 prisoners discharged at the gaol deliveries in the last year, which number is less than that of the preceding year by 573. The number of prisoners committed in the last year is less than that of the preceding year by 2,514.

(signed) T. W. Kilsby,
Keeper.

No. 32.—COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

Monmouthshire, } AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at the Town-
to wit. } hall, in Usk, for the County aforesaid, in the week next after the 11th day of October, that is to
say, on Monday the 19th day of October, in the Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, William the
Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, before the Right Honourable Granville Charles
Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset (Chairman), William Addams
Williams, Esq., and others, their fellows, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

THE Reports of the visiting Magistrates and the officers of the gaol at Monmouth and house of correction at Usk, having been considered, it appears to this Court that the provisions of the law have been properly complied with during the last year, and that the said gaol and house of correction are in good condition.

G. C. H. Somerset,
Chairman.

21 Oct. 1835.

Schedule (B).—County of MONMOUTH: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
36	70	46 41	21 —	7 1	11 1	90	16 2	2 —	18 2	— —

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17..	18.†	the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
71	3 1 1 2	17 1	2	— — 18 20	1 —	7 1 1	

- †
- 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.
- 20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff for the time being and four visiting Magistrates.
- 21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Four; the keeper is appointed by the sheriff, the matron by the Magistrates, and the turnkeys by the keeper.
- 22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes, ten day-rooms and nine airing-yards. The same cannot be increased under this Act; but in case the silent system is adopted, there may be obtained eighty day and sixty night-cells, with other offices, upon the present site of the prison.
- 23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread, one pound of potatoes and four ounces of oatmeal, with a sufficient quantity of salt, daily to each prisoner. Weekly cost per head, 2 s. 2 d.
- 24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Shirt, stockings, cap, jacket, waistcoat, trousers and wood-sole shoes, straw bed, two sheets, two blankets and a rug, for male prisoners; cost per head, 48 s. Cap, jacket, two petticoats, shift, stockings and wood-sole shoes, and the same bedding, for females; cost per head, 38 s. per year.
- 25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male convicted prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel; the females washing, making and repairing the prison clothes. Those male prisoners convicted, not for hard labour, cleanse the prison, &c.
- 26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Six hours in the winter months, and two hours' exercise; ten hours in the summer, and four hours' exercise.
- 27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—£. 40. 10 s. 11 d. The prisoners' earnings are kept as a fund to furnish the prisoners with a little money and necessaries on their discharge from the prison.
- 28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been complied with, except in cases where there has been only two females in the prison, viz. one under sentence for a misdemeanor and the other under sentence for felony, then they have been classed together, by order of the visiting Magistrates.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers and preaches a sermon in the morning, and reads prayers in the evening on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. He reads prayers on Wednesday and Friday mornings, administers the sacrament four times a year, and visits the whole of the criminal prisoners once a week. The keeper reads part of the morning prayers those mornings the chaplain does not attend, except when otherwise employed. Those prisoners that cannot read are taught by their fellow-prisoners. They are supplied with Bibles, prayer and spelling-books, likewise religious tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily if there are any prisoners sick, otherwise he attends twice a week. There are two infirmaries for the sick, viz. one for male and the other female prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners are not employed before trial, unless at their own request, except in keeping their several classes or divisions clean.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Attempting to escape from prison, refractory conduct and not complying with the regulations of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—There is no insane prisoner at present confined in this gaol.

34.—General Observations.—Prisoners are generally healthy and orderly. One compartment for male debtors, one ditto for female debtors, four ditto for male prisoners, four ditto for female prisoners, one sleeping-room for male debtors, thirty-six sleeping-cells for prisoners, one dark cell for prisoners, four refractory cells for debtors, two visiting-rooms for friends to debtors, two sleeping-cells and day-rooms for condemned prisoners.

(signed) Charles Ford,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of MONMOUTH: House of Correction at Usk.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	48	35	20	—	—	7	1	9	3	M. 140 F. 37 177	6	2	10	2	16	4	—	—

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
41	12	8	6	—	90	—	87	—	—	57	8	1	—	6	2	1	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace for the county, and superintendence of seven visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor and a matron, who are appointed by the court of quarter sessions, and one officer, appointed by the governor, who is answerable to the Magistrates for his good conduct.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are four classes or divisions of prisoners, viz. one for male felons and misdemeanors, and persons for assaults and want of sureties to appear at the quarter sessions, one for female felons and persons for want of sureties to appear at the quarter sessions, and one for convicted females, and airing-yards attached to each class.

The classes cannot be increased without additional buildings.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Every prisoner in this prison receives the county allowance of food, and receives one pound and a half of good household bread per day, with one pound of potatoes, four ounces of oatmeal, made into gruel, and one ounce of salt per day. The expense per week for this last year has been 2 s. 3 d. per head.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The dress of the prisoners consists of a jacket, waistcoat, a pair of trousers, a pair of wood-sole shoes, a pair of stockings and a shirt; the shirt, stockings, &c. are washed at the expense of the county, and delivered to the prisoners clean once a week; but if a prisoner is provided with decent clothing, and has a change, he is allowed to wear his own clothes. A dress of this description costs the county about 25 s. The bedding consists of a straw mattress, a hair mattress, two sheets, two blankets and a rug. The sheets are given out clean once a month. The cost of bed and bedding amounts to about 2 l.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—All the male prisoners committed to hard labour are employed at tread-wheel labour. Prisoners before trial are not employed, unless at their own request. The females employed in making, mending and washing for the use of the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel about ten hours in summer, and in the winter as many as the season of the year will admit of. Prisoners are allowed to walk for air and exercise in the airing-yards of their respective classes at all hours of the day when not at work.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—There are no earnings in this prison, the prisoners being employed in unproductive labour. This labour is applied as a punishment only, there being no machinery attached to the tread-wheel for grinding any material.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed as far as the accommodation of the prison will admit (*see* Column 22). But this prison does not contain the classification required by the Act, and I am not aware if any measures have been taken to remedy this defect.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers twice and preaches a sermon every Sunday, at regulated hours, and also reads prayers and preaches Christmas-day and Good Friday. He visits no other time. Prayers are read every week-day morning by the governor. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends immediately on notice that any prisoner is ill. He generally visits the prison two or three times a week, and oftener if necessary. Two hospital rooms, one for male and one for female prisoners, when sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Reason for not employing prisoners, *see* Column 25.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disobedience of the rules and regulations, and the lawful orders of the governor or other officer. No irons used in this prison for punishment.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—No insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Merrett,
Governor.

No. 33.—COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

THE REPORT of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Montgomery, assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the said County, the 22d day of October 1835, made in pursuance of a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Gaols and Houses of Correction.

WE have the satisfaction of reporting, that the new gaol and house of correction are completed, and that when certain alterations, lately suggested and now in progress, for the better classification of the prisoners are completed, and which are nearly finished, the condition of the gaol and house of correction will be very satisfactory.

The state of the prisoners, as to health, morals, discipline, employment and hard labour, is satisfactory, and the prison rules are complied with.

In pursuance of the Act of the 5th & 6th William 4, c. 38, we herewith transmit a new set of rules for the government of the gaol and house of correction, agreed upon at this quarter sessions, for the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State.

(signed) C. W. Williams Wynn,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of MONTGOMERY: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
53	107	22	24	8	1	7	—	7	1	119	9	1	5	—	14	1	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18. †			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
34	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	2	1

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Four visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, appointed by the sheriff, and one turnkey, appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are no classes; seven divisions; no work-rooms; eight day-rooms and six airing-yards, which can be extended to any reasonable extent.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner is allowed 2 s. 6 d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing and bedding provided when necessary, by order of the visiting Magistrates.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight hours each day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The gaol is undergoing some alterations, and the classification is not yet arranged.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. He also attends condemned prisoners and the sick when required. There is no provision made for instruction. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends five days each week, and oftener if required. There are separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Debtors and untried felons.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—No solitary confinement. Prisoners are sometimes sentenced to be whipped when convicted of small crimes, and are put in irons when they attempt to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—In addition to the keeper and turnkey, there is one matron, appointed by the Magistrates.

(signed) John Lloyd,
Gaoler.

No. 34.—COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

THE GENERAL REPORT of the Justices of the Peace for the said County, assembled at their General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden at the Castle of Norwich, in the Shirehouse there, on the 21st day of October 1835; and which Report is made in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64.

IN the Reports and certificates delivered in pursuance of the said Act since our last annual Report, we have observed nothing necessary to be now stated, except that the rules and regulations by that Act directed to be observed and carried into effect in every prison, and also those made for the prisons in this county, have from the time of making our said last Report been fully complied with in the county gaol and the houses of correction at Walsingham

and Wymondham, and, as far as the state of the house of correction at Swaffham would admit, in that prison also; and that the conduct of the officers of the several prisons, and the prisoners therein, has been very satisfactory, and the health of the latter, with very few exceptions, good.

(signed) John Weyland,
Chairman.

Schedule(B).—County of NORFOLK : NORWICH CASTLE Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11. * Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
230	460	117	119	17	-	41	-	26	-	801	59	-	43	-	99	-	3	-
Convicts, 35																		

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18. † Cases of Sickness and Death.			The Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
188	67	68	21	10	67	9	7	-	2	-	24	5	-	8	2	2	

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.
20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff and visiting Magistrates.
21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, by sheriff; chaplain, surgeon, four turnkeys, miller, taskmaster and schoolmaster, by visiting Magistrates.
22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eighteen classes, eighteen day-rooms, eighteen divisions and eighteen airing-courts.
23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Felons and misdemeanors, two pounds of bread daily, half a pound of cheese weekly. Convicted felons, two pounds and a half of bread daily, half a pound of cheese weekly, one pint of milk daily. Debtors, one pound of bread daily, half a pound of cheese weekly. Weekly cost per head 2 s. 2 d.
24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One mat, two blankets, one rug, jacket, waist-

coat, trousers, shirt, stockings, shoes and cap; cost per head 3 s. 6 d.
25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill, whitewashing, cleaning prison, pumping water, shoemaking and tailor's work.
26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight hours on an average.
27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Paid to county treasurer, and added to county stock.
28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.
29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers twice on Sunday and sermon; other days, once; visits the prisoners and examines into their conduct, &c. &c.; they are.
30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings

buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily; separate apartments.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Incapable from age and infirmity.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Attempting to escape, and improper conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The deaths were two female debtors.

(signed) John Johnson,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of NORFOLK : LITTLE WALSHINGHAM House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
40	115; there being 115 separate births.	63	72	—	—	45	—	23	4	M. 381 F. 44 425	59	3	9	1	66	3	2	1

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
106	42	10	5	2	272	5	148	1	—	74	—	4	—	14	5	1	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction at Walsingham.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the county, and superintendence of ten visiting Magistrates appointed at the quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, chaplain, surgeon and matron, appointed by Magistrates at quarter sessions; turnkeys and miller by visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, six wards, six day-rooms, and one for shoemaker, three large airing-yards, four classes at tread-wheel; can be extended or increased. This prison is extremely well ventilated, and the yards are spacious and airy.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Prisoners committed to hard labour are allowed two pounds six ounces of good flour bread per day, and those not for labour are allowed two pounds of the same bread, and those committed for a longer period than three months are allowed half a pound of meat, without bone, per week, the cost of which is about 2 s. 3 d. Sums have been paid by Government and Commissioners of Board of Customs for revenue debtors this year, notwithstanding they have been allowed the regular prison allowance.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each person is allowed two blankets, rug and mat, diminished or increased as the season requires, the cost of which is about 12 s. 6 d.; also allowed one jacket, a pair of trousers, waistcoat, shirt, stockings, shoes and cap, the cost of which is about 1 l. 7 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel, shoemaking and tailoring. Female prisoners are employed at washing and getting-up the linen, as the whole of the washing is done in the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight hours and a half per day, upon an average. Winter and summer half an hour is allowed for exercise in the yards in the morning, and an hour in the evening. Those for trial exercise in the day-rooms during the day, and also have their exercise in the yards an hour and a half per day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings for grinding corn at mill are 42 l. 3 s. 10 d., one-fourth of which is allowed to the miller, and the remainder is paid to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the said prison. The earnings of shoemaking amount to about 5 l. 13 s. 10 d.; earnings of tailoring to 5 l. 10 s. 4 d. Washing prisoners' linen, shirt-making and knitting stockings, is a saving to the county of about 44 l. 14 s. annually.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has; juvenile offenders are invariably kept separate from other prisoners.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied

supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, together with a portion of the Scriptures, are read every morning by the chaplain. Instruction is afforded to prisoners of both sexes, agreeable to the regulations of the visiting Magistrates, under the direction of the chaplain. The prisoners invariably attend divine service on Sundays and all other days, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable causes. The chaplain performs the appointed morning and evening service of the Church of England, and preaches a sermon on every Sunday, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday; supplies prayer-books, Testaments, and other religious books; administers the Holy Sacrament once a quarter, if there be any prisoners disposed to receive it, and visits the prisoners in private. The chaplain has no apartments in the prison. His journal is kept correctly, and laid before the quarter sessions regularly.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends every other day, or oftener if required. A room is provided for the sick, and a receiving-room to male and female ward. As to the surgeon's journal, &c., the answer to question 29 applies.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—For trial, further examination, want of sureties, and some exempt by surgeon in sickness and infirmity.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement; disobedience of the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The different classes of prisoners exercise in the yards in rotation. Wood-bottomed shoes are made and worn by male prisoners in this prison, by which there is a saving of one half, and they are certainly very beneficial to health. During the last quarter the silent system, as observed in the Cold Bath Fields' Prison, has been adopted, and it promises to produce very beneficial effects.

(signed) Money Curtis, Keeper.

Schedule (B).—County of NORFOLK: WYMONDHAM House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
22	66	15	17	—	—	—	9	—	3	106	—	14	—	3	—	15	—	2
Conv. Fel. 5																		

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
30	19	6	1	2	14	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	8	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor and matron, by the Magistrates at sessions; one female turnkey, by visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes, three wards, three day-rooms, two airing-yards. Cannot.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds of bread daily, half a pound of cheese weekly; cost per head 1 s. 11 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Shift, jacket, petticoat, apron, handkerchief, cap, 31.

stockings and shoes; one rug, two blankets and one mat. Supposed about 3 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Washing, ironing and mending the linen for the gaol and house of correction.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers twice on the

the Sunday and one sermon; prayers daily. Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books and other religious works.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily; no separate apartments provided.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—For trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Improper conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) *Thomas Johnson,*
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of NORFOLK: SWAFFHAM Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
40	120	51	49	(a)	(a)	27	(a)	22	(a)	333	27	—	22	—	46	—	3	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whipping.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
65	54	21	11	11	214	3	116	—	5	9	4	2	—	8	2	—	

(a) Not committed here.

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates and visiting Justices.

21.—Number of officers, and how appointed?—Governor, two turnkeys and miller; appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes, four wards or divisions, two work-rooms, three day-rooms, not used, and three airing-yards; and can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The same dietary or other weekly allowance as stated in the Return of last year; weekly cost per head not more than 1s. 7d., on an average, in the year.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The same allowance of clothing and bedding as stated in the Return of last year; cost per head cannot be stated, as the same things are used for many prisoners.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Their various trades, and tread-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From six till six, when the season permits, except the time occupied at chapel, and one hour and a half at meals; and those not for labour are exercised half an hour morning and evening.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what pro-

portion to each class of Prisoners, to the officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Earnings are paid to the county fund, except one-fourth allowed to the task-master. The only earnings is grinding at tread-mill.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has, as far as the prison will admit, but the yards are so situated as to allow the different classes seeing each other; no measures have been taken to remedy this defect, which might easily have been altered.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain does duty regularly every morning in the week-days at nine o'clock, and is occupied about an hour in the examination and instruction of prisoners, and occasionally visits the sick and others. The appointed morning and evening service of the Church is performed on the Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and a sermon preached on each of those days. About two hours are occupied in the morning, and one hour in the afternoon, in the performance of this duty, and examining and instructing prisoners. The prisoners have Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Generally daily, and oftener if required; and there are separate apartments

apartments for the sick, and receiving cells, until examined. There has been no contagious disease during the year, or death.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Sixty-seven prisoners for trial, nine not committed for labour, twenty-seven for further examination, three paid money on committal, two children, four for solitary confinement, two lame and not clean, and two women, who were removed to another prison.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Irregular conduct in chapel, riotous, knocking down, robbing and assaulting the turnkey, taking away his keys, locking him up and attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Great improvements might be made in the prison, and would be requisite if the silent system is adopted; and more solitary cells are required for persons sentenced to solitary confinement, which punishment, in my opinion, takes precedence of all others as to its good effects.

(signed) E. A. Johnson,
Governor.

No. 35.—COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT of the Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Northampton, held in and for the said County, on Thursday in the first week next after the 11th day of October, to wit, the 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, pursuant to the 24th section of the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

(As to the Visiting Justices.)

THE visiting Justices had made their Report at each quarter sessions of the peace during the last year; from which it appears that everything has been conducted in the gaol and house of correction, as regards the management of the prison and prisoners, to their entire satisfaction.

That at the last October sessions the committee for the gaol reported to the Court, that the prisoners on the treadmill complained in a body that the work was very hard, and the food not sufficient; this complaint was made as well by those who had soup and bread, as by those who had bread only. The committee, however, stated, that it appeared to them, on examining into the complaint, that the prisoners were all in good health, and the Court did not think fit to make any alteration in the arrangement that had been adopted; and although the committee turned their attention to the subject of this complaint at a subsequent sessions, they found no reason to propose any alteration.

That the subject of a due and ample supply of water in the prison, which had for a long time (indeed for some years) occupied the serious attention of the gaol committee, still continued to be a matter of inquiry; there was, however, a prospect, from the Report made by the committee at the July sessions in the last year, that this desirable object would, from the works that were in progress, be obtained; and it appeared to the Court, from the Report of the committee at the following January sessions, that the contractor who had been employed had succeeded in accomplishing his undertaking, and that an abundant supply of water had then been obtained, and which, from subsequent Reports, it appears still continues.

That the committee having turned their attention to the subject of solitary confinement, and consulted the gaoler thereon, ascertained that in the present state of the gaol, about twenty prisoners at one time might be so punished.

And it appearing to the Court, upon the suggestion of the committee, that it would increase the irksomeness of the punishment upon the treadmill if the prisoners were separated by partitions whilst at work, the Court directed that measures should be taken to effect that object; but it subsequently appearing that a Bill respecting prison discipline had been brought into Parliament, which if passed into a law would probably render it necessary to make some alterations in the arrangement of the prison, this proposed alteration was not proceeded in.

That it appeared to the committee, at the last July sessions, that with a view to ascertain whether the improved system of discipline adopted in the prison had had a tendency to prevent the commission of crime, it was desirable to bring periodically under the notice of the Court the

proportion of prisoners committed who had been confined in this gaol before; for if this proportion diminished, it might be hoped that the alteration had had a beneficial effect; and the committee, at the same sessions, entered upon that examination, and made their first Report thereon to the Court.

That the grinding and baking in the prison had been continued throughout the year as usual, and with profit to the county.

(As to the Chaplain.)

The chaplain reports that in the gaol the morning and evening services, according to the regulations of the Established Church, are performed in the chapel every Sunday. That the sermon is preached in the morning; the same duty is done on Christmas-day and Good Friday. That the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered to such as are disposed to receive it three times a year, viz. Christmas, Easter and Michaelmas. That prayers are read every night and morning in every cell, by a prisoner respectively appointed for that purpose. That the chaplain generally visits four days in the week, and examines every prisoner on his commitment, to ascertain what knowledge he possesses of the principles of Christianity. That the whole of the cells are visited by him once or twice a week, and private instructions are given on the basis of the Church Catechism. That Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books, and religious tracts are kept in each yard for the general use of the prisoners. That such as cannot read, and are not employed in constant labour, are taught by fellow-prisoners.

That the number of commitments from the October sessions 1834 to the October Sessions 1835, are 444, of which number 91 can read, 110 can read and write, 48 have learnt the Catechism, 101 have learnt the Catechism and been confirmed, 14 have been at national schools, and 9 were enabled to say the Lord's Prayer.

(As to the Gaoler.)

A copy of the Return of the gaoler as to the state of the prison, as required by the 22d section of the Act of Parliament, is hereunto annexed, from which it appears that during the last year 61 prisoners were put into solitary confinement for conspiring to attack the gaoler and officers, fighting, holding conversation, and other disorderly conduct; 22 were handcuffed on the treadmill, from one to five hours, for being impudent to the officers, holding conversation, being idle, and other disorderly conduct; and 25 have had their soup withheld for not keeping themselves clean, &c.

(Approved by the Court.)
(signed) J. M. Cartwright,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of NORTHAMPTON: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	156	146	69	13	-	28	4	20	4	444	32	4	16	4	45	8	3	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
132	54	18	4	5	33	6	17	-	-	61	47	4	none	100	12	1	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff and Justices of the Peace.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Seven: gaoler, appointed by the sheriff and Justices; a matron, appointed by the Justices, who has a female assistant; three turnkeys, appointed by the gaoler; also a baker, who occasionally acts as turnkey.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eleven yards, eleven airing-yards, twelve day-rooms, seven work-rooms.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—No alteration since the last Return.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—No alteration since the last Return.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No alteration since the last Return.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—No alteration since the last Return.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings are 8 d. per bushel for corn, and are applied, one-fourth to the gaoler and the residue to the county stock.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The

classification, as required by the Act, has been observed in the prison.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—No alteration since the last Return.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—No alteration since the last Return.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners charged with offences not being convicted.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Sixty-one in solitary confinement for conspiring to attack the governor and officers, fighting, holding conversation, and other disorderly conduct; twenty-two handcuffed on the tread-wheel, from one to five hours, for being impudent to the officers, holding conversation, and idle and other disorderly conduct; twenty-five had their soup withheld for not keeping themselves clean.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Roger Rolfe, aged 35; acquitted of arson, on the ground of insanity, at the Lent assizes 1832, and ordered to remain in gaol until His Majesty's pleasure be known. I cannot tell.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Grant,
Keeper.

No. 36.—COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24.

THE GENERAL REPORT, prepared by Robert Thorp, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, and submitted by him to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Alnwick, in and for the said County, on Thursday the 22d day of October 1835, and approved of by such Justices, and signed by the Chairman at such Sessions, in pursuance of the Act of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24.

FIRST, as to the common gaol and house of correction at Morpeth, both under the charge of one keeper and within the same boundary wall, do certify that no alteration has been made in this prison since the last year; that there are now in the gaol part of the prison thirteen debtors, viz. ten males and three females, and nine male felons, seven of whom have been tried, and two are under commitment for trial at the assizes; and in the house of correction side of the prison two male and four female felons, and six males convicted of misdemeanors; making a total in the two prisons of thirty-four, which, when compared with the same period of last year, makes a decrease of eighteen; and in the total number of commitments during the whole year there is an increase of three in the two prisons.

The prisoners in both the gaol and house of correction have been very healthy, and from the reports made by the visiting Justices and chaplain of the gaol, as also from that of the keeper of the prison, who have kept journals of the transactions of the past year, which have been laid before each quarter sessions, it appears that the prisoners have conducted themselves in the most peaceable and orderly manner. The chaplain has executed the religious duties of the prison with great care, and his attendance in full compliance with the Act of Parliament, and the prisoners have on all occasions paid great attention to the religious instruction given them by him, as well in the chapel as on other occasions. The rules and regulations laid down by the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 10, have been strictly attended to and acted upon. From the certificate of Samuel Hall, the keeper of the house of correction at Tynemouth, it appears that since his report of last year, a material alteration has taken place in this prison, by making eight additional sleeping-cells and one additional day-room; in addition to which a large room has been made, with every possible convenience for a wash-house and kitchen for the females; there is also a store-room, coal-house and other useful buildings, with an additional sitting-room and two additional bed-rooms for the keeper's family; cisterns and water-tanks have been added, so that this prison is abundantly supplied with excellent water. The prison may, therefore, now be considered as perfect as possible, considering its size, and quite

sufficient for the purposes of the district. A plan, showing the old prison and additional rooms, is herewith sent. That there are at present confined within the prison five males and one female, convicted of misdemeanors, which is a decrease of six in the same period of last year; and that in the commitments during the whole year there is a decrease of eighteen. This decrease is accounted for in consequence of the alterations going on in the prison, as it was considered dangerous to commit more than could be avoided during the progress of the work. The prisoners have during the year all behaved well, and their health has been generally good. Uniform dresses are still continued to be worn in this prison by prisoners who have been convicted.

From the certificate of John M'Pherson, who has been acting as the keeper of the house of correction at Hexham, since the 2d day of September last, when the late keeper died, and who has been appointed at this sessions the future keeper thereof, it appears that there has been no alteration in this prison during the past year, but that the same is in a very sufficient state for the purpose of health, security and such classification as the construction of it will permit, it being divided into four small, but distinct classes, with three airing-yards, one of the classes not having an airing-yard attached thereto. That there is now only one prisoner confined therein, viz. a female for trial at the next sessions on a charge of simple larceny; that there is a decrease of commitments to this prison in the present year, when compared with last year, of three. The persons who have been confined in this prison have all behaved well, and have been very healthy.

From the report of James Cousins, the keeper of the house of correction at Alnwick, it appears that there has been no alteration in this prison since last year, but the same is in a very sufficient state for the purpose of health and security. The prisoners have in general behaved well; and there have been no deaths and very little sickness. There are now confined in this prison ten prisoners.

(signed) Charles Wm. Bigg,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of NORTHUMBERLAND: Gaol and House of Correction at MORPETH.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Gaol - 33	85	32	22	10	3	—	—	9	—	92	7	—	2	—	8	—	1	—
H. Cor. 21	63	20	12	—	—	6	—	2	4	102	7	3	1	1	2	3	—	1
54	148	52	34	10	3	6	—	11	4	194	14	3	3	1	10	3	1	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
46	2	—	—	—	2	39	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1
43	4	—	1	—	62	40	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—
89	6	—	1	—	64	79	53	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	3	1

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 44.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol, sheriff's ward and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff, visiting justices and gaoler.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A gaoler, appointed by the sheriff, who is also keeper of the house of correction, the whole being within one boundary wall. A chaplain and surgeon, appointed by the magistrates. The inferior officers consist of a matron, taskmaster, turnkey and porter, also appointed by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—The gaol part of this prison can have eight classes, with eleven day-rooms and eight airing-wards. The house of correction part can be divided into six classes, having six airing-wards and six day-rooms; and both prisons, which are within the same boundary wall and under the care of the same keeper, can be extended in classification if necessary, but the present classification is sufficient to comply with the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Four-pence per day each, paid in money.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing and bedding allowed to the prisoners.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The tread-mill, beating sand and other laborious work, also digging and clearing away rubbish, and improving the grounds belonging to the prison. The women are employed in making, mending and washing prisoners' clothes.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in summer and eight in the winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The prisoners receive the benefit of

their earnings when any benefit is derived therefrom. No fund, at present, applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by law strictly complied with.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the morning and evening service every Sunday, and preaches a sermon in the afternoon. He also attends when necessary to catechise the prisoners, who are furnished with Bibles, Testaments and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon sees all the prisoners three times a week, and attends at all other times when required. There is an hospital and infirmary for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—No such punishments inflicted, except in the two cases above-named, which were by order of the Court.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—John Fenwick, sixty-seven years of age, for shooting his own son, but found to be insane at the time of committing the offence, and ordered to be confined during His Majesty's pleasure. He has been confined since May 1828, and since October 1829 I consider him to have been sane. Daniel Divine, thirty-eight years of age, for felony. He has been confined since 17th February 1832, and has been insane since then. He is an idiot.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Blake,
Keeper.

Schedule (B).—County of NORTHUMBERLAND: House of Correction at TYNEMOUTH.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
22	44	12	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	89	5	1	—	—	4	1	1	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
16	3	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	—

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction and bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the justices of the county, and under the superintendence of the justices of Castle Ward, Northumberland, and of Samuel Hall, the keeper.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, appointed by the justices in sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Every prisoner kept in a separate cell, except when there are more prisoners than cells. On reference to answer to Query 28, the fact of classification is noticed. Additional buildings have been made to this prison since the last year, which is explained in Query 34, General Observations.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—When in prison for a short period; three rolls of bread and a quart of milk per day; when in prison for a long period, 4 d. a day, which is laid out in provisions.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Supplied when wanted, by order of the magistrates, which is very trifling. Uniform dresses are used in this prison.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The men are employed in teasing oakum; the women are employed in spinning, knitting and other occasional work. No other employment, from the nature of the prison, (See plan.)

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The working hours are ten each day (when day-light will permit), and one hour allowed for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings are a mere trifle, which the keeper receives for superintendence.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed as far as practicable, there being twenty-two small cells; every prisoner is kept separate, except in cases of extreme necessity, and when permitted to go into day-rooms or airing-yards they are taken there in such classes as the Act directs. This prison is well adapted for solitary confinement.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—There is no chaplain appointed to this prison, but the prisoners are furnished with Bibles, Testaments and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—A surgeon attends when necessary. No particular place for the sick, but the day-room or kitchen is used on these occasions.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No prisoners employed before conviction.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Irons only used when prisoners are refractory, and such prisoners sometimes receive a gentle correction.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—There have been eight additional sleeping-cells, one additional day-room, a large wash-house, which also answers the purpose of kitchen for the females, as also a store-room, coal-house and other conveniences, together with an additional sitting-room and two additional bed-rooms for the keeper's family; cisterns and water tanks added, so that the prison is abundantly supplied with excellent water.

(signed) Samuel Hall,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of NORTHUMBERLAND: County House of Correction at HEXHAM.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of contain- ing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of contain- ing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis- demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11. * Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
6	18	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	53	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18. † Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
8	2	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction and bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the justices of the county, and under the superintendence of the justices acting for the Tindale Ward, Northumberland, and of John M'Pherson, the keeper of the prison.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, appointed by the justices in sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are four classes, two wards or rooms for females, two for males, and one for boys and another for vagrants. Three airing-yards: one for males, one for females and one for boys. There is no airing-yard for vagrants.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner receives 4 d. in money, which is paid every morning.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The clothing and bedding costs upon an average about 10 s. 6 d. per head per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The men are employed in their respective trades if practicable, if not, they are employed in breaking sand. The women are employed in spinning, knitting, sewing, washing and other occasional work.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The working hours are ten each day, if practicable for light, and one hour for exercise and one hour for meals.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings are a mere trifle; one

half, and sometimes more, is given to the prisoners, or laid out in necessaries for them, the other half is retained by the keeper for superintendence.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification is observed as far as practicable.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—There is no chaplain attends this prison. The keeper furnishes the prisoners with Bibles and Testaments and other religious books and tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—A surgeon attends when necessary, and a back room in the keeper's apartments is used for the accommodation of sick persons, and made comfortable for that purpose.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No prisoners employed before conviction, or when hard labour is not ordered, unless desirous of being employed, and signifying the same to the keeper.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Irons only used when prisoners are refractory, and those description of persons sometimes receive a gentle correction.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been Insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) John M'Pherson,
Keeper.

Schedule (B).—County of NORTHUMBERLAND: County House of Correction at ALNWICK.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8	32	12	10	—	—	6	1	3	—	91	6	1	3	—	7	—	2	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
12	—	1	3	—	71	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction and bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Northumberland, and superintendence of the Justices acting for Coquetdale and Bambrough wards, they being the visiting Justices of the said prison, and also under the immediate superintendence of the keeper of the said prison.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, appointed by the Justices in quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Not classed further than that the women are kept distinct from the men; the present accommodations are amply sufficient; two rooms, used as work and day-rooms, and two airing-yards; one room and yard for males and the other for females.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Allowed 4d. per head per day; the keeper provides victuals in consideration of receiving this sum; oatmeal-porridge for breakfast, bread and soup or herrings and potatoes for dinner, porridge and milk for supper.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—No allowance for clothing; the keeper furnishes clothing and bedding on an order from the visiting Justices, and charges the actual cost to the county, which is paid by order of the court of quarter sessions.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Teasing oakum and horse-hair, making mats and mattresses, sewing pokes, breaking sand, turning the kibling machine for crushing oats and beans for horses, and if brought up to any trade, the prisoners work at that trade.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours' labour.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what

proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings cannot be ascertained; they are trifling; and the keeper is allowed to retain them, in addition to 4d. per head per day, for providing food for the prisoners.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act cannot be observed for want of room, further than to keep the males distinct from the females.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—There is no chaplain to this prison. The keeper lends the prisoners Bibles and Testaments.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—A surgeon attends when any of the prisoners are sick: no separate apartments are provided, but the keeper allows them one of her rooms for their accommodation.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No persons are employed before trial, unless they are desirous of having work given to them.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) J. Cousins,
Keeper.

No. 37.—COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

THE REPORT of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the County of Nottingham, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions, held at the Shire-hall in Nottingham, the 19th day of October 1835, pursuant to the Act of Parliament made in the Fourth year of His late Majesty's reign.

First, as to the County Gaol, situate at NOTTINGHAM.

The said Justices report, that great benefits continue to be derived from the additional buildings, referred to in their last Annual Report.

That the state and condition of the prison has been satisfactorily reported in each quarter by the visiting Justices, the chaplain and the surgeon, and that good order and regularity have been observed by the prisoners. That there appears to have been more than the usual number of sick, but their disorders have been of a slight nature, as almost the whole have been stated to be cured at the date of the surgeon's reports.

That the respective duties of the chaplain and surgeon appear to have been regularly and diligently performed, and the conduct of the gaoler very satisfactory.

Secondly, as to the House of Correction, situate at SOUTHWELL.

The said Justices report, that the state and condition of this prison during the last year has been satisfactorily reported by the visiting Justices, the chaplain and the surgeon. That Mr. Williamson Etches, the former keeper, has

resigned, and Mr. Edward Amond Johnson has been appointed in his room. That good order and regularity have been observed by the prisoners, and that the health of the prisoners has been good throughout, with very few and trivial exception.

That the respective duties of the chaplain and surgeon and of the present keeper have been very satisfactorily reported.

The said Justices further report, that the alterations in the construction of the apartments for enforcing the system of silence have been duly completed, and appear well adapted for the purpose; that such system has commenced with the whole of the prisoners, both males and females, and has been found satisfactory; that the females are all usefully employed, but for several of the males no regular staple employment has been, or can be procured; that two of the tread-wheels have been divided into compartments, so as to prevent intercommunication, and it appears to have increased considerably the severity of the labour, as well as the irksomeness of the prisoners' situation.

(signed) *Lanct. Rolleston,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of NOTTINGHAM: Common Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	47	54	23	—	11	—	19	1	(c)	9	—	21	1	28	1	2	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4, 5, & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
(d)	2	1	—	2	—	1	30	—	—	43	—	2	—	62	9	—

(a) Felons, 34; Debtors, 8; Total, 42.

(c) Debtors, 66; Felons and Misdemeanors, 431; Total, 497.

(b) Felons, 60; Debtors, 24; Total, 84.

(d) Debtors, 26; Felons and Misdemeanors, 44; Total, 70.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff, two visiting Justices and Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Six officers: gaoler, by the high sheriff; matron, chaplain and surgeon, by the magistrates; turnkey and assistant, by the gaoler, with the approbation of the visiting Justices.

22.—Number

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eight male classes, two female classes. No work-room, ten day-rooms, ten airing-yards; and they can neither be extended nor enlarged.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two shillings and nine-pence farthing, out of which 1 *d.* per diem is expended for fuel. Dietary, one pound and a half of best wheaten bread, one pint of new and one pint of old milk each prisoner per diem.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Supplied as wanted; average about 23 *s.* per head per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—There is no hard labour in the prison; a prisoner is occasionally committed to hard labour to assist in cleaning the prison, yards, &c.; and the lime-washing of the gaol is performed by prisoners of industrious habits, who are not committed to hard labour.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Exercise in the day-rooms and airing-yards the whole of the day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification as to the males is carried into full effect, but the prison is too confined to allow of the full classification of the females.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—There is a chapel in the gaol; prayers are read every morning and a sermon preached on Sundays. The chaplain does not reside in the prison. His journal is kept with precision. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Testaments and religious tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily attendance, and oftener when required. There is a detached hospital for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prison affords no means of employment.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refractory prisoners are put in irons or solitary confinement, as the circumstances of the case require.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One; Joseph Clay, aged seventy-one; a prisoner confined under an execution for debt, the amount of which is 17 *l.* 15 *s.*; about ten weeks;

insane when committed, and supposed to have been so two or three years previously.

34.—General Observations.—Previous to September last it had been the custom of this gaol for the male debtors to be confined in one yard and in one class; at that time, however, owing to the increased numbers of them, and to other circumstances, it was deemed advisable by the visiting Justices, with the consent of the sheriff, to divide them into two classes, viz. the masters' side and the common, or county side; the adoption of this measure has been attended with beneficial effect. With reference to the number of persons committed during the year, that a certain portion of them consist of persons committed for further examination, some of whom are afterwards discharged, and of persons summarily convicted of petty offences at the Shire-hall, by the Magistrates at the petty sessions, and committed by them to this gaol merely for safe custody until they can be removed to the house of correction, having hard labour attached to their imprisonment; another reason may also be added, viz. that since the enlargement of this gaol a considerable number of prisoners are committed to it for trial at the sessions, and for periods of time without hard labour, under summary convictions of Magistrates, which description of prisoners, previous to such enlargement, always were committed to the house of correction. The number of punishments are returned for the whole year, but it is to be remarked that half the number occurred previous to January last. At that time an order was made by the quarter sessions that prisoners should not be allowed money in their possession, as it was found to have a tendency to encourage gambling and quarrelling; great benefits have resulted from this order; the punishments for three months when money was allowed being equal to nine months when it was not allowed. The cases of sickness may appear numerous, and it might be inferred therefrom the prison was unhealthy; the contrary, however, is the fact, as a very great number of the cases consist of patients who enter the gaol, labouring under the venereal disease or the itch, who immediately on being inspected by the surgeon, are entered on the sick list. Not one case of dangerous illness has occurred in the prison during the year. It will be seen there is one insane prisoner returned; this is a debtor; and the defective state of the law is severely felt in this instance, no provision being made for a case of this kind. The necessary representation has been made by the gaoler to the visiting Justices, and the required certificates granted by them, in order that the man might be discharged under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, but his creditor and friends alike refuse to interfere and carry the case any further, and the man being thus unfortunately incapable of looking after his own interest is left to linger in the prison, contrary to every principle of humanity and reason. It is said the friends of the man refuse to assist to procure his enlargement because he costs them considerably less in the gaol than he would do was he placed in a situation where the necessary accommodations could be paid to him. It is right to add that he is perfectly harmless and inoffensive.

(signed) R. B. Brierley,
Gaoler.

Schedule (B.)—County of NOTTINGHAM: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
135	48	146 117	- -	75 1	36 5	808	108 5	3 1	87 6	24 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
193	28	87	6	1	66	27	24	-	-	60	101	6	-	146	19	-	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Four visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, chaplain, surgeon, matron, task-master, task-mistress, two turnkeys and a porter. Keeper appointed by general quarter sessions; other officers by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes; hard labour, not for labour and untried prisoners. Eleven wards, six work-rooms, sixteen day-rooms, eleven airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Males, one pint of new milk, two pints of oatmeal gruel, one pound and three quarters of bread daily. Females, the same, except the bread, which is one pound and a quarter. Weekly cost per head, males, 2s. 2½d., females, 1s. 10¾d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—No clothing; bedding consists of straw mattress and pillow, three blankets, pair of sheets, pillow-case and rug.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—For males, frame-work knitting, cooking, cleaning, gardening, tread-wheel. Females, washing for prison, spinning, making and mending apparel for prisoners.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From nine till twelve, and from one till an hour before sun-set. Several hours in the day, varying according to circumstances.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—All prisoners for hard labour are employed, and receive one-fourth of their earnings. Pri-

soners who are not for labour, half their earnings. The tread-wheel is not applied to any profitable purpose, acts upon a regulative fly, but merely for punishment, and the prisoners upon it are paid 1d. per day.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—They have been attended to.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers every morning, prayers and sermon twice on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. Instruction in reading by a competent prisoner, and frequent catechizing by the chaplain. The prison is supplied with Bibles, Testaments and other religious books published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily. A separate ward is kept exclusively for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—All prisoners not employed are untried, and those not committed for hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience to the rules of the prison, such as talking, injury to property of the county, &c.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The system of silence has been enforced during the last six months, and as far as present experience extends, seems well adapted to effect the objects contemplated by the Legislature.

(signed) Edward Amond Johnson,
Governor.

No. 38.—COUNTY OF OXFORD.

GENERAL REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace, of the State and Condition of the Gaol and House of Correction of the County of Oxford, submitted to, and approved by, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Oxford, assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835.

THE clerk of the peace has the honour to report to the court of quarter sessions, that having perused the several Reports, during the past year, of the visiting Justices of the prison, and of the chaplain and surgeon, and the certificates of the gaoler, he is enabled to state, that the duties of the respective officers have been satisfactorily performed, and that good order and cleanliness have been kept in the prison, and by the Divine blessing, it has been visited by no diseases among the prisoners of a fatal, or other than ordinary description.

One death only has occurred in the prison during the past year, which was the case of Edward Busson, who died in consequence of an accident while working at the water-mill.

The present chaplain has been appointed to office since the last Report, and the visiting Magistrates are pleased with the care, regularity and discretion with which he conducts the duties.

In consequence of the evidence of a convict in the Milbank Penitentiary, formerly a prisoner in the Oxford Castle, reported at page 5, of the Appendix to the First Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed

to inquire into the State of Prisons, reflecting on the discipline of the Oxford gaol, a meeting of the visiting Magistrates was convened by the chairman, and the several officers of the prison examined on oath, and the result of the investigation was to satisfy the Magistrates that the statements in the printed evidence were, as to all material matters, untrue. The examination was conveyed by the Lord Lieutenant to the Lords' Committee, and it has been embodied in the Appendix to a subsequent Report.

With a view to the alterations in the law of prison discipline about to be introduced after the present sessions, the visiting Magistrates have considered the possibility of converting the day-rooms of the several criminal wards into sleeping-cells, but they await the result of the regulations to be adopted under the Prison Act of the last session of Parliament before they carry any alterations into effect.

Oxford,
19 October 1835.

(signed) *John R. Davenport,*
Clerk of the Peace.

(signed) *W. H. Ashurst,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of Oxford: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
137	308	117 120	13 1	64 5	35 2	775	77 5	22 2	95 5	6 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.			
197	115 61 33 27	80 8	24	- - - -	3 -	106 7 1			

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff and visiting Justices.

31.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, a matron and female turnkey, a deputy governor, or head turnkey, four male turnkeys and a watchman. The governor appointed to the common gaol by the high sheriff, and

Q 3

and to the house of correction by the Magistrates of the county; the matron and female turnkey by the governor, subject to the approbation of the visiting Justices; other officers appointed by the visiting Justices. The salary to the governor is 300*l.* per annum, out of which he pays the matron and female turnkey. The deputy governor, or head turnkey, 50*l.*, the second turnkey, 45*l.*, and three other turnkeys, 40*l.* each per annum; watchman, 16*s.* per week. The chaplain, 150*l.* per annum; the surgeon, 80*l.* per annum.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eleven divisions; two rooms, in which mills are erected; two tread-wheels; a laundry and drying-yard; eleven day-rooms; may be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Dietary of poor debtors, viz. one pound and a half of bread, one ounce and a half of cheese and three ounces of oatmeal per day, half a pound of meat and a quart of soup with vegetables on a Sunday; weekly cost per head, 1*s.* 8½*d.* The felons, viz. one pound and a half of bread and one quart of oatmeal gruel per day, and half a pound of meat and a quart of soup with vegetables on a Sunday. The last month of imprisonment they receive one pound and a half of bread per day only. Weekly cost per head, 1*s.* 5*d.*

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—All convicted prisoners are supplied with a gaol dress of plain clothing, shoes, &c.; cost per suit, 1*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; other prisoners are supplied when necessary. All prisoners are supplied with a straw mattress, two blankets and a coverlid; prime cost, 1*l.* 9*s.*

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners are kept to hard labour in grinding corn, by means of a crank mill, and raising water for the use of the prison, by means of a shaft-mill, and working at the tread-wheels. Females are employed in washing and ironing. Those prisoners with reference to second division of Column 14 are employed in whitewashing, painting and cleaning the prison, and in making and mending the clothes and shoes for the use of the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour in summer nine hours, exclusive of the time for taking

their meals and exercise and attendance at chapel. In winter six hours.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings in the year for grinding corn have been 14*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Prisoners receive on their discharge sufficient sums of money to enable them to return to their respective homes; other prisoners are remunerated according to employment, under direction of the visiting Justices.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain attends an hour every day to read prayers and give instruction to the prisoners, and visits the wards and preaches a sermon on a Sunday. Bibles, Prayer-books, Testaments and spelling-books are provided for the use of the prison, by order of the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends according to the direction of the Act, but he attends daily if the health of the prisoners require it. Infirmarys are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The reason is, they are untried prisoners.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience of orders and refractory conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement?—How long has he or she been insane?—Samuel Hopkins, an idiot, aged nineteen, stealing lead; committed 14th September 1835; I believe he has been an idiot from his birth.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) James Grant,
Keeper.

No. 39.—COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Pembrokeshire, } TO the Worshipful His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pembroke, assembled at
to wit. } the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the Shire-hall, Haverfordwest, in and for the said County, in the week next after the 11th day of October (to wit), the 20th day of October, in the sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, and in the year of our Lord 1835.

THE REPORT of William Evans Paynter, Clerk of the Peace of the said County, in conformity with an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

I do hereby report and submit to your Worships the Report of the visiting Justices and chaplain of the gaol and house of correction of this county, as also the Reports and Schedule of the keeper thereof, which have been delivered to me in pursuance of the said Act, since the last Michaelmas general quarter sessions of the peace, held in and for the said county.

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices of the said gaol and house of correction, at the Epiphany general quarter sessions, held at the shire-hall, Haverfordwest, aforesaid, in and for the said county, on the 7th day of January 1835, that the morals of the prisoners were generally good. That they had neither seen nor heard of any abuse or abuses within the prisons. That there were imprisoned in the gaol and house of correction forty-seven prisoners, who were then healthy.

That it appears by the Report of the keeper of the said

gaol and house of correction, that the said gaol was in good and sufficient repair, with very few exceptions, and that there were then confined in the said gaol eight debtors, twelve unconvicted felons, two unconvicted misdemeanants, one for want of sureties to keep the peace, one lunatic; and in the house of correction twenty-three prisoners, for various offences.

That it appears by the certificate of the said keeper that the rules laid down for the government of the gaol and house of correction of the county of Pembroke have been complied with in every respect, as far as the number of wards will admit of classification (having but eight wards); otherwise no deviation has taken place therefrom.

Easter Quarter, 1835.—That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices of the said gaol and house of correction at this quarter sessions, that the prisoners confined in the gaol and house of correction were generally healthy, their
morals

morals good, and their conduct correct. That there was then confined in the prisons thirty-four prisoners.

That it appears by the Report of the keeper of the said gaol and house of correction, that the said gaol was in good and sufficient repair, with very few exceptions, and that there were then confined in the said gaol nine debtors, three convicted felons, two unconvicted felons, one male lunatic; and in the house of correction nineteen prisoners, for various offences.

That the certificate of the said keeper of the said gaol and house of correction is the same as at the foregoing quarter sessions.

Midsummer Quarter, 1835.—That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices aforesaid, at this quarter sessions delivered, that the morals of the prisoners were generally good, and their conduct correct. That there were then confined in the gaol forty-six prisoners, who were generally healthy.

That it appears by the Report of the keeper of the said gaol and house of correction, that the said gaol was in good and sufficient repair, with very few exceptions, and that there were then confined in the said gaol, fifteen debtors, six unconvicted felons, four convicted felons, six convicted misdemeanants, one for a breach of the peace, one for an offence against the laws and statutes of excise, one lunatic, two for further examination charged with felony, and ten vagrants.

That the certificate of the said keeper of the said gaol and house of correction, is the same as at the preceding quarter sessions.

Michaelmas Quarter, 1835.—That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices aforesaid, at this quarter sessions delivered, that there were then confined in this prison

twenty prisoners, who were generally healthy. That they had neither seen nor heard of any abuses within the prison. That the morals of the prisoners were good, and their conduct generally correct.

That it appears by the Report of the keeper of the said gaol and house of correction, that the said gaol is in good and sufficient repair, with very few exceptions, and that there were then confined in the said gaol, ten debtors, two convicted felons, two unconvicted felons, one lunatic, and one for an offence against the laws and statutes of excise; and in the house of correction eight prisoners, for various offences.

That the certificate of the said keeper of the said gaol and house of correction is the same as at the preceding quarter sessions.

That it appears by the statement of the chaplain of the said gaol and house of correction, that the condition of the prisoners confined in the same was then good; that their morals were generally correct, (with a few trifling exceptions,) and he had the satisfaction to find that many of them had improved much in religious knowledge during their imprisonment.

(signed) Paynter,
Clerk of the Peace.

Agreeably to the said Act of the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, the clerk of the peace of the said county having submitted unto us a Report, founded upon the several Reports, certificates and statement of the visiting Justices, the keeper and chaplain of the said gaol and house of correction, together with the schedule, according to form (B.) in the same Act,

This Court doth approve thereof.

(signed) H. Leach,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of PEMBROKE: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		37	21	8	—	5	—	7	1	283 & 30 D. 313	10	1	2	—	12	1	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
	42 & 3 D. 45	4	3	2	1	129	147	7	—	—	—	2	—	31	9	—

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county of Pembroke, and the sheriff of the town and county of Haverfordwest; of the Magistrates of the county of Pembroke, and town and county of Haverfordwest; superintendence of the visiting Justices of the county of Pembroke.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three; the governor is appointed by the sheriff of the county of Pembroke, the miller (or taskmaster) and matron by the Magistrates assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eight wards, two work-rooms (at the same tread-mill), one for men and one for women, eight day-rooms, and eight airing-yards; the same may be increased by new erections. The men cannot see the women while at work.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds and a half of the best barley bread, three ounces and a half of good Welsh cheese, three pints of milk pottage, and about six pints of the best oatmeal gruel daily to all prisoners under warrants of Magistrates, and also to all debtors who are unable to support themselves; weekly cost per head is about 2 s. 9 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each man has a shirt, a cloth jacket and trousers, and a pair of shoes; each woman has a shift, a cloth jacket and petticoat, and a pair of shoes. Each prisoner is provided with a straw mattress and pillow, a thick blanket, and two coverlets. Cost per head per year for the above is about 10 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Men are employed in pumping water, preparing fuel, and cleaning the prison; women in washing prisoners' clothes, baking prison bread, and cleaning the prison. The tread-mill is the only description of hard labour for men and women.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening in summer, and from half-past seven in the morning till half-past four in the evening in winter, allowing one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have free access to the airing-yards throughout the whole day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each Class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—A portion is laid out for clothing those who are destitute of such at their discharge, and a sum of money given to each to take them to their respective homes,

or to some place of employment; the overplus, if any, is paid into the hands of the treasurer of the county stock. There are no earnings arising from any labour in the prison except the tread-mill, which is very limited.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Has been observed as far as the number of wards will admit of classification, there being but eight wards in the prison. No measures have been taken to remedy this defect.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers and preaches every Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas-day, as also every Friday throughout the year. He visits prisoners when in solitary confinement, also those that are sick and unable to attend chapel, and distributes religious tracts among the prisoners. The prisoners generally assemble every other day, when some portions of Scripture are read, and explained by the governor. They are supplied with school-books, Bibles, &c.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon or his assistant attends three times every week, and oftener if required. There are no separate buildings or apartments provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—There is no provision made for the employment of prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, but all prisoners who are able to work are employed in the ordinary work of the prison, viz. pumping water for the use of the prison, cleansing the prison, &c. Those who are not thus employed are women nursing their infant children, and some so disordered in their limbs, and otherwise diseased, as render them totally unable to do any kind of work.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For swearing, fighting, gambling, refusing to work when sentenced to hard labour, passing the fence of their wards, shouting to their fellow-prisoners when at work on the tread-mill, or when locked up in their sleeping-cells, and for irreverent behaviour at chapel. In irons, for attempting to break prison, and for damaging the buildings and prison furniture, and other riotous conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One; Lewis Landry, aged 64, being unruly when at large; twenty-five years; twenty-seven years.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) *Thomas Jones,*
Keeper.

No. 40.—COUNTY OF RADNOR.

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Radnor.

In pursuance of the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, I have the honour to report, that from the Reports of the visiting Justices of the gaol and house of correction of this county, and of the chaplain and keeper, it appears that the state and condition of the said gaol and house of correction are satisfactory; that no abuses have been observed in the management of the prison; that the gaoler and his wife (who acts as matron) appear to be attentive to their duties; and that the prisoners are orderly, clean and well-behaved.—Dated this 23d day of October 1835.

(signed) *Jas. Davis,*
Clerk of the Peace.

(Approved.)

(signed) *Richard Venables,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—County of RADNOR: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
32	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	3	25	5	3	2	-	7	3	-	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
13	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Sheriff and the visiting Magistrates, three of whom, viz. Sir John James Garbett Walsham, bart., John Whittaker, and Edward Jenkins, esquires, very frequently attend.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One gaoler, a matron, and an occasional turnkey.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four classes, four wards, two work-rooms, one work-yard, three day-rooms, and four airing-yards; cannot be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread in summer, in winter one pound, two pounds of potatoes, meat on Sunday, soup two days, a quantity of milk on the remaining four; cost varies according to markets. Nothing has been paid by Government, a commissioner of excise or customs.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Three blankets and straw palliasse, one suit of party-coloured clothes and shoes.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Breaking stone, grinding in a mill, and digging in the gaol garden.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, from eight to one, from two to six; in winter, from nine to one, from two to six.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—All that has hitherto been done having been exclusively for the benefit of the county, no earnings have been given to the prisoners employed, but small sums of money have been given to them when liberated.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required has been observed as far as the different wards of the gaol will possibly admit.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Duty performed once every Sunday, and the prisoners supplied with prayer-books and other religious tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends as often as is necessary, and separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) W. E. Paytoe,
Keeper.

No. 41.—COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Rutland, } A GENERAL REPORT, submitted to the Magistrates at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our
to wit. } Sovereign Lord the King, holden at the Castle of Oakham, in and for the said County, on Thursday the 22d
day of October in the sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835,
before John Muxloe Wingfield, Esquire, Chairman; Gilbert John Heathcote, Esquire, and the Reverend Thomas
Kaye Bonney, the Reverend Heneage Finch, the Reverend Henry Atlay, and the Reverend William Belgrave,
Clerks, Justices of our Sovereign Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace of our said Lord the King, in the
County aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdeeds committed in the
said County, and of the Quorum, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fourth year
of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the
Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and
Wales."

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol and house of correction for this county, made to the Court, it
appears that the said gaol and house of correction are in a state of security for the safe custody and duly keeping the several
persons who are, or may be confined therein, and that the several requisitions required by the said Act have been complied
with.

That it also appeared by the several Reports made by the same Magistrates, the chaplain, and the certificate delivered by
the keeper of the said gaol, that the rules and regulations made for the government of the said gaol and house of correction,
and the classification of the prisoners confined therein, have been strictly enforced and observed.

(signed) J. M. Wingfield,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of RUTLAND: OAKHAM Gaol and House of Correction.																			
1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of contain- ing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of contain- ing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis- demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.																
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
32	96	10	11	-	-	8	-	2	1	52	8	1	2	-	10	1	-	-	

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.		In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
15	3	1	1	1	8	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House, of Correction, or Bridewell?—Gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff and Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler and turnkey; by the sheriff and Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Seven of each.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per Head?—Ten pounds and a half of bread per week, one peck of potatoes, one pound and a half of beef without bone, half pound of salt; cost per head 2 s. 7 ½ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, waistcoat, shirt, trousers, stockings, shoes, handkerchief, bed, two blankets and a rug; cost per head 1 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Working a hand-mill, whitewashing, painting and cleaning the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From six in the morning until six in the evening in summer, two hours and

and a half of which is occupied at chapel, meals and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Not ascertained.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been strictly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Service is performed twice and sermon on Sundays, and prayers are read every morning. Bibles and other books are provided for the use of the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—A surgeon attends regularly when wanted, and separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Debtors and prisoners who can maintain themselves, before trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Wm. Orridge,
Keeper.

No. 42.—COUNTY OF SALOP.

To the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Sessions 1834.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded upon the Reports of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificate of the Keeper of the Prison, prepared pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, ss. 22 and 24.

At the Sessions held 5th day of January 1835.

THE visiting Justices reported that no infectious diseases had appeared in the gaol during the then past quarter, and that with the exception of Samuel Griffiths, a consumptive patient in the hospital, the prisoners were in a good state of health.

That in consequence of the defective state of the remaining portions of the wooden brackets supporting the stone galleries in some of the inner courts of the prison, it was not advisable any longer to delay the replacing them with iron ones, in the manner already adopted in the other courts, and for the gradual effecting of which a general order was given at a former sessions, and which work was ordered by the Court to be proceeded with, under the direction of the county surveyor.

That the county surveyor had annexed to his Report a list of minor repairs which appeared to be wanting in the interior of the prison, which might be effected by some of the prisoners, under the inspection of the governor, and at a small expense, and which was ordered by the Court to be done; and the pointing of the outside wall was ordered to be done, under the direction of the county surveyor.

That in consequence of advertisements published by the clerk of the peace for candidates to supply the place of Mr. Scott, surgeon to the gaol, relinquishing his situation, the only testimonials sent in were those of Mr. Evan Jones, and which were on a former occasion submitted to the Court, and Mr. Evan Jones was accordingly unanimously appointed by the Court.

That the taskmaster having applied to be recommended for a bonus on the beneficial product of the mill during the last year, and which it has been usual to grant at the Epiphany sessions, the visiting Justices recommended that he be permitted to receive a gratuity of 5*l.* on that account, being one similar in amount to that granted last year, and which recommendation was approved of by the Court.

That it had been represented to your committee by the gaoler, that the average expense attending the locks of the gaol has for the last 10 years amounted to more than 10*l.* per annum, and that the present keys belonging to them were inconveniently numerous. The visiting Justices recommended to the Court that estimates should be procured for new locks to be passed with as few keys as possible, as in other gaols, and that inquiries be made as to how much per annum any person furnishing new locks would keep them in repair for; whereupon it was ordered by the Court that it be referred to the visiting Justices for the then next quarter to obtain estimates and report thereon.

At the Sessions held the 6th day of April 1835.

The visiting Justices reported that there were then three prisoners in the infirmary, one recovering from typhus fever, and two with ulcerated legs; and that, with these exceptions, the prisoners were in a good state of health.

31.

That the prison buildings were generally in substantial repair, but that they recommended that the wash-house should be rebuilt, which was ordered by the Court.

That they had contracted with Mr. Picken (whose tender was the lowest) for the supply of iron brackets, and the completion of the whole of the galleries then defective in the prison.

That having advertised (pursuant to the order of the Court) to furnish the whole number of locks then wanting in the gaol, they had received offers, varying from about 46*l.* to above 100 *l.*, and that they advised the acceptance of the tender made by Mr. Wright, of Wolverhampton, for about 46*l.*, and the immediate execution of a contract in accordance with it, which was ordered by the Court.

That on the death of James Boote, the watchman, during the last quarter, the visiting Justices appointed, *pro tempore*, George Price, who had, in fact, executed the duties of the office for some time, and they recommended his permanent appointment, which was ordered.

That they suggested the advisability of contracting for the future repair of the lead work of the prison, which was also ordered.

That they referred to the consideration of the Court, a correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Falkener, secretary to the commission on the subject of county rates, and the gaoler, relative to the furnishing of copies of certain documents; whereupon it was ordered, that an assistant be employed to make such returns, at the expense of the county.

That the contract with Messrs. Jobson for the conveyance of convicts would expire on the 7th of April 1835, wherefore it was ordered by the Court that it be referred to the visiting Justices to make the best contract they could for the county for the next 12 months.

At the Sessions held the 29th day of June 1835.

The visiting Justices reported, that the gaol was entirely free from any infectious or contagious disorder, and that there was no case of casual illness in the prison.

That agreeably with the order of the then last sessions, the wash-house had been rebuilt and put into an efficient state, according to the estimate delivered for that purpose. That the removal of the wooden brackets, and the substitution of iron ones in their stead, in some of the courts, was in progress; and that it appeared from the Report of the county surveyor, that the adoption of a like plan would be necessary at the lodge, where the present supports to the stone landings were in a very insecure state, and which was ordered by the Court to be done.

That the county surveyor also represented some minor repairs to be wanting, as specified in his Report, and which were ordered.

That John Lloyd, junior, had contracted to keep all the existing

existing lead works connected with the gaol in repair, for the sum of 9*l.* per annum.

That George Harpur having been called upon to examine the condition of the spring-water pump in the prison, had found the tree to be in a state of decay, and other appendages much out of order, and had sent in an estimate for putting it altogether in an efficient state of repair, which was submitted to the Court, and ordered to be accepted.

At the Sessions held the 19th day of October 1835.

The visiting Justices reported that the prisoners in custody on October the 12th were, 28 for trial, 21 convicted, 35 vagrants, poachers, disorderly servants, want of sureties and others, and 20 debtors; making a total of 104: and that the number at the corresponding period of 1834 was 163, and of 1833, 185.

That the prison was free from any infectious disorder, but that they requested the serious attention of the Court to the surgeon's Report, by which it would appear that some alteration in the dietary might be advisable, when it was referred to the visiting Justices to order such dietary as they should consider necessary during the next quarter, and to consult with the surgeon as to the effect of such altered dietary, and to report at the next sessions.

That iron brackets to the gallery at the lodge had been substituted for wooden ones, according to the order of the Court, and the spring-water pump put into proper repair.

That the buildings generally were in a good and substantial state, but that they recommended to the consideration of the Magistrates the county surveyor's Report, specifying certain repairs near the lodge, which the visiting Justices were of opinion could not safely be delayed, and had therefore been effected.

That the high sheriff had suggested that the sentencing of vagrants to imprisonments for one month instead of three (the

usual term) would be more effective, as they would have a lower diet.

That the clerk of the peace had applied, by direction of the visiting Justices, to the Secretary of State for the removal of George Austin (convicted of horse-stealing at the same sessions 1835, and certified by Dr. Henry Johnson to be insane) to the house of Mr. Jacob, licensed for the reception of lunatics, and that an order for his removal was daily expected.

That they had made the following appointments, subject to the approbation of the Court:—

Thomas Cooper, second turnkey, to be porter, *vice* Charles Monro, resigned.

William James to be second turnkey, *vice* Thomas Cooper, and

William Hands to be under turnkey, *vice* William James; and as they have all acted in these capacities for some months to the satisfaction of the visiting Justices and the keeper, such appointments were confirmed by the Court.

The chaplain reported that he had much pleasure in giving a good account of the prisoners during the past year; that the moral and religious instruction of the whole of the prisoners was now carried on daily in the chapel, immediately after prayers, selected from the Liturgy; and from the conduct of several of the unfortunate inmates, there could be no doubt of the very great and beneficial advantages derived from the duties of the chaplain.

The gaoler certified that he had carried into effect the rules and regulations for the government of the gaol, agreeably to the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

(signed) Thomas Kenyon,
Chairman.

(signed) John Lordale,
Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of SALOP: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
137	87	159	104	19	1	34	6	39	5	660	47	7	26	4	69	11	4	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn ^s 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn ^s 3. & 9. and to that of Column ^s 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
172	3	12	4	3	43	39	2	1	3	138	10	5	-	214	14	1	

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction, being one united building within the same boundary-wall.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—

The high sheriff and Magistrates, and more particularly of the visiting Justices appointed at each quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Eleven; the keeper of the gaol is appointed by the sheriff, and the keeper

keeper of the house of correction and the other officers are appointed by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Salop.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes, twenty-six; wards, twenty-six; work-rooms, nine; day-rooms and airing-yards, twenty-six; they cannot be extended, but may be increased by sub-division.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—For dietaries, *see* Gaol Rules, pages 10 and 11; cost of dietary No. 1 is 1*s.* 11*d.* per head per week; No. 2 is 1*s.* per head per week, and of dietary No. 3 is 10*d.* per head.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing, a complete suit; bedding, complete; cost per head per annum 1*l.* 1*s.*

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Males: grinding corn by a mill with a capstan lever, white-washing, bricklaying, carpenter's work, pin-heading, making list shoes, prisoners' clothing and shoes, baking, cooking, and pumping water, blacksmith's work. Females: spinning hemp, pin-heading, washing, sewing, knitting, and making wearing apparel.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, fourteen hours one day, viz. eight hours and a half labour, five hours and a half exercise, chapel and meals; in winter, eight hours one day, viz. four hours and three-quarters labour, three hours and a quarter exercise, chapel and meals.

27.—Amount of earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of prisoners' earnings or work, 731*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* Allowance paid to taskmaster and matron, being a per centage on the prisoners' earnings, 26*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*; to prisoners who acted as monitors, 28*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; to untried prisoners for their work, being a moiety of their earnings, 1*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.*; Total, 57*l.* 15*s.* —½*d.* Balance, 673*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*, being the county's share of the value of the prisoners' work.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed, agreeably to the Act of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Sunday morning, prayers (full service) and sermon; Sunday evening, full service, prayers and catechism, or other religious instructions. Courts and day-rooms visited morning or evening before or after divine service. On the other six days, morning prayers, selected from the Liturgy, immediately after followed by religious instructions; occasionally prisoners examined by chaplain to mark their progress in learning, and to ascertain how far they have profited by the schoolmaster, who attends, from March 1st to October 14th, from eight o'clock till twelve and two till four P.M., and from October 14th to March 1st, from eight till twelve and nine to three P.M. on Sundays.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Every day, and oftener if required; the infirmary for the sick is a separate building.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Indisposition, infirmity and old age.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disorderly conduct in prison, or attempts to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—George Austin, *alias* Newton, convicted of horse-stealing general quarter sessions 29th June 1835.

34.—General Observations?—The above-named George Austin has since been removed to a lunatic asylum, by order of the Secretary of State.

W. H. Griffith,
Gaoler.

No. 43.—COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

TO the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Castle of Taunton, in and for the said County, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices and others, of the several Prisons in the said County, from the Michaelmas Session 1834 to the Michaelmas Session 1835, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled as aforesaid, pursuant to statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64.

ILCHESTER GAOL.

At the Michaelmas session 1834, the visiting Justices reported that good order and discipline had been maintained within the prison, which had been generally healthy and free from any contagious or epidemic disease.

The chaplain reported that he had constantly visited the sick and the different wards, where he always found the greatest attention paid to cleanliness and order. That on those occasions he embraced the opportunity of conversing seriously with the prisoners, and giving them the best advice relative to their future prospects. That they had been regular in their attendance at chapel twice on the Lord's Day, and once, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, on the other days of the week, and that their general behaviour there gave him much satisfaction; that during the past year sixty-seven individuals had frequented the school, to learn to read and obtain religious instruction, and that great praise was due to some of them for the progress made.

The surgeon reported that there had been about the average number of cases of illness during the last quarter, and that there had not been any instance of epidemic or contagious disease.

At the following Epiphany session the visiting Justices reported that they had visited the gaol, and that nothing

particular had occurred since the last session; that no complaints had been made by the prisoners, and that the surgeon's report was satisfactory, and that the gaol had been perfectly clean and orderly.

The surgeon reported that there had not been any epidemic or contagious disease in the gaol during the last quarter; that several complaints, however, of an ordinary nature, had occurred amongst the debtors and other prisoners.

At the following Spring session the visiting Justices reported that during the last quarter they had been satisfied with the discipline of the gaol, and the general conduct of the officers.

The surgeon reported that there had been much illness in the prison during the quarter; that several convicts were brought from the last sessions and assizes in a very diseased state, and that at the time of making such Report, notwithstanding many of them had been cured, there were five convicts in the infirmary unfit for removal, one of whom, John Gifford, was suffering from diseased liver, abscess and hectic fever, which was likely to have a fatal termination; and that there had been no particular or contagious disease in the gaol; and that, with the exception of the above cases, the prisoners were tolerably healthy.

At the following Midsummer session the visiting Justices reported the escape of three convicts from the custody of the keeper, who was conveying them to the transport at Portsmouth, in pursuance of their sentence of transportation; and that depositions on oath of every person able or likely to give any information in the matter had been promptly taken, without, however, affording any clue to the mode of escape: and the said visiting Justices recommended, that if the Justices in session should on the first day thereof be too much occupied in the ordinary routine of business to consider this subject, a committee should be appointed instant, for the purpose of at once making a Report and determining what further steps should be taken; that the surgeon had given a satisfactory Report with regard to the general management of the gaol; they had good reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the gaoler.

The surgeon reported that there had been fewer cases of severe illness during the last quarter than usual; that three convicts in the infirmary (John Fudge, Isaac Wheeler and John Gifford) remained much in the same state as at the time of his last Report; and that, with the exception of a few cases of trifling indisposition, the other prisoners were healthy.

SHEPTON MALLETT House of Correction.

At the Michaelmas session 1834, the visiting Justices reported that the prison was in good repair, very clean, and well ordered in every department, and that the health of the prisoners had on the whole been good; that during the quarter 402 prisoners had been committed to this prison, of whom 191 were from Bath; that the few instances of irregular conduct had been promptly corrected by solitary confinement.

That a small expenditure for repairs had been made, the particulars of which would appear in the accounts.

That the prisoners who might be convicted at the quarter sessions at Bridgwater and Taunton might best be sent to Wilton prison in preference to that at Shepton Mallet, which was frequently inconveniently full, arising, perhaps, from the number of committals from Bath, and that this arrangement would, no doubt, be found to save much expense to the county.

That they recommended an addition to the tread-mill of a wheel to carry twelve men, there being often many prisoners unemployed.

In conclusion, they stated their entire approbation of the keeper of the prison and his officers.

The chaplain reported that he had performed his duties during the last twelvemonth according to the rules and regulations of the prison; that there had been two full services on Sundays, and a sermon and two services on Christmas-day and Good Friday, and prayers daily throughout the year; that, with some few exceptions, the prisoners had conducted themselves with propriety at public worship; that during his frequent attendance in their wards for the purpose of giving them moral and religious instruction, they had been attentive, and in many instances had expressed themselves grateful to him; that he had superintended the school for the younger prisoners, which had been conducted in an advantageous manner; and that the prison had been kept in its usual cleanly state, and that the prisoners appeared to him to have been in a good state of health.

The surgeon reported that there had been more cases of disease in that and the preceding quarter than for some years past, but none of a malignant or infectious character; and that Eliza Needs had died of consumption, making the third death since last October (1833) out of upwards of fourteen hundred persons.

At the following Epiphany session the visiting Justices reported that they were well satisfied with the good order, discipline and cleanliness in this prison during the past quarter, and expressed their entire approbation of the keeper and his officers.

That, agreeably to an order of the last session, they had

obtained an estimate of an additional wheel to the tread-mill, to carry twelve men, and that they considered it might be conveniently erected adjoining to those then in use, at an expense of 95*l.*; that it occasionally happened that there was a deficiency of corn to be ground, and that consequently the tread-mill was at a stand, and many men at such a period unemployed; and that to remedy this inconvenience, they would suggest the propriety of having a weight or break affixed to the main wheel of the tread-mill, the estimated expense of which would not exceed 10*l.*

The surgeon reported that the prison had been in a healthy state since his last Report, no disease having occurred worthy notice.

At the following Spring session the visiting Justices reported that the prison had been perfectly well ordered in every department during the quarter, and that the prisoners had been healthy.

That they had suspended carrying into effect the addition to the tread-wheel, as authorized at the last session, conceiving that in the event of the erection of a crank-mill, as proposed, the enlargement of the tread-wheel might be dispensed with.

That the erection of a crank-mill, connected with other alterations, having been referred to the county surveyor in communication with the visiting Justices, his plan and estimate were to be submitted to the Court with their said Report.

That, having ascertained that a considerable reduction in the amount of the expense of the proposed work might be attained, chiefly by the application of prison labour, they had instructed the county surveyor to prepare a revised estimate, with reference to that and other circumstances, to be laid before the Court; that they could not on that occasion refrain from expressing their conviction of the importance of adopting the county surveyor's plan, or some other, for the construction of separate cells, and with a view to the better classification of the prisoners and their employment; that the present sleeping-rooms could without difficulty be converted into cells, and that it might be for consideration whether raising an additional story for the same purpose above them might not be expedient.

That the condition of the prison reflected much credit on the keeper and his officers.

The surgeon reported that there had been no particular disease or fever prevailing in the prison that quarter, and that the prisoners had generally enjoyed good health.

At the following Midsummer session the visiting Justices reported that the state of the prison was perfectly satisfactory as regarded its cleanliness and order, and the health and general good conduct of the prisoners.

That during the quarter 292 prisoners had been committed to the prison, of whom a large proportion (127) had, as usual, been sent from Bath.

That, in compliance with the request of the Court, they had fully considered Mr. Ernst's Report to the last Epiphany session, relative to the management and discipline of this prison.

That they should confine their remarks to such of the proposed alterations as appeared to them of the most urgent necessity.

That the small number of separate sleeping-cells in this prison, which often contained from 250 to 300 prisoners, was a grievous defect, which, as long as it continued, must effectually prevent any material improvement in its discipline.

That having maturely considered various plans for increasing the number of separate sleeping cells by altering the present buildings, or erecting new ones, they at last, with the assistance of the county surveyor, had fixed on a new building in the gaol yard, opposite the tread-wheel, as best adapted to the purpose. That the county surveyor's plan and estimate accompanied their Report.

That this building would provide 63 separate sleeping cells; that the estimated expense was 1,380*l.*, which the county

county surveyor thought might, by means of prison labour, be reduced 20 per cent. That they were of opinion that a much greater saving than that would arise from availing themselves of prison labour. That, as the present keeper built a considerable part of the prison in that way, with credit to himself and great advantage to the county, they recommended that the proposed new building should be intrusted to his superintendence; and that they found he would willingly undertake the work, with an experienced mason and carpenter to assist him. That they recommended the adoption of partitions on the tread-wheel, as at Devizes, the estimated expense of which was 50 £.

That in Mr. Ernst's Report the amount was stated to be 40 £, but that only three large divisions were included therein, instead of four. That the principal elements in every improved state of prison discipline were separation and silence. That these important objects would be provided for to a much greater extent than had hitherto been attempted at this prison, by the proposed addition of sleeping cells, and by partitions on the tread-wheel. And that they were convinced that by the employment of prisoners in the construction of the proposed new building, many offenders, instead of being nursed in idleness and crime, would be restored to society with improved habits of industry; and that those who acquitted themselves well would be enabled to make some provision for the day of their discharge.

That the Court might be aware of the expediency of making some addition to the prison, they begged to state, in conclusion, the following facts: that the sleeping rooms were capable of containing 150 persons; that the average number of prisoners amounted to 220; and that frequently, for a month or six weeks before the sessions and assizes, their number gradually accumulated to nearly 300; that thus, on an average, and at times, from 100 to near 150 had to sleep on boards on the floors of the day-rooms. That they left the Court to judge how far this state of things must tend to the contamination of morals, and the consequent increase of crime.

The surgeon reported that since his last quarterly Report no general or prevailing distemper had occurred in the prison. That three deaths had taken place in the quarter, one from erysipelas, another from asthma, and the third from disease of the heart.

WILTON House of Correction.

At the Michaelmas quarter session 1834, the visiting Justices reported that the state of the prison was good, and that no repairs of any consequence, or additions had been made, but that they thought the roof of the building required considerable repair.

That they had not observed or been informed of any abuse in the management of the prison, but on the contrary, were of opinion that it had been well managed and conducted in reference to the general state of the prisoners as to morals, discipline, employment, hard labour and observance of rules.

That they found the health of the prisoners to have been generally good, and that they had been sufficiently supported under hard labour by the present reduced dietary.

The chaplain reported that there were then confined in the prison 105 prisoners, of whom sixty could read, and were not totally devoid of all knowledge of their moral

and religious duties, the remaining number being in a state bordering on heathenism. That there had been no prisoner disposed, or in a proper frame of mind, to receive the Holy Sacrament.

The surgeon reported that there had been three cases of simple fever during the last three months, and one case of affection of the lungs; that there was then but one invalid, who was doing well, and that no death had occurred.

At the following Epiphany session the visiting Justices reported that they had nothing particular to state as to the last quarter; that everything had been conducted in the usual form, and that no complaints of any importance had occurred. That the repairs ordered to be executed under the superintendence of the visiting Justices had not been commenced, from the season of the year being unfavourable to any work connected with the roof of the prison.

The surgeon reported that the prisoners were then in good health; that there had been three cases of fever since the last session, and one of pulmonary disease, and that the patients had recovered; and that the alteration in the diet of the prisoners appeared to agree well.

At the following Spring session the visiting Justices reported that they had at all times found the prison in good order and well regulated in every respect, and that no complaints had been made to them by any of the prisoners therein; and that the prisoner Robert Morse, who had lately made his escape from the prison, without any material blame to the turnkey or others, had been retaken.

The surgeon reported that the prisoners had been free from acute disease since the last session.

At the following Midsummer session the visiting Justices reported that excellent order and regularity of management had been observed in the prison during the last quarter. That nothing particular had occurred except the escape of two convicts, under sentence of imprisonment, which arose partly from the carelessness of the turnkey, but more from the insecurity of the prison. That these prisoners escaped from the sick ward, in which on the night of their escape an old prisoner lay on the point of death, and who died that night, and that the turnkey, expecting his assistance would be required, left the staircase door open that he might be called, of which the prisoners, who were also on the sick list, took advantage, and escaped over the wall of the ward to the roof of the house, from which they dropped into the street, there being no boundary wall on that side of the prison.

That they the said visiting Justices had not thought it necessary to suspend the turnkey from the duties of his office, as they had in every other respect found him a steady and good officer.

That there had been a great saving in the prison during the last year, as compared with the preceding one, by the alteration of the diet of the prisoners, and by the newly adopted method of removing prisoners for trial by waggon horses instead of post-horses.

(signed) Edward Coles,
19 October 1835. Clerk of the Peace.

Approved by the Justices in session.

(signed) H. Hobhouse,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of SOMERSET: ILCHESTER Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
67	180	101	96	31	7	14	1	31	12	96	35	10	10	3	37	13	8	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

# 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
136	65	11	2	7	26	9	10	-	1	39	-	9	-	130	9	3	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff and Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, three turnkeys, matron and female searchers. Keeper appointed by sheriff and Magistrates, the others by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes five; wards or divisions, with day-rooms and airing-yards to each, twelve, including two for debtors.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound of bread, and one pint and a half of oatmeal gruel for breakfast; one pound and a half of potatoes, with proportionate quantity of salt, for dinner; and one pint of oatmeal gruel for supper, each day; and on Sundays the same allowance for breakfast, with six ounces of beef, without bone, and one pound of potatoes, for dinner. Weekly cost per head about 1 s. 3 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—A suit of the gaol dress; a straw mattress, three blankets and a coverlid. Cost per head for clothing about 1 l. 10 s., and for the bedding, &c. about 1 l. 16 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No prisoners are committed to hard labour, but the males are occasionally employed about the prison, and the females in the laundry.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour nine hours daily in the summer months, and six hours in the winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers every morning, and divine service performed twice on Sundays; Bibles and other religious books are provided for the prisoners, and those who cannot read are instructed every morning by a schoolmaster from the town appointed for that purpose.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends every other day, and separate infirmaries are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Not being committed to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For misbehaviour, and by sentence of the court.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Sarah Mitchell, aged thirty-nine, for the murder of her child, August 1828, with lucid intervals; insane upwards of eight years. Thomas Searle, aged fifty, for attempting to murder his own child, September 1830; insane since May 1830, with lucid intervals. Maria Spurlock, aged forty-six, for the murder of her husband, August 1832; has been insane for years, with few lucid intervals. Samuel Dummett, aged thirty-one, for attempting to murder his wife, March 1835; insane previous to the commission of the offence.

34.—General Observations.—The gaol is remarkably healthy, and the prisoners orderly and quiet.

(signed) W. E. Hardy,
Keeper.

Schedule (B).—County of SOMERSET: SHEPTON MALLET House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11. *	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
45	255	260	200	—	—	146	15	33	6	1,219	139	15	40	6	130	20	49	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
280	240	90	59	60	128	26	46	-	3	114	-	-	-	124	6	4(a)	

(a) One prisoner died at Wells gaol at the last Epiphany Sessions, and one committed *felo-de-se* in this prison.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Justices of the Peace for the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, one turnkey, and one matron, by the Justices of the Peace at the quarter sessions; and nine assistant guards by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes; eighteen wards or divisions; nineteen day-rooms; nine work sheds.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Seven pounds of best brown bread, ten pounds of potatoes, half a pound of meat without bone, seventeen pints and a half of oatmeal gruel. The weekly cost per head is 1 s. 6 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One shirt, one pair of stockings, one pair of breeches, one jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of shoes, and one worsted cap for male prisoners, after trial; and a complete dress for the females. One straw mattress and a pillow, one pair of blankets, one rug for each prisoner. The cost per head is 3 l. 3 s. 1 d. Extra clothing allowed for the sick.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheels, breaking stones, tailor's, carpenter's and shoemaker's work, and in domestic offices about the same; the females in the wash-house and laundry.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From seven in the morning to five in the evening, allowing them two hours for their meals, and half an hour's attendance at chapel.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings 332 l. 2 s. 9 ½ d., the whole of which is carried to the county account.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Morning and evening service is performed by the chaplain every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; and prayers read by him to the prisoners every morning. The prisoners are lectured and catechised; they have been supplied with Bibles, prayer-books and religious tracts.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Generally every day, and oftener if sent for. Two separate apartments for male prisoners, and one for female prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Not committed to hard labour, prisoners before trial, those convicted under the Game, Excise Laws, &c. &c.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For stealing from their fellow-prisoners, profane swearing, for attempting to break prison, and other disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One; William Bevan, aged 34, committed for safe custody; a copy of commitment is attached; from 22d August 1835.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Edward Pitman,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of SOMERSET : WILTON House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
28 (a)	175	110	95	-	-	34	4	48	10	484	66	10	15	4	76	14	5	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
122	73	22	1	9	283	40	161	—	12	54	18	3 (b)	—	76	8	2	

(a) But many of those cells are so large as to admit of their being divided into four.

(b) Other cells can be made solitary.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the county. There are twelve visiting Justices. Two are appointed quarterly, who frequently visit the gaol.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, turnkey and matron, appointed by the court of quarter session; three guards, miller and occasional guard, appointed by the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes: 1st., Prisoners convicted of felony; 2d., Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors; 3d., Convicted of vagrancy; 4th, Convicted of being disorderly apprentices or servants; 5th, Convicted of offences against the Game Laws; 6th, Convicted of assaults, and for want of sureties to keep the peace; 7th, Prisoners charged with felony for trial; 8th, Prisoners charged with misdemeanors for trial. There are fourteen wards or divisions, with a day-room attached to each. No work-shops in either of the wards, but two in the work-yard, also a large shed, used in wet weather; fourteen airing-yards, one in each division, which could be extended, there being two large spaces of ground behind each wing of the prison.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Seven pounds of bread (viz. one pound per day), ten pounds of potatoes (one pound and a half per day), except Sundays, eight quarts and half a pint of oat-meal gruel (two pints and a half per day), six ounces of meat Sundays, with one pound of potatoes, at dinner. The weekly cost per head is 1s. 4½d. No allowance has ever been received from Government or other department for the support of any prisoner, except deserters, and the 6d. per day allowed to them is repaid by the escort at the time of the deserter's removal. Prisoners for trial alone are

allowed to maintain themselves. Sick prisoners are allowed such food as the surgeon directs.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One shirt, one pair of stockings, one pair of breeches, one jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of shoes, one worsted cap, one linen stock for the neck, for male prisoners, and a complete dress for females. The linen part is changed weekly. One straw mattress and pillow, one coverlet and two blankets allowed to each prisoner. The greatest care is taken not to allow two prisoners to sleep in the same bed, and the iron bedsteads are so constructed as to be capable of containing one bed only. The cost per head is 3l. 10s. 6d., but the whole being made of the best materials serves for a long period. Extra bedding allowed for sick.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The employment for prisoners not committed to hard labour is breaking stones, pumping water, picking wool, making mops, also in cleaning the passages and other parts of the gaol. Prisoners for hard labour, if fit, are set to work on the tread-wheels; those with diseased limbs are set to such work as their strength is capable of bearing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners commence their labour at seven in the morning and work until eight; return at half-past nine and work until one; re-commence at two and continue until five. Locked up in the summer months at eight, and in the winter at six. Exercised when not at work.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings 275l. 13s. 10½d., the whole of which sum is carried to the county account; this sum includes the value of all labour performed in the laundry and in the shops. Prisoners on their discharge are supplied with sufficient money or food to take them to their homes, if living within the county. Vagrants stating that they

they live at a long distance are supplied with sufficient to subsist them several days.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain selects prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England and portions of the Scriptures, which are read every morning by him in the chapel. There is a school where prisoners are taught to read. Divine service is performed every Sunday morning and afternoon, also on Christmas-day and Good Friday. Every prisoner attends unless prevented by sickness. The chaplain has no apartments in the gaol. He attends about four hours on Sundays and one hour on other days; a journal is kept by him. Books are provided to each ward.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends generally about three times a week, and always when required to do so. A journal, as directed by the Act, is kept, and produced at every quarter session. Infirmarys are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with re-

ference to Column 15?—Prisoners committed for trial, deserters, smugglers and prisoners committed for common assaults are not set to work, according to rules of Justices made at quarter session.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The punishment of solitary confinement is inflicted for prisoners repeatedly neglecting their work, talking, or irreverent conduct in the chapel, also for insolent conduct towards the officers of the gaol. No whipping has ever been inflicted for an offence committed within the prison. Prisoners are placed in irons for very refractory conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—Strict silence is observed in every department of the gaol. Of the 105 old offenders, 64 could read, 41 write; 47 had been at charity or Sunday schools. Of the 484 committed during the year, 327 could read, 197 could write, and 221 had been at charity or Sunday schools.

(signed) *James Gane,*
Keeper.

No. 44.—COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

THE REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace, pursuant to the 4th Geo. 4, cap. 64.

THE visiting Justices of the gaol report, that the cross walls between the yards remain unfinished, it having been deemed expedient to defer the completion of them until it be known whether the proposed alteration in the law relative to secondary punishments will be carried into effect. That the prisoners have been generally healthy, and made no complaints; that they have been orderly, with the exception of a few confined in the solitary cells, whom it was found necessary to threaten with whipping to enforce silence; and that all the officers of the gaol have done their duty in a manner highly satisfactory to the visiting Justices.

The Chaplain, in his Report, states there to have been a decrease of seventy-two in the number of prisoners in the present year, as compared with the number in the last year. The number in the last year was 1,757, and in the present year 1,685. He reports their conduct to have been orderly, becoming and respectful, more so than in any former year since he held the situation; and that many of them during their imprisonment have derived considerable moral and religious improvement. That divine service is performed twice on every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and the Sacrament administered regularly four times in each year, and at such other times as may be required. That the sick are constantly visited, as well as the prisoners in solitude; that prayers are read in the chapel every Wednesday at a quarter before twelve o'clock and at a quarter after twelve o'clock on every Friday, giv-

ing the morning and evening services; that prisoners under sentence of death are visited daily; that there has been no execution during the present year; that prayers are daily read in the different wards; that the boys are separated from the other prisoners, and divided into three separate classes; that a master is appointed over each class, under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain; that they are instructed twice every day in reading, spelling and the Church Catechism; that many when they come to prison are ignorant even of the alphabet, and the instances are very rare of their leaving without being able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Commandments; that others, according to their abilities and length of imprisonment, are further instructed in the catechism, and taught to repeat the collects, gospels and many of the psalms; that Bibles, Testaments and Prayer-books are freely distributed to the prisoners; that the conduct of the prisoners in general at chapel has been highly attentive and becoming. He states the number of commitments to be 1,685, of which 641 can read and write, 472 can read and not write, and 572 can neither read nor write.

From the certificate of the gaoler, it appears that the rules and regulations of the gaol have been complied with.

(signed) *Tim. Twenlow,*
Michaelmas Sessions, 1835. Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of STAFFORD: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
325	546	288	278	11	3	148	7	95	14	1,685	189	9	54	12	219	17	24	4

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			The Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10 & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
340	69	10	1	8	176	36	82	1	—	41	93	19	—	265	19	4	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common or sheriff's gaol and house of correction, which are within the same boundary wall.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff, visiting Justices, Magistrates of the county and governor.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Thirteen, by the Justices in sessions assembled. The sheriff nominates and appoints the keeper of the gaol, and the magistrates the governor of the house of correction.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twenty-two classes, nineteen day-rooms, fourteen work-rooms and shops, and twenty-two airing-yards, which cannot be extended, but can be increased by dividing some of the same if required.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Twelve pounds and a quarter of bread, seven pounds of potatoes, twelve ounces of oatmeal, five ounces of salt. Cost per head weekly 1 s. 10 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, waistcoat, trousers, cap, two shirts, two pair of stockings, one pair of clog-shoes, one mattress, one rug, three blankets. Original cost per head 3 l. 1 s., the same having been manufactured by prisoners in the prison; but as the manufactory is discontinued, the cost in future (by purchasing) will not be so much.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Eight tread-wheels for grinding corn and pumping water for supplying the whole of the prison; fulling-mill for cleaning rugs, blankets, &c. &c.: heading pins, breaking stones, making clog-shoes; carpenter's, bricklayer's, painter's and mason's work; knitting stockings; making, repairing and washing prisoners' clothing; cleaning carpets, making bread for prisoners' use, &c. &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in the summer months, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, and the remaining part of the year according to the length of the days; half an hour is allowed at breakfast, one hour

at dinner, and half an hour at supper, but at those times the convicts are confined in separate cells.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the male prisoners' earnings	285	16	2
Ditto - - females - - ditto - -	43	15	2

£. 329 11 4

The prisoners are paid, on their discharge from prison, not exceeding one-sixth; the remainder to the county.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Yes.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service twice on Sunday, with a sermon; the like duty on Good Friday and Christmas-day; prayers read in the chapel every Wednesday morning and Friday afternoon, and in the classes, with instruction every day; the sick and those in solitude visited; Bibles, prayer and other books are provided; the sacrament administered four times in the year.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily. A detached building, comprising a large day-room and two sleeping-rooms, with an extensive airing-yard and arcade, provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Debtors, untied prisoners, misdemeanants, not sentenced to labour; sick, lame, infirm, and females nursing children.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Theft, disorderly conduct, talking, and repeated offences against the established rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Henry Swift, aged 35, tried at the last assizes for stealing pigs, and found not guilty, being of unsound mind at the time he committed the crime. He was received into prison 23d July last; not known to have been insane before; he is now perfectly sane; he has been convicted of felony in London.

34.—General Observations.—The silent system contemplated by the Legislature has been enforced for several months past, which will, together with the strict discipline previously adopted, have the effect, it is expected, of preventing crime and reforming the criminal in a great degree.

Thomas Brutton,
Governor.

No. 45.—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded upon the Reports of the Visiting Justices, the Reports of the Chaplain and the Certificates of the Keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction at Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment at Ipswich aforesaid, in and for the said County of Suffolk, on Friday the 23d day of October in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835, and approved by the Justices at such Sessions, and signed by the Chairman of the same, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, “An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales.”

And first, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden by adjournment at Ipswich, in and for the said county, on Friday the 17th day of October 1834, the visitors appointed at the Trinity Midsummer Quarter sessions reported, by their visiting-book, signed by them respectively, the periods of their visits, which had been made by them upwards of three times during the quarter, and that they had during such their visits, found everything in good order, with no other observations therein except an order for providing necessary blankets.

And secondly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden by adjournment at Ipswich as aforesaid, on Friday the 9th day of January 1835, the visitors appointed at the Michaelmas quarter sessions, reported in like manner, by their said visiting-book, the periods of their visits, which had been made by them upwards of three times during the quarter, and that they had during such their visits, found everything in good order, with no other observations therein except an order, on the 8th of November, for providing a further quantity of blankets, and a remark of one of the visitors, on the 27th day of December, that a prisoner of the name of John Fordham, under a summary conviction, appeared to be insane, and a direction to the surgeon to attend the visiting Justices on the following day of their meeting, to then report on the state of the said prisoner's mind; and a further remark, on the 2d and 3d of January, that the prison was then much disturbed by the noise of the said John Fordham, who was evidently insane, and was accordingly ordered to be sent to the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum.

And thirdly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Ipswich aforesaid, in and for the said county, on Friday the 10th day of April in the said year 1835, the visitors appointed at the last session, reported in like manner, by their visiting-book, the several periods of their visits during the quarter, that they had found all in good order, with no other observations, except that on the 3d of February the floors in the day-rooms, passages and cells were not in a good state, and ordered them to be stone-rubbed, and except an order on the 24th of February, that the stones in the four cells in No. 8 should be removed into the mill-house, and the cells to be prepared for prisoners, and that the order-book kept by the turnkey, for leave to see prisoners, should be produced at the Shire-hall every Saturday, for the inspection of the Magistrates.

And fourthly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Ipswich aforesaid, in and for the said county, on Friday the 3d day of July, now last past, the visitors appointed at the last session, reported in like manner, by their visiting-book, the several periods of their visits in the preceding quarter, in all of which they had found everything in good order, except that on the 4th of May some offensive smells proceeded from the drains, which were ordered to be examined by the surveyor, and after such examination were rendered perfectly sweet, and except an order for a little furniture and for gravel for the debtors' yard, and no other observation occurred during the quarter.

And at each of the said several quarter sessions, the journal of the Reverend Robert John Tanney, chaplain of the said gaol and house of correction, was laid before the Justices for their inspection, and signed by the chairman of such respective sessions, in proof of the same having been so produced, in which journal were entered the times of his attendance in performance of his duties, together with such observations as occurred to him to make; and his Report generally testified the orderly behaviour and attention of the prisoners. And at each of the said several quarter sessions, Samuel Johnson, the keeper of the said gaol and house of correction made his Report, in writing, of the actual state and condition of the said gaol and house of correction, and of the number and description of the prisoners confined therein, and attended to give answer upon oath to all such questions as should be inquired into by the Justices in sessions respecting the state and condition of the said gaol and house of correction; and also delivered into court a certificate, signed by himself, containing a declaration that the rules laid down for the government of the prisons had been complied with.

Suffolk to wit.—At the general quarter sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden by adjournment at Ipswich, in and for the said county of Suffolk, on Friday the 23d day of October in the year of our Lord 1835, before George Capper, clerk, chairman, Ambrose Harwood Steward, esquire and others, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in and for the said county, and also, &c.

The foregoing Report is approved by the Justices at the above session.

George Capper,
Chairman.

Suffolk, } A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, the Reports of the Chaplain, and to wit, } on the Certificates of the Keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction at Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid, in and for the said County, on Tuesday the 27th day of October, in the Sixth year of the reign of His Majesty William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835, and approved by the Justices of such Sessions, and signed by the Chairman of the same, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

And first, at the Michaelmas general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1834, the Justices appointed to visit the gaol and house of correction at Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid at the preceding sessions, delivered a Report in writing, whereby they stated that since the last Report made to the sessions, the conduct of the prisoners and their health had been good; that at the time of making their Report the surgeon had not one prisoner under his care; and that the duties of the several officers had been performed with the usual regularity.

And secondly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid, on Tuesday the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1835, the visitors appointed at the preceding sessions, delivered their Report in writing, wherein they stated that the number of prisoners of all descriptions at the corresponding quarter in the past year amounted to 186; that at the present time the number was 145, making a diminution of 41.

That since the last Report the conduct of the prisoners as well as their health had been good, and that at the present time the surgeon had but two patients under his care; that the duties of the chaplain, surgeon and governor appeared to have been regularly performed; and that the prisoners had been visited by the committee thrice during the quarter; that some slight reparation of the roofs and improvement within the prison had been completed, and that the buildings were then in good repair.

And thirdly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid, on Tuesday the 14th day of April, in the said year 1835, the visitors appointed at the January sessions, delivered in their Report in writing, whereby they certified that they had visited the gaol and house of correction at least three times during the quarter; that the general health of the prisoners had been good, and there was not at that time a single prisoner under the surgeon's care.

That the duties of the chaplain, surgeon, governor and all other officers connected with the gaol had been performed with regularity; that the whole of the buildings were in a good state of repair; and that the conduct of the prisoners had been generally such as to satisfy the governor during the quarter.

And lastly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid, on

Tuesday the 7th day of July, in the said year 1835, the visiting Justices appointed at the preceding sessions, delivered in their Report in writing, in which they stated that they had visited the prison at least three times during the quarter; that the general health of the prisoners had been good, and that at this time there was only one under the surgeon's care.

That the duties of the chaplain, surgeon, governor and other officers had been regularly and satisfactorily performed; and that the buildings were in a good state of repair, and the general conduct of the prisoners had been orderly during the quarter.

And at each of the said several quarter sessions, the journal of the Reverend Thomas West, chaplain of the said gaol and house of correction, was laid before the Justices for their inspection, and signed by the chairman of such respective sessions, in proof of the same having been so produced, in which journal were entered the times of his attendance in performance of his duties, together with such observations as occurred to him to make; and his Report generally testified the orderly behaviour and attention of the prisoners.

And at each of the said several quarter sessions, John Orridge, the keeper of the said gaol and house of correction made his Report, in writing, of the actual state and condition of the said gaol and house of correction, and the number and description of the prisoners confined therein, and attended to give answer upon oath to all such questions as should be inquired into by the Justices in sessions respecting the state and condition of the said gaol and house of correction; and also delivered into court a certificate, signed by himself, containing a declaration that the rules laid down for the government of the prisons had been complied with.

Suffolk to wit.—At the general quarter sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden by adjournment at Bury St. Edmunds, in and for the said county of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, before Nathaniel Colville, doctor in divinity, chairman, Robert Maplesoft, esquire, and others, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in and for the said county, and also, &c.

The foregoing Report is approved by the Justices at the above sessions.

Nathaniel Colville, D.D.,
Chairman.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded upon the Report of the Visiting Justices, the Reports of the Chaplain, and the Certificates of the Keeper of the House of Correction at Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, begun and held at Beccles aforesaid, in and for the said County of Suffolk, on Monday the 19th day of October, in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835, and approved by the Justices at such Sessions, and signed by the Chairman of the same, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

And first, at the Michaelmas general quarter sessions of the peace, begun and held at Beccles aforesaid in the week next after the 11th day of October, to wit, on Monday the 13th day of October, in the fifth year of the reign aforesaid, and in the year of our Lord 1834, the visitors appointed at Midsummer sessions delivered in their Report in writing, in which they certified that they had personally inspected the said house of correction at Beccles at least three times in the quarter of the year ending at Michaelmas 1834, and always when occasion required; that they had examined

into the state and condition of the buildings, and made inquiries respecting the conduct of the respective officers, and into all matters cognizable by them as visitors; and they also certified that the said house of correction and the building thereto belonging were in good repair; the building of the new privies (as mentioned in the report delivered to the Midsummer sessions) and the removal of the old ones had been executed; and also that a new copper had been provided, according to the orders in court last Midsummer sessions.

That

That Robert Barber, a convicted felon, had been guilty of frequent misconduct, and on the 21st of August wilfully broke the tread-mill, and the same evening contumaciously refused to go to his cell for the night when desired so to do, and that he was placed in solitary confinement for the space of thirteen days; also that Richard Hubbard, a convicted felon, had been placed in solitary confinement for five days for refusing to enter his night-cell when ordered by the turnkey.

And the said visitors did by their said Report testify their approbation of the conduct of the officers and condition of the prisoners, and of the rules established for the discipline and labour of the prison, and for the improvement of the morals of the prisoners.

And secondly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace, begun and held at Beccles aforesaid, on Monday the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1835, the visitors appointed at the preceding sessions delivered in their Report, in writing, of their visits during the preceding quarter, and expressed their approbation of the conduct of the officers and of the treatment and condition of the prisoners, and of the observance of the rules of the prison; and they stated in their said Report that the bread had been contracted for, whereby a saving of 2*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* had been effected in the quarter; that the average number of prisoners during each month was thirty, and the bread was very good.

And thirdly, at the general quarter sessions of the peace of our said Lord the King, begun and held at Beccles, in and for the said county, on Monday in the first week after the 30th of March, to wit, on the 6th day of April, in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, and in the year of our Lord 1835, the visitors appointed at the preceding sessions made their Report, in writing, in which they certified that they had personally inspected the house of correction at least three times in the quarter ending with the 4th of the then instant April, and always when occasion required; that they had examined into the state and condition of the building, and made inquiries into the conduct of the respective officers, and into all matters cognizable by them as visitors; and that the house of correction and all the buildings were in a good state of repair.

And lastly, at the Midsummer general quarter sessions, held at Beccles aforesaid, in and for the said county, the visitors delivered in their Reports, in writing, in every way similar to that presented at the last sessions.

And at each of the said several quarter sessions the journal of the Rev. Robert Francis, chaplain of the said house of correction, was laid before the Justices for their inspection, and signed by the chairman of such respective sessions, in proof of the same having been so produced, in which were entered the times of his attending in performance of his duties, together with such observations as occurred to him as necessary to be made in his execution thereof.

And at each of the said several quarter sessions, Samuel Drewell, keeper of the said house of correction, made his Report, in writing, of the actual state and condition of the same, and of the number and description of the several prisoners confined therein, and attended to give answer upon oath to all such inquiries as should be made by the Justices at such several sessions with respect to the state and condition of the said house of correction, and of the prisoners confined therein; and also delivered in court a certificate, signed by himself, containing a declaration that the rules laid down for the government of the prison had been complied with in everything which concerned his department in the same.

Suffolk, to wit.—At the general quarter sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at Beccles, in and for the said county of Suffolk, on Monday the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, before Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, bart., chairman, John Garden, esq., Edward Proudfoot Montagu, esq., and others, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in and for the said county, and, &c.

The foregoing Report is approved by the Justices at the above sessions.

T. S. Gooch,
Chairman.

Suffolk, } A GENERAL REPORT, founded upon the Report of the Visiting Justices, the Reports of the Chaplain to wit, } and the Certificates of the Keeper of the House of Correction at Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment at Woodbridge aforesaid, in and for the said County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the 21st day of October, in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1835, and approved by the Justices at such Sessions, and signed by the Chairman of the same, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

THE visitors appointed at the several quarter sessions of the peace, held for the division of Woodbridge, in the months of July and October, in the year 1834, and January and April 1835, reported generally, at the several sessions succeeding their appointment, in their visiting-book, that during the several periods of their visits in each quarter they have found everything in good order.

And at each of the said several sessions the journal of the Rev. Henry Browne Longe, chaplain to the said house of correction, was laid before the Justices in sessions for their inspection, and signed by the chairman in proof of the same having been so produced; and in the said journal were entered the times of his attendance in the performance of his duties, together with such observations as he had thought fit to make in the execution thereof, and his Report, as respects the prisoners generally, testified his approbation of their conduct and behaviour.

And at each of the said several sessions William Fisk, keeper of the said house of correction, delivered to the court a certificate under his hand, containing a statement of the number and description of prisoners, from time to

time, confined therein, and attended to give answer upon oath to such questions as should be inquired into by the Justices in sessions respecting the state and condition of the said house of correction; and at the same time he delivered to the court a certificate, signed by himself, containing a declaration that the rules and regulations established for the discipline of the prison had been complied with in everything which concerned his department of the said house of correction.

Suffolk, to wit.—At the general quarter sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden by adjournment at Woodbridge, in and for the said county of Suffolk, on Wednesday the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, before Robert Newton Shawe, esq., chairman, George Thomas, esq., and others, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in and for the said county, and also, &c.

The foregoing Report is approved by the Justices at the above sessions.

R. N. Shawe,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of SUFFOLK: IPSWICH Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.	4. Number of Debtors.	5. Number of Mis-demeanors.	6. Number of Felons.	7. Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.	9. Number of Untried Prisoners.	10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
144	(a)	115 92	19 1	41 2	27 2	564	60 4	8 -	65 4	3 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.	the second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
164	21 3 - -	(b) -	(c)	- - 30 -	3 none	6 4 1	

(a) Two cells, holding three each.

(b) Those committed for labour.

(c) The untried.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff and Magistrates of the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A keeper and a matron, appointed by the Magistrates; and three turnkeys, appointed by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eleven classes, eleven day-rooms and eleven airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and three quarters of bread and two ounces of cheese per day. Cost per head about 2 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Straw bed, pair of blankets and rug, jacket, trousers, shirts, stockings and shoes.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in summer, varying spring and autumn, with the length of day-light.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—A fly-wheel is substituted as a resisting power.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classing has been as strictly attended to as possible.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers every morning, and the full service on Sundays. Prisoners are instructed to read and write. Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-books, &c. provided by the order of the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—On the commitment of prisoners, and whenever required. Infirmarys are provided.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No prisoners are employed before trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—During the year thirty individuals locked up for one day each for misconduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—In the above number, 564, were debtors, 59; felons, 132; misdemeanors, 373. The punishments alluded to in Column 16 were such as quarrelling, making noise, refusing to work, destroying clothing, &c., none of which were continued more than the day.

(signed) Samuel Johnson,
Gaoler,

Schedule (B).—County of SUFFOLK: BURY ST. EDMUND'S Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
140	200, or more.	142	109	5	—	60	—	42	2	(a)	84	1	18	1	96	1	6	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
(b)	28	10	5	14	61	2	46	-	1	54	6	-	none	44	6	-	

(a) Felons and Misdemeanants, 727; Debtors, 27; Total, 754.

(b) Felons and Misdemeanants, 156; Debtors, 12; Total, 168.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Gaol and house of correction for the liberty and borough of Bury St. Edmund's. The liberty comprises seven hundreds within the county.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff, the Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol, as lord of the liberty; the Magistrates of the county and seven visiting Justices. Under the superintendence of John Orridge, governor.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, two turnkeys, one schoolmaster, one porter, one matron, one female turnkey, one miller and two watchmen. The governor is appointed by the Marquis of Bristol, as lord of the liberty, and the other officers by the Magistrates of the county.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Fourteen classes, fourteen wards, fourteen day and work-rooms, four separate divisions for working the mill, fourteen airing-grounds. There is sufficient room to extend or increase the buildings.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pint of gruel, two pounds and a quarter of bread, one quart of small beer per day, and one pound of cheese per week, and three quarters of a pound of meat on Sundays when at hard labour; 2 s. 6 d. To the unemployed, one pound and a half of bread and one pint of gruel per day, and half a pound of cheese a week; 1 s. 6 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—For men, one jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, one pair of shoes, one pair of stockings and one shirt. Women, one gown, two petticoats, two shifts, one cap, one pair of shoes, one apron and two pair of stockings. Bedding, one straw bed, one pair of blankets and one rug. The different bills for these articles during the last year amounted to 147 l. 18 s. 7 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill labour generally, because most prisoners

are labourers in husbandry, but smiths, bricklayers, carpenters, tailors and shoemakers are employed in their respective trades about the prison. The women are employed in sewing and washing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours, or as long as the daylight in the different seasons of the year will admit.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings by prisoners employed as smiths, bricklayers, painters, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and others in and about the prison has been a great saving to the county fund, but the amount has not been ascertained; the sum of 119 l. 14 s. 10 d. has been paid to the treasurer towards the maintenance of the prison, being earnings at the tread-mill. No portion of earnings paid to prisoners, but certain allowances given them on discharge.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has been generally observed.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs morning and evening service every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and preaches two sermons. He also reads prayers every morning in the chapel and explains portions of Scripture. He frequently visits every part of the prison and every prisoner separately, and directs all such books as he shall think fit to be distributed. A schoolmaster is employed, who acts under his direction. The chaplain keeps a regular journal.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—He is required by the rules of the prison to attend regularly twice a week, and the sick as often as is necessary. There are forty-four cases appearing on the surgeon's journal as having occurred during the year, but many were trifling

trifling ailments, not requiring medicine. The prison has been healthy. Apartments are provided.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Because

5 are debtors.
19 for trial.
1 sick.
21 not ordered for labour.
46

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—One was put in irons for at-

tempting to escape, the others for breach of prison rules and irreverent behaviour at chapel.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The number of commitments in the year ending Michaelmas 1834 was 920, the number this year is 754, being a decrease of 166 as compared with that of last year; of whom 230 could both read and write, 142 read only, and 382 could do neither.

(signed) John Orridge,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of SUFFOLK: BECCLES House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
24	60	— 173	none none	98 10	22 6	136	114 14	6 2	103 16	17 none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.			
37	29 4 1 2	81 16	39	none none 18 none	2 none	15 2 none			

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Beccles house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the division of Beccles.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Five; all appointed by the Magistrates of the division of Beccles.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eight classes, with day-rooms and airing-yards to each class, which can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Prisoners for hard labour have one pound and a half of wheaten flour bread per day, and twelve ounces of Derby cheese per week; cost per head 1 s. 5½ d. Prisoners before trial, or not committed for labour, have one pound and a quarter of bread per day, and half a pound of cheese per week; weekly cost per head 1 s. 2 d. Prisoners who have been confined more than six months are allowed half a pound of beef, without bone, every Sunday; cost per head 3 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing for convicted felons is one jacket, a pair

of breeches, a shirt, shoes and stockings. Bedding for all classes is one rug, two blankets, and a case filled with straw. All classes, except convicted felons, wear their own clothing; if not sufficient, they are provided with plain clothing at the expense of this division; cost per head 2 s. 8½ d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners work at a tread-mill; females wash and mend for the male prisoners.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Prisoners work nine hours and a half from Lady-day to Michaelmas-day, and the time of labour is then decreased as the days shorten to six hours in the shortest days.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Prisoners make no earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by the Act has been observed and enforced in this prison.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision

provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers twice, and preaches once every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and visits the prisoners three times in a week to give instruction. Prayers are read every morning, except Sunday, Christmas and Good Friday mornings, by the gaoler. The turnkey is appointed to instruct the prisoners in reading. Bibles and other books are supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Twice in every week, and oftener if necessary; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Not being committed for labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Wilfully spoiling the county

clothing, breaking prison windows, refusing to work, neglecting their work, scaling the wall of the prison, and stealing from a fellow-prisoner, swearing, fighting, and attempting to make their escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—There is no insane prisoner in this prison.

34.—General Observations.—The two solitary cells mentioned in column 17, are not numbered with the sleeping-cells; there are two sleeping-cells. There are two sleeping-rooms for vagrants, one for males and the other for females, not mentioned in any of the foregoing columns. Eighteen out of the number of prisoners who have been committed before were paupers, for misdemeanors in the workhouse in this division.

(signed) Samuel Drewell.

Schedule (B).—County of SUFFOLK: WOODBRIDGE House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
16	32	10 14	— —	5 —	7 2	126 12	3 1	9 1	10 2	2 —

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
25	18 4 — —	— —	—	1 — 6 —	1 —	12 3 —	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates of the division, keeper and matron.

21.—Number of officers, and how appointed?—Keeper and matron; Magistrates of the division.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—No classes; two wards; no work or separate day-rooms; three airing-yards; capable of being extended, at considerable expense.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread daily, half a pound of cheese weekly; clothing, bedding, &c. may be included, at the present time, at about 2 s. 3 d. each.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Males: coarse cloth outer dress, shirt, stockings and shoes. Females: cotton gown, &c. Bedding: straw, two blankets and rug; sheets allowed to females with infants.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Pumping for the use of house and prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—At the discretion of visiting Magistrates.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Not observed, the Magistrates not being of opinion that it is required.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers, Tuesdays and Fridays; prayers and lecture on Sundays, Christmas-day, &c. Bibles, prayer and other instructive books allowed, at the expense of the division.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings

buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—As may be required; no stipulated salary. No separate apartments for invalids.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—None.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—By order of sessions; solitary confinement is more generally adopted, being productive of a better result than whipping.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed?

How long has he or she been in confinement?—How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The prison is in a good state of repair; and from the aggregate of commitments in each year being so near, is a proof that no alteration could beneficially take place in the construction of the prison. All prisoners committed to hard labour from this division are sent to the county gaol at Ipswich, a distance of eight miles, at which place is a mill, and requisite accommodations.

(signed) *William Fisk.*

No. 46.—COUNTY OF SURREY.

GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT.

A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Justices, the Annual Report of the Chaplains, and on the Quarterly Certificates of the Governors of the Common Gaol and several Houses of Correction in the County of Surrey, and submitted to and approved by the Justices of the Peace assembled at a General Quarter Session of the Peace holden at Kingston-upon-Thames, in the said County, by adjournment, on Saturday the 28th day of November, in the Year 1835, pursuant to an Act, passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty, relating to Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales.

COUNTY GAOL AT ST. MARY, NEWINGTON.

Visitors' Reports.—By the quarterly Reports of the visiting Magistrates of the prison, it appears that the prison has been uniformly kept in a state of cleanliness and good order, and that the several officers of the prison have been zealous and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, with the exception of a turnkey, who having on one occasion been found to be drunk, and to have challenged a prisoner to fight, was, in consideration of his previous excellent character, not dismissed, but punished. The same man having been, however, again found in a state of intoxication, absconded, and subsequently sent in his resignation. It further appears from the said reports that the health of the prisoners has been good, and that there has been no symptom of the re-appearance of the cholera; and it also appears that the discipline of the prison has been properly maintained, and that the conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and quiet. At the Midsummer session the visiting Magistrates reported to the Court that their attention having been drawn to the evils resulting from the unemployed state of the prisoners in the gaol, and the inevitable corruption of the morals of the better disposed from that circumstance, and that having taken into their consideration the authority given them by the Act of the 4th of George the Fourth, they had directed that in future the class of male prisoners convicted by a jury of misdemeanors, and male prisoners summarily convicted of assaults, except such prisoners as should maintain themselves, should be employed in picking oakum and in scraping the iron-work of the prison previously to its being painted, and they have reason to hope that the employment of prisoners in such manner will be attended with good results. It also appears that several works for the improvement of the gaol have been recommended by the visiting Magistrates, some of which have been carried into execution, and others are now in progress.

Chaplain's Report.—The chaplain, in his annual Report, states that he has, reluctantly, to notice a gradual, almost a frightful, increase in the number of the prisoners in the gaol. There was last year an addition to the amount of 500, and he fears that this year the number will be still greater. For this increase he can assign no cause except the vast increase of the population, the inadequacy of labour and employment to meet it, and the consequent idleness and insubordination of the labouring poor. He observes, however, that this increase has not been so much in the felons' classes as in the bail and fine classes, consisting of disorderly persons taken out of the streets in a state of intoxication, quarrelling and fighting with the police, &c., and that among these are the most immoral and the worst-behaved individuals

within the prison. He states that he thinks he already perceives some good effects from the adoption of the system latterly introduced of employing the above classes of prisoners in the picking of oakum; but he adds that he has witnessed so many experiments, and has been so frequently disappointed, that his hopes of its success are not very sanguine.

With the above exceptions, he reports that he has the satisfaction of bearing testimony to the general conduct and good behaviour of all the other classes of the prisoners; that they are attentive and apparently devout during the service in chapel, and submissive and obedient to the authorities and regulations of the gaol. That these observations are generally applicable to both male and female prisoners, though he can speak less favourably of the latter than the former.

Governor's Certificates.—It appears, from the certificates of the governor, delivered at each quarter session during the year, that the rules and regulations for the government of the gaol have been duly enforced and observed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BRIXTON.

Visitors.—It appears, from the several Reports of the visitors, that throughout the year the prisoners have, with comparatively few exceptions, enjoyed good health. It also appears that, in compliance with a recommendation of the visiting Magistrates to a former quarter session, and to enable the Magistrates the better to carry into effect the sentence of solitary confinement, thirty-six new cells had been constructed, and were fit for the reception of prisoners. At the Easter quarter session the visiting Magistrates reported to the Court, that having directed their attention to the 17th regulation in the rules for the government of the houses of correction in the county, which directs that the daily allowance of bread to each prisoner should be one pound and a half, and having consulted the surgeon, governor and matron on the subject, they were of opinion that the quantity was more than sufficient for the female prisoners, and recommended that the allowance be reduced to one pound per day, as being fully sufficient, but that the bread should be of a finer quality, which recommendation in both instances was carried into effect by the Court. In their Report to the Midsummer quarter session, the visiting Magistrates state that they continue to direct their attention most anxiously to perfect the means of accomplishing the observance of strict silence amongst the prisoners at all times, and that for the maintenance of good order generally and the safety of the establishment they had found it necessary to engage an additional male and female turnkey; and they also state that, in anticipation of any instructions that might

might proceed from the Secretary of State as to regulations to be observed in prisons at meal-times; they had directed the county surveyor to prepare a plan for roofing-in some convenient parts of the airing courts of the different classes in the prison with suitable accommodation for prisoners during meals, in imitation of the approved system at Cold Bath Fields Prison. They also report that no arrangement having been made for employing such male and female prisoners as it had not been deemed fit to set to work on the tread-wheel, they had established an oakum class for each sex, which they were assured will greatly assist in perfecting the discipline of the prison. The visiting Magistrates also observe, that much interruption to that discipline having arisen from the frequent visits of the prisoners' friends, they were of opinion that the periods of visiting and letter-writing ought to be abridged, and assimilated more to the practice of Cold Bath Fields Prison. They also report to the Court that it appeared to them desirable that a graduated scale, as a reward for good conduct, should be held out to the turnkeys of the prison, as it has been proved to have had so good an effect in those prisons where the silent system has been adopted with success; viz. that the turnkeys, after every two years' service, without complaint having been made against them, should have an increase of 2s. 6d. per week until they shall have arrived at the maximum of 30s., after which no further rise should take place except as to the head turnkey, to whom they recommend the maximum of 40s., under the same restrictions. This recommendation was adopted by the Court of quarter session. They also report that much inconvenience had resulted from a strict observance of that part of Rule No. 1, in the rules for the government of the houses of correction, which requires that the turnkeys and servants constantly lodge within the prison; and they recommended that the visitors should be empowered to relax that regulation as circumstances might require. They also reported, that having received a communication from a magistrate of Westmorland on the subject of the frauds practised upon the public by the fabrication of papers, purporting to be passes of discharged prisoners from the prisons in Surrey, under the provisions of the 5th Geo. 4, c. 85, the subject was referred to the consideration of the sessions, which directed a new form of pass to be adopted, and other measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

Report of the Chaplain.—The chaplain, in his annual Report, states that he is happy to be able to speak favourably of the result of his labours within the prison; that through the co-operation of the visiting Magistrates, each cell in the prison has, at his request, been furnished with a Bible or Testament, a book of Common Prayer, and a manual, from the use of which he has a strong ground for believing good to have arisen. He observes, that this practice, together with that of lending the prisoners religious and moral tracts every Saturday and Monday, has introduced into the prison a great desire for reading, and tended, in a great degree, to promote good order and quietness through all classes. He also states, that another pleasing effect of this system is an increased demand made by prisoners, when leaving the prison, for tracts, and which demand he has been able to meet to the amount of 60l. during his chaplaincy, through the munificence of two religious societies. As the almoner of their bounty he is constantly circulating these tracts, and no part of his labours in the prison affords him more satisfaction than his efforts in this field. He also states, that the behaviour of the prisoners whilst in chapel is most orderly and attentive; that during the last half year a morning address has been delivered four times a week, which has been well attended to in all instances, and gratefully acknowledged by many. With the inmates of the hospital he has frequent intercourse, and he hopes his labours here have not been in vain. The schools also he reports to have been duly attended; but that though everything is orderly, there is not that improvement which might be looked for; the limited time of prisoners' attendance, their previous dissolute and thoughtless habits, and the constant change under the prison system may, he thinks, account for the little progress made by the scholars.

With regard to visiting prisoners in solitary confinement,

the chaplain states, that with all the imperfections of the system, his labours have been more beneficially employed in this than in the remaining part of his duty: some inmates of the cell have left their dreary abodes with resolutions of amendment. He expresses his conviction of the decided superiority of solitary confinement over every other mode of punishment in producing that moral reformation which it is the object of prison discipline to effect; that it gives the chaplain a decided advantage in his addresses; lays open the character of prisoners, and thereby enables him to suit his admonitions to their respective cases; it tends also to produce seriousness and self-examination, by shutting out the inmates of the cell from all external objects, and what is most important, it preserves them from that moral taint which the intercourse of a prison communicates in a fearful degree. In conclusion, the chaplain states, that he cannot close his Report without mentioning a subject that deeply interests him, and often causes him pain in the discharge of his clerical duties; which is, the want of some place to which the most hopeful but friendless prisoners, on their discharge, might look for a screen from the snares and temptations of their wicked associates; that it has often pained him to inform a destitute applicant that nothing can be done for him, but that it is doubly trying in the case of prisoners in solitary confinement, with whose state of mind and situation he is much better acquainted; that he is firmly convinced that it is a subject whose own merits will procure it advocates, and also that it will give to prison discipline that very thing without which other exertions will be almost useless. A committee was appointed at the last Michaelmas quarter session to take this subject into consideration.

Report of the Governor.—It appears from the quarterly Reports of the governor that the rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been duly enforced and observed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT GUILDFORD.

Report of the Visitors.—The visiting Magistrates, in their quarterly Reports, state that they have uniformly found the regulations for the government of the prison and discipline of the prisoners duly enforced, and the cleanliness of every part of the prison highly creditable to the several persons charged with the superintendence of the establishment. That the chaplain reports favourably of the conduct of the prisoners, both at chapel and at school, and in his more private converse with them. The visiting Magistrates likewise, throughout the year, state that the health of the prisoners has been highly satisfactory.

Report of the Chaplain.—The chaplain in his annual Report states, that the conduct of the prisoners throughout the year has been generally good; that they behave at chapel with much apparent devotion, and seemed to take a pleasure in following the chaplain in the various services of the church; that several have expressed themselves as being much benefited by their imprisonment, which they have considered as a blessing rather than otherwise. Hence, in some who have left the prison he had great hopes; in others, who possessed no apparent prospect of an honest livelihood, he could entertain very little, if any, hope at all. He observes, that there is one circumstance so remarkable, that it must strike every one acquainted with the prison, the great increase of juvenile offenders; and he remarks, that there is now a far greater proportion of boys than heretofore; that if ever he has any fault to find, it is with this class of prisoners. He states that the school established in the prison for boys and young men who can be spared from the tread-wheel, is not without utility; that though some who attend may do so to avoid the wheel, there are others who value the privilege of learning to read, and that many instances have occurred of prisoners scarcely knowing their letters on their coming into the prison, who yet are able to read their Bible on their leaving it. He also states that he gives rewards of little books to the most deserving, which are sought after with avidity. In concluding his Report, he observes, that a more than usual attention to their religious duties has been manifested by the women; the last time the Sacrament was administered seven of them being communicants, which number was nearly

nearly half that of the female prisoners then in confinement in the prison.

Governor's Reports.—The governor, in his quarterly Reports, states that the rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been duly enforced and observed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

Visitors' Reports.—It appears from the quarterly Reports of the visiting Magistrates, that the behaviour of the prisoners has been quiet and orderly; that, with few exceptions, they still continue the system of voluntary labour established in the prison; that the health of the prisoners has been good, and the general condition and management of the prison to the satisfaction of the visitors.

Report of the Chaplain.—The chaplain, in his annual Report, states that the prisoners, in most instances, have conducted themselves in a very orderly manner; that the

church service is read by him every Tuesday and Thursday, and select prayers from that service are read by him every other day in the week; that the prisoners rehearse the catechism every Friday, and they read the lessons every day; that two sermons are preached by the chaplain every Sunday, and as well on Christmas-day and Good Friday. He also states that the rules and regulations made for the good government of the prison have been enforced, and the general discipline required by the Magistrates duly attended to.

Governor's Reports.—The governor, in his quarterly Reports, states that the rules and regulations made for the government of the prison have been duly enforced and observed.

(signed) Ben. Barnard,
Chairman.

(signed) Chas. Jno. Lawson,
Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of SURREY: County Gaol.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
(a)	(b)	302 265	127 3	51 16	58 10	(c)	33 7	76 19	100 25	9 1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
(d)	158 31 17 14	— 32	233	— 1 236 —	11 —	99 12 5	

(a) Criminals, 173; Debtors, 57; Total, 230.

(c) Criminals, 2,706; Debtors, 1,362; Total, 4,068.

(b) Criminals, 225; Debtors, 139; Total, 364.

(d) Criminals, 215; Debtors, 142; Total, 357.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff, court of quarter session, and twelve visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Fifteen; governor by the sheriff; chaplain, surgeon, clerk, matron, five male turnkeys, one female turnkey, two day watchmen and two night watchmen, by the court of quarter session and the visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—For criminals, ten classes, wards or divisions, each having a day-room and airing-yard; for debtors, three classes, wards or divisions, fifty seven rooms (which are day and night rooms) and three airing-yards; the work-rooms are a wash-house and laundry.

Since my last return, prisoners under sentence of imprisonment, without hard labour, are employed in picking oakum, and one of the day-rooms is now used for that purpose. The classes can be increased by being divided, but they cannot be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of bread, one pound of beef, three pints of soup, and four pints of gruel; cost per head, 1 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Distressed prisoners are supplied with necessary clothing; cost per head of men's clothes 10 s. 10 d., of women 16 s. 4 d. Allowance of bedding to criminals, a flock bed, two blankets and a rug; cost, when new, 1 l. 5 s. 4 d. To debtors, a hammock, a blanket and a rug; cost, when new, 16 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male

Male prisoners under sentence of imprisonment, without hard labour, are employed in picking oakum, and each prisoner is required to pick three pounds per day.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners are allowed free access to the airing-yards for exercise (except those employed as stated in column 25), when not in their sleeping-cells; viz. for twelve hours from Lady-day to the 15th of May, for thirteen hours from the 15th of May to the 15th of August, for twelve hours from the 15th of August to Michaelmas-day, and from sunrise to sunset from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—As the employment of prisoners in picking oakum has only recently been introduced, the amount of earnings has not been ascertained; when ascertained the whole amount will be paid to the county treasurer.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the morning and evening service, and preaches one sermon on Sundays; reads the morning service on Tuesdays and Thursdays, assembles the prisoners in chapel for instruction on Wednesdays, visits the sick and those in solitary

confinement and under sentence of death frequently; he also frequently visits the prisoners in their classes. The boys are taught to read, and the prisoners supplied with Bibles and other books, selected by the chaplain. Prayers, selected by the chaplain, are read by the governor in the chapel on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily; a separate building for men's and women's infirmaries (having each four rooms) is provided for the sick; there is also an airing-yard.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners being debtors, committed for trial for re-examination, and for want of sureties.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The punishment of the prisoner who was put in irons was for an attempt to break out of gaol. The punishments by solitary confinement have been generally for bad language, misbehaviour in chapel, assaulting each other, and for disorderly conduct in the classes.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) John Keene,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of SURREY: House of Correction at BRIXTON-HILL.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
149	36	218	260	—	—	129	60	59	12	2,625	188	72	—	—	166	66	22	6

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
291	244	92	50	174	2,550	—	4	—	516	(a)	10	—	281	21	2

(a) Since 29th May, 1,033.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Court of quarter session, and eleven visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, surgeon, chaplain and matron, appointed by 31.

session; eleven male and three female turnkeys, one cook, one baker, one miller, and one assistant (a boy), appointed by visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes, ten day-rooms,

day-rooms, ten airing-yards; they cannot be extended, but others may be built within the boundary-walls.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Males, ten pounds bread, 1s. 1d.; females, seven pounds, 8½d. For males and females: one pound clods and stickings of beef, 3½d.; three pounds of potatoes, 1½; twelve ounces of split peas, 1d.; thirty-three ounces oatmeal, 3d.; salt and pepper for soup, ½d. Total cost for males, 1s. 10½d.; total cost for females, 1s. 6d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One rug, two blankets, straw mattress and straw mat; cost 24s. 2d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Ten tread-wheels, and picking oakum. The latter just commenced.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours per diem from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and as long as daylight will permit in winter; those prisoners who pick oakum are allowed forty minutes per diem for washing and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—£. 20 per cent. on first 250l.; 10l. per cent. on next 500l., and 5l. per cent. on the rest of the mill earnings is allowed to governor; the remainder is applied to the maintenance of the prisoners. Prisoners are provided with gaol passes and other means to enable them to reach their homes or places of settlement.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Chaplain attends daily. The morning church service is performed on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the morning and afternoon services, with two sermons, on Sundays; on the other mornings of the week a selection of prayers from the Liturgy is read. The prisoners are well supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends daily; there are two buildings, separate from the body of the prison, and from each other, for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Sentenced to solitary confinement.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Various transgressions of the rules of the prison, as talking or communicating in any manner with each other, neglect of work, theft, riotous conduct, misbehaviour at chapel, &c.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Sibly,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of SURREY: GUILDFORD House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
89	119	119 104	none none	62 6	20 16	(a)	82 22	none none	62 19	20 3

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
(b)	44 11 3 5	all none	none	none 1 193 18	(c) none	48 6 2	

(a) Males, 356; Females, 58; Total, 414.

(b) Males, 115; Females, 26; Total, 141.

(c) 27 sleeping-cells; can be made solitary.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the county of Surrey, and superintendence of twelve visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, matron, miller, four male turnkeys and one female turnkey. One of the male turnkeys is the schoolmaster of the prison school. The governor, matron and miller are appointed by

the Magistrates, and the turnkeys by the governor, sanctioned by the visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Seven classes, seven airing-yards, one day-room for female prisoners who have children, seven rooms for tread-wheels, and sufficient ground to enlarge the prison.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost

Cost per head?—Weekly cost per head for male prisoners 2 s. 2 ½ d. Dietary : Breakfast, three quarters of a pound of bread and one pint and a half of gruel daily ; dinner, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, three quarters of a pound of bread, one-third of a pound of beef, and three quarters of a pound of potatoes ; supper, one pint and a half of soup. Dinner, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, three quarters of a pound of bread, one pint and a half of soup ; supper, three quarters of a pound of potatoes. Sunday : dinner, three quarters of a pound of bread, one pint and a half of gruel ; supper, three quarters of a pound of potatoes. Weekly cost per head for female prisoners 1 s. 9 ½ d. ; dietary the same as the male prisoners, with the exception of receiving half a pound of bread per day less. All the prisoners have been maintained at the expense of the county.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—There is no regular prison dress, but those prisoners who are in need of clothing are supplied by the county with such articles as are necessary ; the cost, if every article is required, is about 15 s. The bedding consists of a straw mattress, a hull bed and bolster, two blankets and a rug ; the cost of which is about 20 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel, excepting that some of the female prisoners are employed in washing and mending the prisoners' clothing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours per day at work, when daylight will permit ; at other times the prisoners are confined to their cells.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each Class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings 105 l. 11 s. 2 ½ d., of which sum twenty per cent. was allowed to the governor, and the residue paid into the county stock. The prisoners on discharge (if distressed) receive 1 s. to enable them to reach their place of legal settlement, when the distance does not exceed twenty miles ; and when the distance exceeds twenty miles, they receive 1 s. 6 d., or passes regulated by the 5 Geo. 4, c. 85, ss. 22 to 26 inclusive.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

been observed? If not, for what reasons ; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the morning and evening service, and preaches two sermons on Sunday, attending in the morning for that purpose at a quarter past ten o'clock, and in the afternoon at two o'clock. He also reads prayers daily during the week ; on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at half-past seven o'clock A.M., and on Tuesday and Thursday at half-past twelve o'clock P.M. ; he also superintends the prison school, which is kept open on Sunday for three quarters of an hour before the morning service, and for three quarters of an hour before the evening service ; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for three quarters of an hour from two o'clock P.M. ; he frequently visits the prisoners in their cells, to whom Bibles, Testaments and Prayer-books are distributed.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily ; the infirmary is detached from the prison, but within the boundary-wall.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—None.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Attempting to escape, refusing to work on the tread-wheel, assaults, bad language, misbehaviour at chapel, wilfully tearing or damaging any article supplied by or belonging to the county, stealing food from a fellow-prisoner, if not silent when at work, or noisy behaviour in their cells at night, &c. &c.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) Wm. Keene,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of SURREY : House of Correction at KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	58 to 60	23	29	none	none	20	6	(b)	none	264	20	6	3	none	22	6	1	none

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
34	4	4	1	none	none	(c)	9	none	none	6	none	(d)	none	33	6	none

(a) No single or solitary wards.

(c) Voluntary ; mat, skewer and vent-peg making.

(b) For re-examination on charge of felony, 3.

(d) Two wards used for such purpose.

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of Correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Court of quarter session, and eleven visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Five; viz. a surgeon, chaplain, governor and matron, appointed by quarter session, and one turnkey, appointed by visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes, nine wards or sleeping-cells, two day-rooms, one work-room (for male prisoners), three airing-yards; and ample space within the boundary walls to increase, with great advantage, the number of sleeping-cells.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Weekly dietary: ten pounds and a half of bread, one pound of meat, four pints and a half of soup, six pints of gruel, five pounds and a quarter of potatoes; total cost about 2 s. 5 d. per head, including salt.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—In the summer one rug, one blanket, with a flock bed; during the winter an additional blanket is allowed to each prisoner; cost of the whole, when new, about 25 s. No clothing allowed except in cases of destitution or other causes, the cost of which is very trifling.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No hard labour; the male prisoners are usually employed at door-mat making, cutting skewers and vent-pegs, cleaning and doing various repairs in and about the prison and yards; and the females are generally employed at needle-work and washing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Twelve hours during the summer, and as long as daylight will allow from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The proportion of prisoners' earnings, which is allowed to them on their discharge, is 25 per cent., and the like proportion is allowed also to the keeper; the remainder is applied to the use of the county public fund.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The clas-

sification required by this Act has, during the past year, been duly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain attends daily, reads the morning Church service, and hears the lessons for the day read by the male prisoners alternately; on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas-day he, in addition to reading the morning and evening services, preaches two sermons. The prisoners have free use of Bibles and Prayer-books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily. There is but one apartment fitted up as an infirmary. Should sickness occur at one time in both cases, male and female, to require removal from their several wards, the infirmary would be occupied by the men, and one of the women's upper sleeping-rooms would be appropriated to the females for such temporary purpose.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No provision being made for employment generally in any other way than described in No. 25.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Stealing and concealing soap and part of a blanket, the property of the county; singing and disturbing the order of the prison; insolent and threatening language.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—It is proper to remark, in reference to Question No. 1, that all the wards or sleeping-cells in this prison were originally intended for, and continue, each to accommodate six or more prisoners, so that when it is necessary to place one or more persons in single or separate wards, as is frequently the case, I am obliged to crowd the rest into one, or at most two rooms, attending always to the order of classification, by which arrangement I could not conveniently exceed the number of four thus separated. Of the sick reported in No. 18, two were slight cases of fever, the others were of a very trifling character, and most of these did not originate in the prison.

(signed) Wm. Ritchie, Governor.

No. 47.—COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

THE GENERAL REPORT, prepared by William Vidler Langridge, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper, &c., pursuant to the Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, and submitted to, and approved by, the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, holden at Lewes, in and for the Eastern Division of the said County, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835; and at Chichester, within and for the Western Division of the County aforesaid, on Thursday the 22d day of the said month.

As respects His Majesty's Gaol at HORSHAM.

THE clerk of the peace, in pursuance of the above-mentioned statute, reports, that it appears by the quarterly reports of the visiting Justices, that the said gaol is in good and substantial repair, and the prisoners generally orderly and healthy.

That it appears from the reports and certificates of the keeper, that the rules and regulations for the government of the said gaol have been complied with, except that he had not been enabled to observe so strict a classification as by the said Act he was required, there not being the requisite divisions in the prison to effect it.

That it appears from the report of the visiting Justices, made to the last Epiphany session, that the recommendation of the Magistrates to preserve strict silence in the gaol, upon all occasions, had been carried into effect as far as the state of the gaol would admit. And in their report to the

Easter session, they state that silence had been preserved in the prison as far as it was possible to enforce it; and that they, together with the keeper of the said gaol, thought it had produced a very good effect.

That in their report to the last Epiphany session, the visiting Justices state, that the office of chaplain to the prison had become vacant since the previous session, by the resignation of the Reverend Robert Witherby, and that the Reverend Mr. Tarbutt had been desired by them to perform the duties of the office until a successor should be appointed.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that at a general session of the peace, held on the 11th day of February last, for both divisions of the said county, the following orders were made; namely,

That the chaplain of the said gaol should not hold or execute any other office.

That

That the duty of the said chaplain, besides the other duties prescribed by the Gaol Act, should be as follows :

On Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas-day, fast and thanksgiving days, to give two full services, with a sermon at each, such services to commence in the morning at ten o'clock, and in the afternoon, from the 1st day of November to the 1st day February, at half-past two o'clock, and the rest of the year at three o'clock, and to read prayers morning and evening ; on all other days in the year to attend in the gaol and do duty as chaplain, conformably with the Gaol Act, including the duties before specified, at least three hours every day on an average throughout the year.

That the salary of the said chaplain should be 160*l.* per annum, unless circumstances should arise which might induce the Magistrates of the county to vary the same.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that at a general adjourned session of the peace, held on the 24th day of April last, for both divisions aforesaid, the Court nominated the Reverend Arthur Charles Tarbutt, a clergyman of the Church of England, to be chaplain of the said gaol.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that it appears from the Reports of the said visiting Justices to the last Midsummer session, that they had visited the gaol during the quarter on two days regularly appointed for that purpose, besides other visits by individual Justices.

That at their meeting on the 2d day of May last, they gave directions for a more detailed and accurate method of keeping the journals and attendance-books ; also for shutting up a door in the lower infirmary, which they had appropriated, when not used for other purposes, as a school-room for the chaplain.

That at their following meeting, on the 20th day of June last, they found these directions had been carried into effect. And having inspected the several journals and attendance-books, they had the satisfaction to report that they were most regularly and properly kept.

That the conduct of the officers, turnkeys and prisoners had been satisfactory, with one exception.

That on the same day the visiting Justices made some regulations for the purpose of getting rid of looking in the criminal wards.

That they had carefully inspected the state of the prison, both as regards its condition and construction, and also as to the means of classification and of carrying into effect the intentions of the Gaol Act, and that there are defects in the construction and accommodation of the building, which if not altered, must baffle every attempt to enforce discipline and order, or to preserve the prisoners from contaminating each other ; and the visiting Justices were of opinion that a very considerable outlay would be necessary to accomplish these objects in a satisfactory manner, but would particularly mention a few points to which it appeared most important that some remedy should be immediately applied.

First, the chapel was of most inconvenient construction, both as regards the space which it afforded to the prisoners and the position in which the seats were placed, which was exceedingly unfavourable for inspection. During the then last quarter the keeper was obliged to keep the prisoners for trial from attending chapel on account of the want of room. The chapel also was very close and ill ventilated. To remedy these evils it was absolutely necessary to enlarge the building.

Secondly, there being no means of warming the cells, it would not be desirable to confine the prisoners in their separate cells in cold weather, without allowing them to assemble occasionally in the day-rooms, which would have the effect of defeating all the recent arrangements for preventing contamination ; some mode of warming the criminal prison seemed, therefore, absolutely necessary.

Thirdly, in addition to the above alterations, which seemed to require immediate attention, there were others entailing a heavier expense, which would equally require future consideration.

The privies were extremely offensive, particularly in the female ward, and it seemed necessary to prevent this nuisance that water should be laid on to the top of the prison, and that privies should be attached to each cell in the criminal prison.

Fourthly, that part of the building then employed as a manufactory for convict prisoners was extremely ill adapted to the purpose, the piers of the arches so intercepting the sight of the turnkey or task-master as to make inspection quite impracticable.

Fifthly, the keeper's house was also inconveniently situated, and there was no kitchen in the prison, which latter circumstance occasioned great difficulty in arranging the prison diet.

The visiting Justices had the satisfaction to state that the chaplain had paid the most unremitting attention to his duties, but it was obvious that little good could be expected from any reformatory discipline whilst the prisoners were obliged to associate in the day-rooms, as they would be in the cold weather, unless the cells were properly warmed.

That in their Report to the present Michaelmas session the visiting Justices reported, that the Reverend Arthur Charles Tarbutt had resigned the office of chaplain to the said gaol, and that they had appointed the Reverend Robert Belaney, a clergyman of the Established Church, chaplain, for the performance of the following duties, until the regular appointment of a successor, namely, on Sunday two full services, and prayers twice every day in the week.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that it appears from the late chaplain's Report, that since his appointment to the office, in April last, he has regularly (with as few exceptions as possible) every morning and afternoon read prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England, also a chapter of the New Testament daily, in the prison chapel ; that he has on every Sunday read the full morning and evening services, together with a sermon after each.

That during the period of his officiating as chaplain (which commenced in November 1834) there had been on the felon side of the said gaol fifty-six persons under his care ; that out of these thirty-nine could read and write, and that out of the seventeen remaining who could do neither, thirteen have more or less been instructed in both.

That in each cell of the prison a printed form of morning and evening prayer, appropriate to the condition of the inmates, has been placed and regularly kept there. That a prayer-book has been invariably given to each of the prisoners who could read immediately on entering the gaol.

That Bibles have been placed in the day-rooms in each ward, in sufficient number for all who were able or willing to make use of them.

That tracts, and other religious publications, suited to the condition and capacities of the prisoners, have every Sunday been lent to those who wished to read them.

That three hours every day during the week have (on the average) been spent among the prisoners, in endeavouring to instruct the ignorant and reclaim the bad.

And that on their leaving the gaol a New Testament has been given to each person who could read, through the liberality of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. With regard to the smugglers who have been under his observation during this period, the chaplain states, that their conduct has (with one or two exceptions) been orderly and respectful ; and though from the circumstance of their constant employment in the factory they have never profited by his willingness to instruct them to that extent which he could have desired, yet whenever opportunities allowed it, he had ever found them attentive to whatever advice or information he might wish to offer.

The discipline of the prison, and therewith the co-operation afforded to the chaplain in the performance of his sacred duty, it is the particular object of this Report to state has been rendered as complete as circumstances connected with the gaol would permit ; and that the able and judicious measures, pursued by the visiting Justices, with a view to this object, have been certainly effective.

That at the present Michaelmas session the Court expressed its grateful sense of the able and zealous manner

in which the said Arthur Charles Tarbutt had discharged the duties of the office of chaplain to the said gaol.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that it appears from the surgeon's Reports, that during the year the prisoners have been remarkably free from infectious or malignant diseases, and that no cases of continued fever had occurred.

Of eighty-five prisoners committed to the gaol during the year, thirty-one had been on the sick-list, of which number eighteen were slight and soon recovered, thirteen were severe and protracted; that six was the greatest number ill at one time.

That the prison had uniformly been kept clean and airy, and every attention had been paid to the wants of the sick by the keeper, and additional nourishment and clothing allowed them when ordered and deemed necessary by the medical attendant.

That during the year no case of death had occurred.

That one birth had occurred in the said gaol during the year, namely, Sarah Langridge, a convict, gave birth to a female child on the 17th day of December last.

The clerk of the peace further reports that at the last Midsummer session at Lewes Thomas Jones Bellamy and William Haslewood, esquires, were nominated members of the committee (referred to in the General Report of 1833,) appointed to take into consideration the expediency of discontinuing the said gaol, and of establishing one gaol or more elsewhere in the said county, and also the best means of accomplishing such objects, in the place of George Courthope, esquire, deceased, and Henry Shiffner, esquire, gone abroad on His Majesty's service; and that at the last Midsummer session at Horsham Henry Wyndham, esquire, was also nominated a member of the said committee, in the place of John Woods, esquire, deceased; that at the said Midsummer sessions respectively the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont was appointed an additional member of the said committee.

That the said committee met on the 3d day of August last, and made a Report to the general annual session held for both divisions of the county, on the 4th day of the same month, which Report was then received and ordered to be adopted, and is as follows; namely,

"The committee having taken into consideration the expense of maintaining Horsham gaol, as compared with that of making Lewes and Petworth houses of correction respectively separate gaols for the eastern and western divisions of the county, report, that in their opinion, the net saving to the county by such last-mentioned arrangement would amount to more than 500*l.* per annum in the maintenance of prisoners, besides a large reduction in the cost of conveying prisoners.

"The committee would further remark, that the gaol at Horsham requires a very considerable outlay, amounting to 400*l.*, in order to put it in a proper condition for the establishment of a system of discipline equal to that at Lewes and Petworth.

"The amount of this outlay, and the value of the premises, if sold, must be also taken into consideration in estimating the advantages derivable to the county from the discontinuance of Horsham gaol, since the cost of enlarging the prisons at Lewes and Petworth would be probably more than covered by the saving on either of these two heads.

"The committee have not omitted to notice, in connexion with this subject, the probable effects of two measures now in progress through Parliament; the one having for its object the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the other empowering Justices to commit all offenders for trial to the houses of correction.

"Should both of these measures pass the Legislature, the expediency of abolishing Horsham gaol would obviously become still more manifest; and though the last of these measures would have the immediate effect of removing one objection to Horsham gaol, viz. the immense expense now incurred for the conveyance of prisoners, yet this circumstance would

only furnish an additional argument against the continuance of that prison in the disproportioned cost of so large an establishment for the small number of prisoners who would in that case be confined there."

In conclusion, they suggest, that it be again referred to the further consideration of the same committee to suggest the best means for making Lewes house of correction the gaol for the western division of the county, with a view to the subsequent abolition of Horsham gaol, and that they be required to report thereon to a general adjourned session for both divisions of the said county, to be held for that purpose.

That at the present Michaelmas session at Chichester, William Henry Yaldwyn, esquire, was nominated a member of the said committee, in the place of George Farhill, esquire, resigned.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that at the last Easter session the Court ordered that a statement should be submitted to the Secretary of State respecting Eliza Roach, alias Bennett, a prisoner in the said gaol, under sentence of transportation, with a request that she might be removed from the said gaol to the Penitentiary, or elsewhere. This statement was submitted to the Secretary of State, and a reply received that the condition of this convict was such as to render her quite an unfit subject for confinement in the Penitentiary, or for hard labour in a house of correction; her state of health would not admit of her sentence being carried into effect, nor would the circumstances attending her case justify the Secretary of State in recommending her to His Majesty for a pardon; he regretted, therefore, that it was not in his power to accede to the request of the Court for the prisoner's removal from Horsham gaol.

That the Court at the Easter session at Lewes ordered that the keeper of the said gaol should send to the house of correction at Lewes, in the eastern division of the county aforesaid, one half of the goods manufactured in the said gaol, to be distributed by the keeper of the said house of correction amongst the parishes in the said division, in the same manner as the articles manufactured in the said house of correction.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that at the general adjourned session, held on the 24th day of April last, for both divisions of the said county, additional rules for the government of the said gaol were made and submitted to the Justices of gaol delivery for approval previous to the passing of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, but which have not yet been certified by such Justices.

That at the said general adjourned session the court ordered that a committee should be appointed, consisting of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Surrey, the Right Honourable Lord Colchester, Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly; and Thomas Partington, Simon Fraser Piggott and Frederick North, esquires, and the visiting Justices of the said gaol, with the view to the reduction thereof.

That the said committee made their Report thereon to the annual general session, of the 4th day of August last, which was received. And that Court ordered that the question of revising the salary of the keeper of the said gaol should be referred to the consideration of the said committee, to report thereon to the next general adjourned session for both divisions of the said county.

That at the present Michaelmas session, the first Saturday in every month during the current year was appointed for the visiting Justices of the said gaol to visit and inspect the same, and the Court directed the clerk of the peace to cause the same to be printed on a card, and to transmit a copy thereof to each visiting Justice.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that visiting Justices had been appointed to superintend the said gaol at every general quarter session of the peace, and who, together with the keeper, chaplain and surgeon, have respectively delivered in Reports, agreeably to the requisitions of the said Act, and that the description and number of prisoners confined in the said gaol previous to each respective general quarter session of the peace held within the last twelve months appears by the keeper's Reports to have been as follows:

		Epiphany Session.	Easter Session.	Midsummer Session.	Michaelmas Session.
Debtors	- - - - { Males - Females	17 } 19 2	16 } 17 1	26 } 27 1	19 } 23 4
Convicted Felons	- - - - { Males - Females	3 } 3 —	5 } 6 1	— } 1 1	— } 3 3
Felons for Trial	- - - - { Males - Females	14 } 14 —	2 } 4 2	— } 6 —	—
Misdemeanants Convicted	- - - - { Males - Females	11 } 11 —	15 } 15 —	14 } 14 —	8 } 8 —
Misdemeanants for Trial	- - - - { Males - Females	6 } 6 —	—	—	—
TOTALS - -		53	42	48	34

Chichester, Chairman of the Eastern Division.
Thos. D'Oyly, Chairman of the Western Division.
Wm. O. Langridge, Clerk of the Peace.

THE GENERAL REPORT, prepared by William Vidler Langridge, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper, &c., pursuant to the Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, and submitted to and approved by the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions holden at Lewes, within and for the Eastern Division of the said County, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835.

As respects the House of Correction at LEWES.

THE clerk of the peace, in pursuance of the directions of the above-mentioned statute, reports that visiting Justices have been appointed at every general quarter session of the peace held within the last 12 months, and that it appears by the keeper's certificates the rules and regulations made and established for the government of the said house of correction have been strictly attended to and complied with, and that no deviation therefrom has taken place, except as appears by the certificate delivered to the last Easter session; that the classification of the prisoners was in a great measure done away with, in consequence of their being placed in separate cells.

That the visiting Justices and chaplain reported the officers had been attentive to their duties, which they had discharged with great punctuality.

The clerk of the peace also reports that the chaplain, in his Report, stated that the conduct of the male and female prisoners during the last 12 months had been such as to afford little cause of complaint; they had, with very few exceptions, been quiet and orderly, their health had been strictly attended to, their diet wholesome, and administered in proper quantities at the regular hours appropriated for their meals. Great improvement would, he had little doubt, take place in their morals from the system, so judiciously adopted, of placing each prisoner in a separate cell; a system so admirably calculated to prevent the pernicious effects resulting from an unrestrained communication in the day-rooms, where the less hardened offender was

continually exposed to the more open depravity of those whose career in vice rendered them, in many instances, callous to all admonition, and utterly reckless as to their mode of conduct. That the separation of the prisoners also appeared to him more likely to dispose their minds for the reception and improvement of religious impressions. That all the prisoners have regularly attended divine service, unless prevented by indisposition; and following the regulations laid down by the Magistrates, he had devoted four hours each day to the instruction of the prisoners, and he, with pleasure, observed that most of them were anxious to profit by the aid afforded them.

That on Sundays he had performed divine service twice, with two sermons, and catechised and instructed the prisoners, and devoted five hours to these various duties; he had also performed two full services on Christmas-day and Good Friday, with a sermon at each service.

The Sacrament had been administered in the chapel to the officers of the household, and to such prisoners as appeared to him in a fit state of mind to receive it.

The prison had been kept in a perfect state of cleanliness, and every arrangement made which would conduce to the comfort of the prisoners.

They had also been properly examined by him as to their capability of reading, writing, the state of their moral and religious information, and the schools in which they had been educated.

The chaplain annexed the following analysis to his Report:

	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither.	Free School.	National School.	Other School.	No School.	Total of Males and Females.
Males - - -	251	192	310	49	47	297	360	753
Females - -	25	46	62	10	6	47	70	133
TOTAL - -	276	238	372	59	53	344	430	886

That the chaplain has been regular in his daily attendance and performance of the Sunday duties, except when prevented by indisposition. He has visited those prisoners who had been sentenced to solitary confinement, and afforded them such instructions as they required.

That it appears by the Report of the visiting Justices to the last Easter session, that the chaplain had not been able to attend regularly at the prison in consequence of severe indisposition, but that the morning and evening prayers had

during his absence been read by a turnkey, and the Sunday duties performed by the Rev. Dr. Hurlock, of Lewes, of whom they had approved as his substitute. That the chaplain having expressed his opinion to the visiting Justices that it would be desirable occasionally to administer the Sacrament to the officers and prisoners, they gave directions for a communion-table, &c. to be procured, at a very small expense.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that it appears from

from the surgeon's Reports the health of the prisoners, during the quarter ending Epiphany session, had been generally good, without any illness of an epidemic or contagious nature; the complaints which had been most prevalent were rheumatic attacks, catarrhs, &c., arising from the sudden alterations of the temperature of the atmosphere, usually occurring at that season of the year. One hundred and thirty-three prisoners had applied for relief during that period.

The only cases requiring any observations were those of William Maitland, who was admitted into the infirmary with inflammation of the trachea, and discharged cured; George Gates Coles, remaining in the infirmary at the then last Report with diseased lungs, from which he was gradually, though slowly, sinking, without any prospect of ultimate recovery. William Brett and Isaac Ede were both in the infirmary, the former labouring under mesenteric disease, from which he was suffering severely, though without any symptoms of immediate danger; the latter with disease of the kidneys, to which he had been for some time subject, though then materially relieved.

That in his Report to the Easter session the surgeon stated that but little had occurred during the quarter to call for particular remark; the health of the prisoners had been unusually good, no cases of severe or dangerous illness had occurred, and no infectious disorder had shown itself.

One hundred and twenty-four prisoners had applied for medical relief during that period, but none of sufficient importance to call for particular notice, nor had any one been placed in the infirmary. The prisoners remaining there at the last Report had been discharged, namely, Isaac Ede, at the expiration of his time of confinement; George Gates Coles, by a remission of his sentence; and William Brett, cured.

That in his Report to the Midsummer session the surgeon stated that the health of the prisoners during that quarter had been generally favourable, although a greater mortality had prevailed than during the same period at any time within his remembrance, yet those cases had been in no way connected with each other, nor with the health of the prisoners generally, by contagion, no disease of that character having appeared.

Ninety-two prisoners had applied for medical relief during that time, but their cases were of so slight a nature as to call for no particular remark, with the exception of three then in the infirmary, namely, George Start, a young man of consumptive habit, who was threatened with pulmonary affection, and whom it had been necessary, under similar circumstances, to place there in a previous confinement; Richard Manser, who had suffered much from a large abscess, which, though not attended with any immediate danger, was so severe as to incapacitate him from any exertion; and James Lynch, labouring under a combination of pulmonic and hepatic disease, which left no hopes of recovery. During that quarter three cases of death had occurred, namely, Felix Fenn, Thomas Bowler and William Brett.

That in his Report to the present Michaelmas session the surgeon stated that the health of the prisoners confined in the said house of correction was favourable during the last year. There had been during that period no disease of an infectious kind prevailing, nor any complaints which could be supposed to have had their origin from the change in the usual habits of diet and exercise of those confined.

That during the winter rheumatic attacks and pulmonary complaints were frequent, though generally so slight as to call for no particular notice. Since that time there had been no general complaint. Upwards of four hundred had applied for medical relief during the time, the vast majority of whose cases were of the most trifling kind. Fifty-six had, by illness or accident, been prevented from continuing their usual labour, a small portion only of whom were sufficiently ill to occasion more than three days' interruption from their work.

During the quarter one case of death had occurred, namely, James Lynch.

That George Glover remained in the infirmary, having been placed there in consequence of his having become insane since his conviction. He had an attack of the same kind a few years before. His bodily health was perfectly good.

That the prison was well calculated to preserve the health of the prisoners, and afforded ample accommodation for separating them, when from the occurrence of any illness of a

contagious nature, or other causes, such separation might be deemed necessary.

That the following deaths have occurred in the prison during the year (being those mentioned in the surgeon's Midsummer and Michaelmas Quarterly Reports), namely, Felix Fenn, convicted of felony, who had during the whole period of his confinement been subject to epileptic fits, which gradually increased, and ultimately terminated in apoplexy; he died on the 10th day of April last: Thomas Bowler, convicted of vagrancy, who sunk under disease of the chest of long standing; he died on the 10th day of May last: William Brett, convicted of misdemeanor, who died on the 11th day of June last, of inflammation of the bowels; he had been previously placed in the infirmary, labouring under a severe attack of that complaint, from which he had entirely recovered, but subsequently became the subject of the disease of which he died: James Lynch, convicted of misdemeanor, who died on the 13th day of July last of pulmonic and hepatic disease.

That a prisoner, named James Willard, who was convicted at the Midsummer session of destroying hop-binds, and sentenced to transportation, immediately after being placed in his cell, under the court, hung himself to the bars of the window with his neckerchief. The cell was visited a short time afterwards by one of the turnkeys, who immediately cut him down, when he appeared to be dead. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but life was then extinct. A coroner's inquest was held on the body at four o'clock the same afternoon, and a verdict of *felo-de-se* returned. The body was interred at half-past nine o'clock at night, according to law.

Inquests were regularly holden on the four other prisoners, and verdicts returned that they severally died by the visitation of God.

That one birth had taken place during the year, namely, Harriet Belcher was delivered of a male child on the 12th day of February last.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that the whole of the works connected with the alterations, additions and improvements in and to the said house of correction, referred to in the two last General Reports, have been entirely finished and completed, and in such a manner as to call for an expression of unqualified approbation by the Magistrates.

That the estimate of the surveyor, approved by the session, amounted to 8,721 *l.* 6 *s.*, but the actual expense of the works amounted to 7,366 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.* only, in addition to which, considerable extra works had been performed which were not included therein, for fixing apparatus for warming the whole of the buildings, and various other matters, amounting in the whole to the sum of 931 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.*, and that the whole expense attending the said alterations and additions, including the clerk of the peace's account for stamps, contracts, business, &c., the surveyor's allowance, the treasurer's allowances and sundry petty expenses, amounted to 9,212 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.*

That the sum of 6,500 *l.* had been borrowed, and taken upon mortgage of the county rates within the said Eastern Division, and which will be paid off at various periods, agreeably to the orders of sessions, as set forth in the General Report made in 1833.

That at the Easter session, the Court expressed their entire satisfaction of the manner in which Mr. John Cowper, of Lewes, the surveyor of the public works of the said county within the Eastern Division thereof, had superintended the great alterations, additions and improvements made at the said house of correction, and directed the clerk of the peace to communicate the same to him.

That the books of receipts and payments on account of the said alteration, additions and improvements have been delivered into Court at each quarter session, and the Justices then present have carefully inspected the same, and which have been signed by the chairman, pursuant to the statute.

That at the present session, the Court directed that two securities for 500 *l.* each and a security for 250 *l.*, for money borrowed on account of the said works, should be paid off and discharged on the 1st day of February next.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that the following orders have been made by the respective courts of quarter sessions, namely,

At the Epiphany session, three days were appointed for the visiting Justices of the said house of correction to visit and inspect the same between each quarter sessions during the current year, and the Court directed the clerk of the peace to cause the same to be printed on a card, and transmit a copy thereof

thereof to each visiting Justice. These days are fixed for the general visits of the Justices, but some of them attend weekly at the said house of correction.

That at the present Michaelmas session a similar order was made, appointing three days between each quarter sessions during the ensuing year for the same purpose, and the Court directed cards to be printed and distributed as above-mentioned.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that at the Epiphany session additional rules for the government of the said house of correction regarding silence were made, which have been submitted to, and approved by, the Justices of gaol delivery; a true and correct copy of which are herewith transmitted, pursuant to the said statute. These rules have been stuck up in every cell, and have, as the visiting Justices have every reason to believe, been found to answer well.

That at the Midsummer session, the Court ordered it to be referred to the said visiting Justices to revise the salaries and allowances then paid to the officers and servants of the said house of correction, and to recommend to the Michaelmas session for adoption such alterations therein as they might deem expedient.

That the present Michaelmas session, upon the Report and recommendation of the visiting Justices, ordered that the salary of the matron should be increased from 40*l.* to 52*l.* a year, and the wages of the female turnkey from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per week; that the wages of Frederick Ancell, a turnkey, should be increased from 18*s.* to 20*s.* per week; that a person who had been appointed temporarily to perform the duties of a turnkey, and the watchman appointed at the said session, should be employed alternately as watchman and porter, and also occasionally as turnkeys, at the wages of 15*s.* each.

That at the same session the Court ordered, that a shed in the new building at the said house of correction appropriated to females should be immediately fitted up with cranks and iron-work for working the pump, and with separate divisions for females to work therein, similar to those in the old buildings. And that the windows in the east front of the said house of correction should from time to time, as occasion should require, be fitted up with shades, on the plan of the western building.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that from the miscellaneous occurrences and remarks inserted in the Quarterly Reports and journals of the visiting Justices and the Reports of the keeper, it appears that the visiting Justices had directed the keeper to be very particular at all times in enforcing cleanliness in the persons and clothing of the prisoners.

That the prisoners had been generally orderly, and had conducted themselves well, except in a few instances of breaches of the rules of the prison, particularly in the case of two females under sentence to hard labour for vagrancy, who were very refractory; and all the offenders were, by order of the visiting Justices, punished by solitary confinement.

The visiting Justices, at their visit on the 29th day of October last, gave directions to the keeper that all able-bodied prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be employed not less than five days in the week at the tread-wheel or pump, as far as practicable.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that the keeper having represented to the visiting Justices that there frequently was not a sufficient number of female prisoners to work the pump in the part of the prison appropriated to females, the visiting Justices directed him to attach the pumping machinery in the part of the prison appropriated to males to the tanks in the female prison, so as to enable the male prisoners to fill the tanks without going into the female department. They also directed him to put waste-pipes to the tanks, which would improve the cleansing of the drains of the prison; these directions have been carried into effect, and appear to answer the purpose.

That the visiting Justices directed the county surveyor to proceed to London to inspect the tread-wheel and other parts of Brixton prison, with the view of making such an alteration as would separate the prisoners on the wheel; the surveyor inspected the said prison and a model of the new tread-wheel with compartments, used at Bedford, which he saw at Mr. Crawford's, at No. 1, Raymond-buildings, and at the same time made inquiries as to the inspection of prisoners, and as to the means of preventing communication between them.

That the visiting Justices had it in contemplation to make several improvements in the tread-wheel manufactory and

other parts of the prison, but they deferred making any recommendation to the quarter session relative thereto, until after the end of the late session of Parliament.

That the separation during the quarter ending Epiphany session was not so universal as the visiting Justices could wish, owing to the workmen being engaged in the internal improvements.

That in their Report to the last Easter session they had much pleasure in stating, that all the proposed buildings and alterations in the prison were so far completed as to enable the keeper to place and keep every prisoner in a separate cell at night and at meals; and the keeper reported to them that strict silence was enforced throughout the prison; by which means they trusted that all moral contamination would be prevented; that they gave directions to the keeper that every prisoner for trial at the assizes in the custody of the gaoler at Horsham, who is brought from that prison and lodged in Lewes house of correction during the assizes, should have a separate bed and cell, in wards specially appropriated for that purpose; and in case there should at that time, or on any other emergency, be too many prisoners to have each a separate cell, that the vagrants should be put together, separate from all other prisoners, and the surveyor was ordered to fit up all the old day-rooms with triple bedsteads for such occasions, and they had been fitted up accordingly, and that every prisoner had been since confined in a separate cell. The keeper had been ordered to employ an occasional turnkey, and provide proper means to keep strict silence amongst the prisoners at the county-hall during the sessions.

That the visiting Justices had given directions, that whenever from any emergency more than one prisoner should be placed in a day-room, a turnkey should be present during meals, with orders to keep strict silence.

That the visiting Justices had ordered the keeper to give a due proportion of a day's allowance of food to every prisoner as soon as delivered into his custody. They had occasion to see the necessity of such a regulation, in consequence of a poacher claiming some refreshment from a gamekeeper at a public-house, near to and before going into the prison, and then taking the opportunity to escape from custody.

That the visiting Justices, in their Report to the last Midsummer session, regretted that a prisoner for trial, named Thomas Jones, charged with stealing a cheque for 100*l.*, at Brighton, made his escape from prison on the morning of the 25th day of June last, as they believed by picking the lock of his cell door with an old nail, which he had drawn from the wooden part of the cell; he was shortly afterwards seen at Offham, near Lewes, probably on his way to London; immediate pursuit and every inquiry was made, but without success. Hand-bills, offering a reward of 20*l.* were published, and notice given to the police in London. They proposed making further inquiry into the means by which this escape was accomplished, and at the said Midsummer session an order was made, referring it to the said visiting Justices to examine into the means by which it was probable such escape was effected, and to adopt such measures as they might deem expedient to guard against a similar occurrence in future.

That the visiting Justices, in their Report to the present Michaelmas session, stated that they had made inquiry into the circumstances, and after examining the keeper and all his turnkeys, they were of opinion that one of the turnkeys, named John Seaman, had been guilty of such neglect as to afford Jones the means of escape. They therefore discharged him from his situation, and directed the keeper to employ a fit person to supply his place until a regular appointment could be made.

That a competent person had been appointed as turnkey, at a salary of 20*s.* a week, who has since executed the duties to the satisfaction of the visiting Justices, and appeared to them fully competent to fill the situation.

That all the cells and rooms in the prison had been numbered, so as to correspond with the plan.

That with reference to the case of George Gates Coles, a prisoner, before mentioned, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, the visiting Justices, upon examination, found him to be in such an advanced state of consumption as to preclude the hope of his recovery. He expressed a strong desire to obtain his discharge from prison and to be placed under the care of his friends at Witham, and stated that they had intimated their readiness to receive him, whereupon the visiting Justices directed that the surgeon should

should certify his opinion as to the probable result of the prisoner's illness, and that the chaplain and keeper should certify as to his good conduct during his imprisonment, which certificates being obtained and forwarded to the Secretary of State, together with an application by the visiting Justices that he should be forthwith recommended to His Majesty for a pardon, his discharge was immediately sent down, and he was accordingly taken away by his friends.

That the keeper, by direction of the visiting Justices, had made an arrangement whereby all the children confined in the said house of correction would be placed under the care of one of the female prisoners, who was the mother of a family, so that the other females might be usefully employed in the work of the prison.

The surgeon having reported to the visiting Justices that George Glover, who was convicted of felony, and under sentence to a year's imprisonment with hard labour, was insane, and a certificate of his insanity having been pro-

duced to them, signed by two surgeons, they immediately caused the certificate to be sent to the Secretary of State, and submitted to his consideration the propriety of the prisoner's removal from the prison, and his being otherwise provided for, in such manner as the Secretary of State might think proper to appoint, under the Statute of 9 Geo. 4, c. 40, s. 55; and they had reason to expect the prisoner would shortly be removed accordingly.

That it appears from the Report of the visiting Justices to the present Michaelmas session, they had given directions to the keeper that all convicted felons should in future wear a prison dress, with yellow sleeves.

From the Reports of the keeper of this house of correction it appears that the number and description of prisoners confined therein immediately previous to the respective quarter sessions held within the last twelve months has been as follows :

	Epiphany Session.	Easter Session.	Midsummer Session.	Michaelmas Session.
Convicted Felons - - - - { Males - 25 } 29		19 } 22	14 } 16	13 } 19
- - - - { Females 4 }		3 }	2 }	6 }
Convicted of Misdemeanors, including those under Summary Convictions { Males - 57 } 57		44 } 44	39 } 40	49 } 50
- - - - { Females - }		- }	1 }	1 }
Committed on a charge or suspicion of Felony - - - - { Males - 8 } 10		11 } 11	5 } 9	11 } 15
- - - - { Females 2 }		- }	4 }	4 }
Committed on a charge or suspicion of Misdemeanor - - - - { Males - 3 } 3		- -	8 } 10	- }
- - - - { Females - }		- }	2 }	1 }
Vagrants - - - - { Males - 20 } 25		25 } 28	26 } 34	23 } 27
- - - - { Females 5 }		3 }	8 }	4 }
For further Examination - - - - { Males - - }		4 } 4	1 }	1 }
- - - - { Females - }		- }	- }	- }
Children with their mothers - - - - 1		2	4	4
TOTALS - -	125	111	114	117

Chichester, Chairman.

Wm. V. Langridge, Clerk of the Peace.

THE GENERAL REPORT, prepared by William Vidler Langridge, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, the Reports of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper &c. pursuant to the Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, and submitted to and approved by the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Session holden at Chichester, within and for the Western Division of the said County, on Thursday the 22d day of October 1835.

As respects the House of Correction at PETWORTH.

THE clerk of the peace, in pursuance of the directions of the above-mentioned statute, reports, that it appears from the Reports and certificates of the keeper, that the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prison have been carried into effect as far as was practicable during the progress of the alteration and additions thereto; and that it also appears from the said Reports, and the Reports of the visiting Justices, that the said prison was in a good state of cleanliness and repair, and in as good order as could be expected during the said alterations.

That the keeper, in his Report to the last Easter session, stated that during the then last quarter the prisoners' day-rooms had been converted into cells, so that instead of from fifteen to twenty-four prisoners being confined together in one room, three only had been placed in a cell; that this partial separation had very materially improved the discipline of the prison; the best-disposed prisoners preferred it as a choice, rather than be exposed in the day-rooms to the evil conversation of those who were hardened in wickedness; and the lawless and depraved regarded it as insufferable, and considered it as the greatest punishment that could be inflicted upon them. That he had no doubt if strict silence and separate confinement was adopted, that it would not only put an end to the evils of prison associations, but would also insure the ultimate success of subduing the prisoner within and alarming the culprit without; and by thus causing the criminal to fear the place which he almost disregarded, and even in some instances sought, would, it might be hoped, force him to struggle for a livelihood by honest industry.

That in his Report to the present Michaelmas session the keeper stated that the alterations and additions to the prison were sufficiently completed to carry into execution any discipline that might be ordered by the Court; and that the surgeon having been of opinion that the new cells were habitable, he had confined the prisoners in separate cells, which separation, together with the proposed improved discipline, had so operated upon the mind of the offenders in the prevention of crime, as to reduce the commitments to the prison twenty per cent. less than the preceding year.

That the chaplain, in his Reports to the Epiphany and Easter sessions, stated that during those quarters the prisoners had been unusually well conducted at the time of their attendance at chapel; that the school had been tolerably well attended, the numbers having varied from about twelve to twenty; some had learned to read and some had improved themselves in reading; that the chapel, in the state in which it then was, seemed very ill adapted for the proper accommodation of the increased number of prisoners.

That in his Report to the Midsummer session the chaplain stated that the prisoners, with the exception of two, who were reported as disorderly, had been well behaved during their attendance at chapel; that the school was well attended, in numbers between twenty and thirty of an evening.

That in his Report to the present Michaelmas session the chaplain stated, that during the last year the religious duties of the prison had been performed according to the Act

Act of Parliament; that the prisoners had been generally well conducted during the time of divine service; that the school had increased in numbers, and in the constancy of the prisoners' attendance, since their separation in confinement.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that the surgeon, in his Report to the Epiphany session, stated that since his last Report there had been one hundred and fifty-six prisoners in the said house of correction, and only one case of serious sickness; the surgeon saw the prisoner (H. Johnson) for the first time on the 24th day of November, and found him very ill with fever, but he positively refused to submit to the necessary treatment; the next day the prisoner was materially worse, and in a state of great danger; he then was willing to submit to the treatment, which was very active, and he was sufficiently recovered to leave the prison on the 15th day of December last, seventeen days after the expiration of his sentence.

That in his Report to the Easter session the surgeon stated, that since his last Report there had been one hundred and eighty prisoners in the said house of correction; that Edmund Challen was taken ill with symptoms of inflammation of the bowels, on the 14th day of March last, and of which he died on the 17th; that all possible means were used, and everything allowed that could contribute to the comfort of the prisoner. That there had been three severe cases besides, one of which was threatened with decline; that the number of slighter cases had been greater than usual.

That in his Report to the Midsummer session the surgeon stated, that since the date of his last Report there had been one hundred and forty-six prisoners in the said house of correction; and besides many cases of sickness, there had been three severe cases, one of which terminated fatally, namely, that of Henry Pattman, who was not in good health when committed, on the 19th day of March last; on the 9th day of April following he complained of feverish symptoms, by no means violent, but he gradually grew worse, notwithstanding everything that appeared necessary was done for him, and he died on the 22d day of April. The surgeon was not permitted to have a *post mortem* examination. The disease of the prisoner seemed chiefly seated in the head. That many of the friends of the deceased prisoner were present at the inquest, and deposed that he had been very ill before he had been committed.

That in his Report to the present Michaelmas session the surgeon stated that since the date of his last Report there had been one hundred and eighty-three prisoners in the said house of correction, and six severe cases of sickness, and that there had been many cases of minor importance.

The clerk of the peace further reports, that inquests were regularly holden on the prisoners whose deaths are before set forward, and the following verdict returned, "That Edmund Challen died by the visitation of God, in a natural way, to wit, of inflammation of the bowels, and that he had every care and attention, both medically and otherwise, during his illness."

The clerk of the peace further reports, that at the Midsummer quarter session additional rules for the government of the said prison were made, and submitted to the Justices of gaol delivery for approval, previous to the passing of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, but they had not yet received the certificate of such Justices.

That the alterations, additions and improvements in and to the said house of correction, particularly set forth in the last general Report, are now advanced to their final close, with the exception of the painting the window blinds, the soil pipes to the old part, the two infirmary cells, and making partitions in the chapel, to the entire satisfaction and approbation of the said Court; a plan of which alterations and additions, made agreeably to the said Act of Parliament, accompanies this Report.

The committee appointed to carry into execution the said works, reported to the present Michaelmas session that the Court might proceed immediately to recommend plans for separate and silent confinement, with a certainty of the building being in a fit state for carrying them into execution.

That the committee had ventured in several instances to order works which were not included in the original design, being induced thereto by the great and evident expediency of such additions; among these were, rebuilding the treadmill house; laying down new soil pipes to the old building; adding two galleries, with partitions, to the chapel; partitioning the school-room, so that the prisoners might not communicate with each other while under tuition; putting iron blinds to the windows, of a nature to impede their view, without obstructing the light; purchasing thirty additional iron bedsteads; building two new and detached infirmary cells, and some other things of minor importance.

That to have adhered to strict formality, and to have awaited the sanction of the Court as the expediency of each addition forced itself on their attention, would have deprived the county of the use of the house of correction, in its improved state, during the ensuing winter; and they had the happiness of reporting, that notwithstanding these considerable additions, nearly one-fourth part of the sum which was set at their disposal would remain untouched, 9,000 *l.* being voted, and about 7,000 *l.* only expended.

That one cause of the above saving could not be passed over in silence, namely, an economy of many hundred pounds had accrued to the county from the work of the prisoners; and the committee were confident that the satisfaction arising from this announcement would be greatly increased when they added, that a considerable portion of these prisoners had since expressed their gratitude for the new means of gaining an honest livelihood which they had thus been induced to acquire; that to an individual, who had never before exercised any other calling than that of an agricultural labourer, the benefit of being thenceforth competent to wait upon a bricklayer, stonemason, smith or painter, was considerable, and it might safely be inferred that some of those who expressed their consciousness of this advantage would have the opportunity, as well as the will, to profit by it.

That it was fair to observe, that credit was due to Mr. Nance, the keeper, for the success attending this employment of the prisoners, inasmuch as they had been so selected that their work had proved highly productive, and so watched that no one employed ever attempted to escape.

That the accommodation in the new house of correction, compared with that in the old, might be estimated by the following summary: instead of thirty cells, wherein the prisoners were mixed, there would be one hundred and eleven, wherein they would be kept separate, namely, ninety-seven cells for males, twelve for females, and two infirmary cells.

There was also constructed, in the portion of the prison set apart for females, a complete new wash-house and laundry, so that the linen of the prisoners and prison would be washed by the inmates, and which had hitherto been done by hire, at the expense of the county.

That the amount already paid on account of the said works is 6,210 *l.* 10 *s.*, and it is calculated that the works in progress, and not yet completed, will amount to about 600 *l.*, and that up to the present period the sum of 6,800 *l.* has been borrowed; the interest on none of these securities exceeds 4 *l.* per cent., and on some under 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

That the books of receipts and payments on account of the said alterations, additions and improvements, have been delivered into Court at each quarter session, and the Justices there present have carefully inspected the same, which were signed by the chairman, pursuant to the statute.

That at the present Michaelmas session the first Saturday in every month, during the current year, was appointed for the visiting Justices of the said gaol to visit and inspect the same; and the Court directed the clerk of the peace to cause the same to be printed on a card, and to transmit a copy thereof to each visiting Justice.

The clerk of the peace further reports that visiting Justices have been appointed at each general quarter session of the peace, and that the description and number of prisoners confined in the said house of correction immediately previous to each respective quarter session of the peace held within the last twelve months appears from the keeper's Reports to have been as follows:

		Epiphany Session.	Easter Session.	Midsummer Session.	Michaelmas Session.
Felons Convicted - - -	{ Males - Females -	9 } 9	11 } 12	14 } 15	3 } 3
Misdemeanants Convicted - -	{ Males - Females -	56 } 57	31 } 31	24 } 25	20 } 20
Convicted under the Revenue Laws	{ Males - Females -	2 } 2	2 } 2	1 } 1	1 } 1
Felons for Trial - - -	{ Males - Females -	10 } 11	20 } 21	11 } 12	11 } 13
Misdemeanants for Trial - -	{ Males - Females -	3 } 4	2 } 2	6 } 6	10 } 12
Vagrants - - -	{ Males - Females -	6 } 6	3 } 3	1 } 1	2 } 2
Children with their mothers -	{ Males - Females -	1 } 1	-	-	-
TOTALS - -		90	71	60	51

THE GENERAL REPORT, prepared by William Vidler Langridge, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices, the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper, &c., pursuant to the Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, and submitted to and approved by the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Session holden at Lewes, within and for the Eastern Division of the said County, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835.

As respects the House of Correction at BATTLE.

THE clerk of the peace, in pursuance of the directions of the above-mentioned statute, reports that this is a subsidiary prison, to which prisoners are committed for minor offences only, and for short periods, not exceeding one month, and to superintend which visiting Justices have been appointed at every general quarter session of the peace.

That from the Reports of the visiting Justices to each general quarter session of the peace, it appears that the same is in a good state of repair, and no additions and alterations have been made therein during the year; that they had observed no abuse therein, nor had they received information of any in the management thereof, and that the rules appeared to have been complied with by the keeper.

That it appears from the Reports of the keeper, that the

said house of correction is fit for the confinement of prisoners throughout; that the rules laid down for the government of the same had been in all respects complied with, and that no deviation had taken place therefrom.

That the chaplain in his Report stated that the book of entries would show how often he had attended, excepting when he had merely looked in for the purpose of inquiry. He had invariably found the keeper very attentive to his charge, firm, but considerate, and the prisoners conducting themselves quietly and orderly, feeling that they best consulted their comforts by such behaviour.

The clerk of the peace further reports, from the Reports of the keeper to the respective quarter sessions held within the last twelve months, that the description and number of prisoners has been as follows:

		Epiphany Session.	Easter Session.	Midsummer Session.	Michaelmas Session.
Misdemeanants Convicted - -	{ Males - Females -	- } -	2 } 3	2 } 2	4 } 4
For further Examination - -	{ Males - Females -	- } -	- } -	1 } 1	-
TOTALS - -		-	3	3	4

Wm. V. Langridge, Clerk of the Peace.

Chichester, Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of SUSSEX: HORSHAM Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Debtors, 23 Felons, 36	Debtors, 69 Felons, 108	35	34	20	3	8	—	—	3	D. 85 F. 138	8	3	—	—	8	3	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
D. 33 F. 54	1	—	—	1	—	54	169	—	—	—	16	—	—	31	6	—	

- †

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the high sheriff of the county, and under the superintendence of fourteen visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, task-master, three turnkeys and matron; governor appointed by the high sheriff; task-master by the visiting Justices; other officers by the governor, subject to the visiting Justices' sanction.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Seven classes: 1st, male debtors; 2d, female debtors; 3d, convicted felons; 4th, convicted misdemeanants; 5th, on suspicion of felony; 6th, on suspicion of misdemeanors; 7th, females before and after trial. Day-rooms, eight; work-rooms, four; airing-yards, five; divisions, seven; may be extended if necessary.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds of bread per day; cost per week at present 1s. 9d., but varying according to the price of bread. Prisoners capitally convicted at the assizes, and likewise those who are sentenced to transportation, are allowed 2s. 6d. per week each by Government until they are removed from the gaol. Sixteen smugglers have been committed; ten of them have received 2s. 7½d. per week each from the Board of Customs, and six have maintained themselves.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—Clothing only supplied when necessary; cost per head uncertain. Each prisoner supplied with a canvass bed, filled with straw, and three blankets; cost per head not ascertained.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—None committed to hard labour; 54 have been employed in the factory in making of mops, shoemaking, whitewashing the prison, and washing the prison bedding.

31.
- 26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Seven hours per day in the summer and five hours in the winter. Exercise four hours per day in the summer and two hours per day in the winter for prisoners employed in the factory. Prisoners who are not employed have the means of taking exercise in their day-rooms and passages, from the time of being unlocked in the morning until they are locked up at night.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings, 16l. 4s. 8½d., out of which 13s. have been paid to prisoners before trial, being a third of their earnings at shoe-making. Convicted prisoners do not receive any portion of their earnings, neither do the officers of the prison, and the remainder goes to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required has not been strictly kept, there being but two divisions for female prisoners, and no measures have been taken to remedy this defect.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers twice a day, with few exceptions. Morning and evening service is read on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and two sermons preached on each day. He also instructs them to read and write, and supplies them with Bibles and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon examines every prisoner on the criminal side before they are put into any class, and attends all the sick prisoners and supplies them with medicines; attends upon an average three times a week. There are three infirmaries provided for the sick.

x 2

31.—Reasons

- 31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Convicted prisoners are employed. Prisoners before trial are not employed unless they wish to be.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Locked up in their cells for short periods; one for misbehaviour at chapel, four for refusing to go to chapel, two for fighting, seven for refusing to work, one for making his escape, and one for singing after being locked up at night.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner.
- 34.—General Observations.—Abstract of the Gaol Accounts for the Year ending 25th September 1835 :

To accounts for additions and improvements this year, ordered by the sessions - - -	£.	s.	d.
To tradesmen's accounts for repairs on the building, &c. - - - - -	16	6	2
To salaries and wages - - - - -	623	-	-
To victuals, bedding, clothes, coals, candles, furniture, utensils, stationery, &c. - - -	305	14	10
Balance, being the cost of gaol for the year ending 25th September 1835, exclusive of conveying prisoners - - -	£.	945	1 -

(signed) B. Doswell, Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of SUSSEX: House of Correction at PETWORTH.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	64	57	-	-	39	2	14	2	(c)	32	-	21	4	51	4	2	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before. ()				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death. (‡)		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
98 (1)	46	18	13	12	238	30	70	1	-	9	27	2	-	14	8	2

(a) Males, 97; Females, 12; Total, 109. (b) Males, 161; Females, 12; Total, 173. (c) Males, 317; Females, 21; Total, 338.

- 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A house of correction, and also a prison for the reception of prisoners committed to take their trial for offences committed within the western division of the county of Sussex.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the western division of the county of Sussex, and under the superintendence of nineteen visiting Justices, regularly appointed by the general sessions of the peace held in and for the said division of the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, chaplain, surgeon, matron and surveyor, appointed by the said quarter sessions of the peace; schoolmaster, appointed by the visiting Justices; two permanent turnkeys, an occasional turnkey, and an occasional manufacturer, appointed by the keeper, subject to the approbation of the visiting Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes, none; six divisions for males and three divisions for females; a weaving-room, a school-room, tread-wheel house, crank house,
- carpenter's shop, cook-house, wash-house, laundry, receiving-room, containing a cleansing cistern and three airing-yards; the same may be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—The weekly dietary of every prisoner is ten pounds and a half of the best wheaten bread, and three pounds and a half of the best wheaten flour made into gruel and seasoned with salt; the weekly cost varies according to the half-yearly contracts; the present weekly cost per head is 1 s. 9 d., with such other allowances as the surgeon thinks necessary for the support of health and the execution of labour.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The male prisoners are clothed in a jacket, waistcoat, trousers, shirt, shoes and stockings; the females in a gown, petticoats, shift, shoes, stockings, handkerchief and cap. The bedding for each prisoner consists of a bedstead, straw bed, two blankets and a coverlit; and the infirmary beds are also allowed two sheets and a pillow; the cost per head, when new, is about 2 l. 17 s. 6 d., and the average cost per head during the current year is about 6 s. 5 1/2 d. Every prisoner is allowed towels, combs and soap.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—

The productive employments are linen and woollen manufactures, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, painting, bricklaying and other useful employments in and about the prison. The tread-wheels are non-productive, and the crank labour supplies the prison with water, both of which are partitioned off, for the employment of prisoners, in separate compartments.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed ten hours in summer, eight hours and three quarters in spring and autumn, and seven hours in winter; prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment work for their subsistence, which they can earn in six hours; the remaining part of the day is allowed for divine service, moral instruction, meals and exercise. The individual labour of the prisoners is 11,340 feet ascent upon the tread-wheels, and 13,440 revolutions of the cranks per day throughout the year, both of which are recorded by Mance's ergometers with precision.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—£. 39. 19s. 11½d. has been earned by productive manufacture, 2l. 12s. 1d. of which sum has been paid to the prisoners, according to their merit, on their discharge, to enable them to proceed to their respective parishes; the remaining sum, 37l. 7s. 10½d., together with the profits of the manufactures, after paying for materials, machinery, and the sum of 48l. 12s. to the master manufacturer and assistant for wages, is deducted from the quarterly bill of the expenses of the prison; the amount so deducted during the current year is 70l. In addition to the above sum given to the prisoners, they have received 18l. 6s. for work done in the alterations and additions to the prison, which has been a saving to the county of 447l. 17s.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Separate confinement is substituted for the classification of the Act.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs the morning and evening service, with one sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and also reads prayers every morning in the week to the prisoners assembled in the chapel, except occasionally when the duties are performed by his nominee. The chaplain also visits the sick prisoners, and those in solitary confinement, and such other prisoners as are desirous to see him, and superintends the schoolmaster in the instruction of the prisoners, who are taught to read three times a week. Bibles and other books are provided for the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon or his assistant examines every prisoner brought into the prison, he also visits every prisoner twice a week, and the sick as often as their cases may require, and is particularly attentive in every case of sickness; two rooms are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Exempted by the Act of Parliament 5 Geo. 4, c. 85, or relieved by the surgeon in consequence of sickness or infirmity.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The case of whipping was for repeated offences against the prison rules; solitary confinement, and other punishment, was for damaging the prison property, irreverent behaviour at chapel, or for such disorderly conduct as is injurious to good order and prison discipline.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The alterations and additions to the prison mentioned in my last year's Report are sufficiently completed to carry into effect any discipline that may be thought expedient, and in addition thereto the school-room has been partitioned off, for the moral instruction of the prisoners, in separate compartments. The chapel has also been enlarged, and two infirmary rooms are building. The productive employment of the prisoners in the new works has not only been beneficial to the county, but it has taught the prisoners that they may earn a livelihood by honest industry out of prison, which, together with the dread of the proposed discipline (notwithstanding five prisoners have been received for opposing the operation of the new Poor Laws) has so reduced the commitments to the prison that they are twenty per cent. less than the preceding year. For the periods of confinement, and the description of offenders received into the house, and the annual expenses of the prison from the 24th September 1834 to the 25th September 1835, I beg to refer to the annexed Returns, (A.) and (B.) (1) The greatest number of males at one time was ninety-six, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February; and the greatest number of females was ten, from the 24th September to the 4th October. (2) Only twelve prisoners have been committed during the current year. (3) The number mentioned in this column are infirmary cases, in addition to which several slight cases of indisposition.

(signed) John Mance,
Keeper.

(A).—House of Correction, PETWORTH.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS, and the different Periods of their Confinement in the House during the Year; showing the Average Number in the House daily, distinguishing Males from Females, and the Offences for which they were charged, from 24th September 1834 to 25th September 1835.

Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days in Confinement.
12	1	1	15	1	29	3	43	—	57	—	71	1	85	—	99	—	113
7	2	3	16	14	30	1	44	2	58	—	72	—	86	2	100	—	114
9	3	—	17	19	31	—	45	8	59	—	73	2	87	—	101	—	115
4	4	2	18	1	32	—	46	1	60	—	74	—	88	1	102	—	116
2	5	3	19	—	33	2	47	20	61	—	75	10	89	—	103	—	117
2	6	7	20	—	34	6	48	4	62	—	76	18	90	1	104	—	118
10	7	19	21	1	35	1	49	2	63	—	77	6	91	1	105	—	119
2	8	2	22	—	36	1	50	—	64	1	78	25	92	—	106	—	120
4	9	7	23	1	37	—	51	—	65	—	79	2	93	1	107	—	121
7	10	—	24	2	38	1	52	13	66	—	80	—	94	—	108	—	122
3	11	3	25	2	39	—	53	2	67	—	81	—	95	—	109	—	123
7	12	—	26	1	40	—	54	—	68	1	82	4	96	1	110	—	124
2	13	—	27	3	41	4	55	1	69	—	83	1	97	—	111	—	125
15	14	9	28	10	42	1	56	—	70	11	84	—	98	—	112	—	126

(B.)—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the EXPENSES of the PRISON for the Year ending 25th September 1835, and the Cost per head per day to the County, including Officers, Salaries, Food, Repairs, &c.

To amount of salaries and wages - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
Victuals, bedding, clothing, washing, coals, candles, furniture, utensils, printing, stationery, &c. - -	549	8	-
Tradesmen's bills for repairs on the buildings, &c. - - - - -	610	3	8
Conveyance of prisoners to and from the assizes, sessions, &c. - - - - -	22	15	5
Ditto - - - to the hulks for transportation, &c. - - - - -	26	2	2
	£.	1,208	9 3
By amount of prisoners' earnings, profits of manufactures, &c. - - - - -		147	14 6
AMOUNT of ordinary Expenses - - - - -	£.	1,060	14 9
To amount of new works, alterations, &c. - - - - -		-	-
Ditto for new plans and estimates, or Returns to the Houses of Parliament, &c. - - - - -		4,810	6 9
TOTAL COST to the County - - - - -	£.	5,871	1 6

Total number of prisoners, 394. Total number of days they were in confinement, 23,489.

Cost per head per day, as per ordinary expenses, $10\frac{3}{4} \frac{4281}{23489}d.$, which cost per prisoner includes the expense of infant children.

(signed) John Mance, Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of SUSSEX: LEWES House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
140	280	126	102	-	-	62	5	26	9	910	80	10	8	4	84	14	4	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18. † Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
158	112	41	14	21	667	174	69	-	-	78	-	5	56	6	5	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the peace for the said county acting within the eastern division thereof, and under the superintendence of the visiting Justices, of whom there are at present twenty-four.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, one chaplain, one surgeon and one matron, appointed by the sessions for the said division; and five male

and one female turnkeys, appointed by the visiting Justices; one of the male turnkeys acts as task-master.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There is no classification, the prisoners being all confined in separate cells; fourteen wards or divisions, viz., ten for males and four for females; four work-rooms; five day-rooms, but not used as such; seven airing-yards, viz., five for males and two for females; they can be increased if occasion should require.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—All prisoners receive weekly ten pounds and a half of bread, seven pints of soup; those who do any kind of labour receive, in addition to the above, seven pints of gruel in the morning during the first month, and seven pints in the evening beyond that period. Those committed to hard labour, after the expiration of three months, receive seven pounds of potatoes. Average cost per head per week, 2 s.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Males sentenced to hard labour receive a jacket, waistcoat, trousers, and when necessary, shirts and shoes; cost about 18 s. 6 d. per head when new. Females, as above, receive a gown, petticoats, shifts, shoes, bonnet, caps, apron and handkerchiefs; cost about 14 s. 10 d. per head when new. Bedding consists of two blankets, one rug and a bed, filled with straw; cost about 1 l. 4 s. when new. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour wear their own clothes.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Males sentenced to hard labour are employed as follows: on the tread-wheels, beating hemp, carding wool and pumping water. Males not sentenced to hard labour and those committed for trial are employed in manufacturing mops and mats. Females sentenced to hard labour are employed as follows: pumping water, washing, ironing, scouring and making and mending the prisoners' clothes. Females not sentenced to hard labour are also employed in the same manner, with the exception of pumping.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour, ten in summer, eight and three quarters in spring and autumn, and seven in winter; exercise, in the yards, not less than one hour daily.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Prisoners who receive pecuniary allowance or earnings are those employed in the manufacturing of mops and mats (who are those committed for simple imprisonment, or committed for trial, and consent to work.) The scale of allowances is as follows: viz., to prisoners committed for simple imprisonment, those employed in spinning mop-yarn and making mats, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day; those employed in preparing the materials for the above work, 1 d. per day. To prisoners committed for trial, those employed in picking wool, 2 d. per day; those employed in beating hemp, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day. The total earnings during the past year is 125 l. 13 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 46 l. 7 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of which has been applied to those discharged, according to the above scale, or retained in the hands of the keeper to be paid those at present in confinement when they shall be discharged. Three shillings per week, part of the earnings, is applied to a male turnkey for his services as task-master, amounting to 7 l. 16 s., and the remainder to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the said prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Each prisoner is now confined in a separate cell, therefore there exists no classification, strictly so called. The prisoners are so arranged in their cells that each class named in the Act is kept in a separate part of the prison.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers, selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, are read morning and evening by the chaplain; he also reads portions of the Scriptures to the prisoners daily, when assembled for instruction; he also performs the appointed morning and evening services of the Church of England, and preaches sermons twice on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. Provision is made for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading, which is under the superintendence of the chaplain, who also catechises them. He attends daily, on work-days about four hours, and on Sundays about five hours, to instruct and admonish the prisoners. Bibles, Testaments and various other religious books are distributed to the prisoners, under the directions of the chaplain, who performs generally the duties required by the 30th section of the said Act. His journal and entries in the attendance-book (sec. 34) are made and kept with precision. The chaplain has no apartments in the prison, but his residence is in the neighbourhood of the prison.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends once daily, and oftener if necessary. His journal and entries in the attendance-book (sec. 34) are also made and kept with precision. The average length of time occupied in each visit is a little more than half an hour. There are two infirmaries.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Those sick or infirm and children unable to work; also those committed for re-examination and not fully committed for trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement inflicted for refractory conduct and disobedience of the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement?—How long has he or she been insane?—Yes; George Glover, aged eighteen, convicted of felony; has been in confinement about three months; has been insane about nine weeks.

34.—General Observations.—The alterations, additions and improvements to and in the said house of correction have been completed, and the whole of the prison is warmed by hot-water pipes. The prison is well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with good water. The prisoners have generally been very healthy during the year.

(signed) Thos. Ansell,
Governor.

Schedule (B).—County of SUSSEX: BATTLE House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8	24	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	61	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
14	3	1	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction, appropriated for the reception of persons apprehended in the Battle division of Hastings Rape, and committed for further examination, and likewise of vagrants, refractory servants, paupers and apprentices, or other persons committed under summary convictions of Magistrates in the said district, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the eastern division of the said county, and under the superintendence of sixteen visiting Magistrates of the said house of correction.

21.—Number of officers, and how appointed?—One keeper and one matron, appointed by the Magistrates of the eastern division of the said county.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four classes; viz., male and female for misdemeanors, and male and female felons for further examination; four day-rooms and two airing-yards; four wards; no work-rooms; can be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner is allowed two pounds of bread per day, the average price of which during the year is 2s. 0 1/2 d. per head per week. No prisoners confined on whose account Government has made any allowance. No prisoners who have maintained themselves.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each prisoner is allowed two blankets, and one rug, and a straw mattress, and clothing if necessary, which have cost 1 s. 6 1/2 d. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—None.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners of each class have the means of taking exercise in the yards, wards and day-rooms from daylight till dark.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The Dean of Battle, the chaplain, attends the prison every Sunday, and when there are three prisoners therein reads prayers and delivers a sermon; but if not three prisoners, he gives those confined religious instruction. He also attends frequently during the week to instruct them, and supplies them with Bibles and other religious books; and prayers, selected by the chaplain, are read by the keeper every morning.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—There is no surgeon appointed, but a surgeon attends when occasion requires; there is an apartment for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—None provided by the Magistrates, the prison being on too small a scale to allow of any profitable employment.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Samuel Cooke, Keeper.

No. 48.—COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Michaelmas Sessions 1835.

THE GENERAL REPORT of the Gaol and House of Correction of the County of Warwick, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keepers of the several Prisons.

The Visiting Magistrates.—THE visiting Magistrates report both prisons as being in complete order and repair, with the exception of a portion of the tiling in the debtors' yard, which needs renewal; but the work may be deferred till the next summer.

No notice is deemed necessary in regard to any point of general management, unless to mention that the change in the dietary does not appear to have produced any ill effects.

The Chaplain.—In making his annual Report to the Magistrates of the "condition of the prisons," the chaplain cannot state that any improvement has taken place amongst the male prisoners in the gaol, but he has great pleasure in saying there is a decided improvement in the conduct of the females, which is but justice to the matron to attribute entirely to her kindness and constant attention.

In the house of correction the partial alteration in the regulations respecting male prisoners which was directed by the Magistrates to be made has been pursued by the governor with unremitting attention, and has clearly been productive of great benefit. The language formerly made use of amongst the prisoners, when they fancied themselves not overheard, was in both prisons of the most disgusting description, and in the gaol it continues to be so still; but many months have elapsed since he had in the house of

correction heard an improper expression, except in one solitary instance, and that was by a prisoner who had been but a few days in confinement, and in a yard to which no turnkey is attached.

The applications for books of a religious and useful character have also been much more numerous since this alteration took place than they ever were before, which is another indication of its having done good. But what appears to the chaplain a much stronger evidence of its beneficial tendency is the frequent requests which are now made to him by prisoners to purchase for them books of this description with their own money.

In order that he may not be misunderstood in the remarks which he has here made of the benefits he believes to have arisen from an improved system, the chaplain thinks it necessary to add his opinion that the efficacy of this plan depends entirely on a vigilant superintendence on the part of the governor, for without that he believes very little, if any, benefit would be derived from it.

The Keepers of the Prisons.—The keepers of the prisons report that the rules and regulations for the government of the prisons have been complied with, as far the limits of the prisons will allow.

(signed) E. Eardley Wilmot,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of WARWICK: Common Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
146	295	141	136	20	—	14	—	72	30	747	19	8	67	22	72	25	14	5

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.			14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.			Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
											Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.			
	28	8	1	9	10	10	none	2	57	none	3	none	14	3	2

the second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Of the visiting Magistrates of the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Six officers and one matron; appointed by the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Nos. 1 & 2, males for trial; No. 3, misdemeanors untried; No. 4, misdemeanors tried; No. 5, boys untried; No. 6, tread-wheel; No. 7, females tried; No. 8, females untried; No. 9, misdemeanors tried; No. 10, misdemeanors untried; No. 11, female debtors' yard; No. 12, poor debtors; No. 13, master debtors.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Meat, half pound, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$, made into soup and delivered once a week; bread, twelve pounds and a quarter to male prisoners, ten pounds and a half to female prisoners, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; vegetables and salt, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; gruel twice every day, except Sunday. Weekly cost each, males, $2s.$; females, $1s. 10\frac{1}{4}d.$

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The whole suit, bedding, clothing, &c. $4l. 4s.$, when new.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel for the males; all the washing, mending, &c. done by the females. There are hand-mills for splitting beans, grinding malt, for the untried male prisoners willing to work; they receive half their earnings.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour in summer ten hours, decreasing as the days shorten, and regular exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No work done by the convicted prisoners this year, except the tread-wheel. The amount of $31l. 13s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ has been obtained by splitting beans, grinding malt, &c. by untried prisoners, the half of which sum has been paid to them, the remainder to the county treasurer.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been extended as far as the limits will admit.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what

provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and four times a year administers the Sacrament; reads prayers in the chapel on Mondays and Wednesdays, and afterwards reads and explains to the prisoners a portion of the Scriptures; also instructs the boys, and others of the prisoners who are willing, in the Catechism and Scriptures, and has conversation with every prisoner. A schoolmaster is appointed over the boys. A monitor in each yard reads prayers twice a day. Prayer-books and other religious publications supplied by the county, at the discretion of the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends almost daily, but always when required; the male and female prisoners have separate sick-rooms.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Sentenced by the Court not to labour, and summary commitments.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—No whipping; other punishments, three days' confinement in the sleeping cells, and solitary cells for disorderly conduct, as described by the 41st section of the Act.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—William Timpson, aged 42 years, indicted for murder at the summer assize 1827; on his arraignment, being found to be insane, was ordered to remain in the gaol until His Majesty's pleasure be known; was removed the 20th November 1827 to the lunatic asylum at Plawton, in the county of Essex; again removed June 25th 1829 to the Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum; was brought back to Warwick gaol March 23d 1833; tried at the Lent assize 1833; was acquitted of murder, on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be kept in custody until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

34.—General Observations.—John Garmondsway, aged thirty-five years, indicted for murder at the Lent assize 1832; on his arraignment, being found to be insane, was ordered to remain in gaol until His Majesty's pleasure be known; was removed the 24th September 1832 to the Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum; was brought back to Warwick gaol August 16th 1835, and ordered to remain until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

(signed) *Harry Adkins,*
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of WARWICK : House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
64	291	175	153	-	-	85	11	41	16	983	50	16	(a)	(a)	112	27	14	-

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
232	98	32	8	18	871	-	112	2	1	46	-	7	-	44	6	-	

(a) Summary commitments: Males, 76; Females, 11.

- †

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the county, and superintendence of five visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Eleven, viz. a keeper, clerk and matron, appointed by the Magistrates; four turnkeys, a miller, a baker, a superintendent of the tread-mill, appointed by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are nine distinct classes, five of males and four of females, each class having a separate airing-yard; the felons have two large day-rooms, the remaining classes one each. In one of the yards on the females' side there is a wash-house for the use of the prisoners. The buildings could be enlarged without purchasing ground.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Males, twelve pounds and a quarter of bread; females, ten pounds and a half ditto. Males and females: eighteen pints of gruel, six pounds of potatoes, and one quart of soup, made from half a pound of meat. Weekly cost: males, 2s. 3d.; females, 2s. 1d. Prisoners before trial are allowed to expend 1s. 9d. per week in addition to this supply.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Comfortable bedding and clothing is furnished at the expense of the county; the estimated cost of both is about 38s. for each prisoner per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The convicted male felons are employed at a shaft-mill, grinding wheat; the flour is made into bread (in the prison) for the use of the gaol and house of correction; they also grind corn for hire. Male misdemeanants work at the tread-mill which supplies the prison with water. The boys head pins. The females wash, make and mend the linen belonging to the prison.
- 26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Ten hours in summer and eight in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—All earnings are paid over to the county treasurer; neither officers nor prisoners receive any portion thereof:

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for pin-heading	-	-	24 13 4
— corn-grinding	-	-	20 5 2
	£. 44	18	6

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed as far as the limits of the prison will allow; the cells are capable of containing three, four, six, and some few eight prisoners each.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain attends every Monday and Wednesday to read prayers; the church service, with a sermon, is performed by him every Sunday, and the boys and women are examined in their Catechism. All the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Common Prayer, and other religious books. Prayers are read every morning and evening, in each ward, by a monitor.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon visits the prison almost daily, and always when required; there are two infirmaries for the males and two for the females.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Some are not sentenced to hard labour; some not tried; and others unfit for labour, from age, sickness, &c.

32.—Reasons

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refractory prisoners have been confined three days in the solitary cells; two convicted felons have been whipped by order of a visiting Magistrate, for repeated refractory conduct, and one has been put in irons.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence com-

mitted? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Since the last Return the shed of the shaft-mill has been enlarged, to enable the prisoners to work in two gangs instead of three, as formerly, and silence has been partially enforced.

William Townsend,
Governor.

No. 49.—COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

Westmorland, } AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at Kirkby to wit. } in Kendal, in and for the said County, on Friday the 23d day of October 1835, before E. W. Hasell, Chairman; W. W. Atkinson, T. H. Maude, C. Wilson, Robt. Greaves, Martin Irving, Esquires, and others their associates, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses and other Misdemeanors in the said County committed, the following Reports were presented in conformity with the Act of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64.

THE visiting Justices report that there are now in the gaol ten prisoners committed to hard labour; of these, three are unfit, from the state of their health, to work on the tread-mill.

The new discipline continues to work well: silence is strictly enforced during the day; steps are now taken to enforce it during the night; and the visiting Justices have reason to believe that confinement in the gaol at Appleby is now regarded as a severe punishment, the dread of which operates as a preventive of crime throughout the county of Westmorland.

The chaplain's Report is hereunto annexed, as also the surgeon's and gaoler's.

(signed) E. W. Hasell,
Chairman.

Chaplain's Report.—Since the chaplain's last Report a great alteration has been made in the labour and discipline of the prison. By substituting the tread-wheel for the hand-mills the labour has been considerably increased, and by strictly enforcing the silence or non-intervention system, those evils which necessarily arise from the constant intercourse of prisoners with each other have, in a great measure, if not entirely, been prevented; so that instead of being a school of immorality (as many prisons were under the old system) the gaol has become one of moral and religious improvement.

From the great dislike manifested by all the prisoners to the labour of the tread-wheel, the chaplain entertains a hope that it will eventually be found to have a beneficial effect, both as a punishment and preventive of crime.

With respect to his own duties, the chaplain begs to refer the Magistrates to his journal; from an inspection of which it will appear that he reads prayers every day, morning and evening alternately; that he performs the appointed service of the Church of England twice on Sundays, with a sermon in the morning of these days; and that he visits the prisoners in their several wards regularly once, and occasionally twice a week, for the purpose of giving them religious and moral instruction, and distributing Bibles, Testaments, Catechisms, &c. as occasion may require.

During the confinement of John Greenwell, and particularly while he was under sentence of death, the chaplain felt it to be his duty to visit him two or three times a day; and though he was in a deplorable state of ignorance when committed to prison, yet from his regular and orderly conduct, both in and out of chapel, from his anxiety to be taught the way of salvation when under sentence of death, and from the almost unremitting attention he paid to his religious duties after his reprieve, the chaplain thinks he is warranted

to believe that he was an improved character, both in religion and morals, before he left the prison.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison during the last twelve months (exclusive of debtors) is forty-eight, of whom forty-four have been males and four females. Of the male prisoners, twenty-five could read and write, ten could read only, and nine could neither read nor write. Of the female prisoners, one could read, one could read and write, and two could do neither.

The chaplain begs to direct the attention of the Magistrates to the conduct of debtors with respect to their attendance at chapel. It will appear from the keeper's journal that several of them have been very irregular, and one of them has not attended divine worship for upwards of four months. His absence is not occasioned by any objection he has to the service of the chapel, but by a dislike he entertains towards one of his fellow-prisoners.

Of the conduct of the other prisoners the chaplain can report favourably; their deportment in chapel is much to be commended, and in their general conduct he is not aware that anything has occurred which called for reproof, with one or two trifling exceptions.

In conclusion, the chaplain begs to call the attention of the Magistrates to the licensing of public-houses and beer-shops, in consequence of many of the prisoners pleading intoxication as a palliation of their crimes; of this Greenwell, when first committed, was a melancholy instance, and several others have made the same excuse.

(signed) John Wharton,
Chaplain.

Surgeon's Report.—About thirty-seven cases of sickness have occurred within the prison during the last twelve months. Many of the prisoners, in a bad state of health when first committed, have gradually improved during their confinement. There has been no disease of an infectious or contagious nature, except one or two cases of gonorrhœa and a few of psora, which may be considered of that description; no epidemic fever has prevailed. Having inspected the beds, linen, &c. and the state of the prison generally, I find the former clean and comfortable, as far as circumstances will admit, and the state of the prison in a healthy condition. Some of the prisoners have suffered a good deal from the tread-mill, particularly during the summer heat; I have deemed it necessary in consequence to remit that labour occasionally for a time. No death since last Report.

(signed) Geo. Thwaites,
Surgeon to the Prison.

Appleby, 20 Oct. 1835.

Schedule (B.)—County of WESTMORLAND: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11. *	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
26	27	17	22	6	—	4	1	10	1	(a)	10	1	5	—	14	2	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
25	1	—	—	—	8	1	7	—	—	29	—	2	1	37	8	—	

(a) 54. Debtors, 7. Criminals; Males, 44; Females, 3.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, house of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—

Gaol under the jurisdiction of the Earl of Thanet, high sheriff, and the superintendence of the visiting Magistrates. Thomas Thwaites, gaoler and keeper of the house of correction; Ann Atkinson, matron; Thomas Groves, turnkey.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three: the gaoler, appointed by the high sheriff; the keeper of the house of correction and matron, by the Magistrates of the county; the turnkey, by the gaoler, subject to the approval of the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten wards, with day-rooms and airing-yards. Increased in 1825 from six to ten wards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Prisoners at hard labour are allowed seven pounds of bread, two pounds three ounces beef, without bone, three pounds and a half potatoes, and three pounds one ounce of oatmeal, with pepper, salt and onions; weekly cost 2 s. 3 d. Other prisoners have fourteen ounces less oatmeal; weekly cost 2 s. 1 ½ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—A suit of clothes, 18 s.; one shirt, 4 s.; a pair of clogs, 5 s.; two woollen rugs and two blankets, 18 s.; cap, 1 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel, pumping water for the use of the prison, and grinding corn by hand-mills.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, ten hours' labour, two hours locked up at meals, one hour exercise or reading; in winter, seven hours' labour, two hours locked up at meals.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—A portion was given to prisoners on their discharge, by direction of the visiting Magistrate; the remainder applicable to maintenance. To the officers of the prison, nothing. At present no profitable labour.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification is observed as far as the prison will admit; silence is strictly observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Full service every Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas-day; prayers are also read twice every day, once by the chaplain and once by the keeper; no regular provision made for instruction. The chaplain visits the prisoners, who are well supplied with Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily when required; two rooms are provided for sick females.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Two incapable; five prisoners for trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement by whipping, or irons?—Disorderly conduct, talking, and disobedience of orders.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—James Towers, aged fifty, charged with murder, was acquitted, the jury having considered him insane at the time; to be confined until His Majesty's pleasure be known respecting him; has been confined thirteen years and ten months. Margaret Paisley, aged 42, charged with cutting and maiming her own child, was acquitted, the jury having considered her insane at the time; to be confined until His Majesty's pleasure be known respecting her; has been confined eight years.

34.—General Observations.—The tread-mill mentioned in last Return was completed, and commenced working on 12th January last. We have now constant employment for our hard-labour prisoners, by pumping water with the wheel, for the use of the prison, and cleansing the drains. Silence is strictly enforced, as far as possible.

Thos. Thwaites,
Keeper.

No. 50.—COUNTY OF WILTS.

IN pursuance of the directions of the Act of Parliament for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Gaols and Houses of Correction in England, the Clerk of the Peace has prepared, and submits this

GENERAL REPORT of the Gaol, House of Correction and Bridewells of the County of Wilts, to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the said County, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Marlborough, in and for the said County, on Tuesday the 20th day of October 1835, and thence adjourned to and held at Devizes, in the said County, on Thursday the 19th day of November, in the said year.

ON reading the several quarterly Reports of the visiting Justices, on the Reports of the chaplains and surgeons, and on the certificates of the keepers of these several prisons, the clerk of the peace has the satisfaction to report them clean and in good order.

He also reports that the classification of prisoners has been attended to as far as possible, and that the rules and regulations for the government of such prisons have been duly and regularly enforced and observed therein.

That during the spring of the last year a fever of a very severe, protracted and dangerous nature prevailed in the house of correction, but in no case proved fatal, and that by the exertions and unremitting attention of the surgeon,

and by some alteration in the infirmary-ward, the complaint has entirely ceased for some time past.

That with this exception, the prisoners there, as also in the other prisons, have during the past year been generally healthy.

That no other circumstance has occurred which requires any particular notice or observation.

And that the keepers and other officers of the several prisons have been attentive to their respective duties.

Approved,

T. G. Bucknall Estcourt,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of WILTS: Prison at FISHERTON ANGER.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
96	114	50	35	16	1	7	2	8	1	232	5	1	10	2	14	3	1	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4, 5, & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.			Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
89	19	5	2	—	29	22	—	—	2	38	3	—	40	8	—

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and a small bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff, Magistrates of the county and four or more visiting Justices, appointed at every quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The governor, appointed by the sheriff and Magistrates; chaplain and surgeon, appointed by the court of quarter sessions; deputy governor, matron and three inferior officers, appointed by the governor, with the approbation of the visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-

rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes, ten wards or divisions, work-rooms, none, ten day-rooms, ten airing-yards; can be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner daily one pound and three quarters of best wheaten bread, and soup on Sundays; weekly cost per head about 2 s.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing only found occasionally. Bedding: one straw mattress and two blankets in summer; three blankets in winter; cost per head uncertain.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Cultivating the lands within the boundary wall of the gaol, and pumping water for the use of the prison, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Never exceeds ten hours per diem; is regulated according to the season. Exercise from half-past six o'clock in the morning during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September; at seven o'clock during the months of October and March; and at eight o'clock during the months of November, December, January and February, until a quarter of an hour before sunset during the year.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings. Nothing allowed, but occasionally on his discharge allowed something to carry him home, by order of the visiting Justices.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification, as directed by the rules, has been observed as far as practicable, and with the approbation of the visiting Justices.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain attends daily, and performs the service of the church Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; preaches a sermon Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and reads prayers other

days, and performs his other duties according to the rules of the prison. Prisoners supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Two infirmaries or apartments provided in the prison for the sick. The surgeon or his assistant visits frequently (daily if necessary), according to the rules of the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—*Vide* Observations below.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Punishments are inflicted for such breaches of order or discipline as are constituted offences by this Act; no prisoner ever whipped unless by sentence of Court, or by order of a magistrate for an aggravated offence; nor is any prisoner ever put in irons, unless in case of an attempt to escape, or for violent refractory conduct, and ordered by the visiting Justices.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations.—Very few prisoners are ever kept here after trial. Those under sentence go to the house of correction at Devizes for hard labour, &c.

(signed) Wm. Dowding,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of WILTS: House of Correction at DEVIZES.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
210	—	135	147	—	—	94	10	40	3	801	137	10	—	—	102	13	32	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
222	145	48	31	18	147	—	—	—	2	248	—	—	—	172	13	—

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates for the county, three of whom are appointed by the court of quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor and sub-governor, appointed by the court of quarter sessions. A matron, four turnkeys and one porter, appointed by the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be

extended or increased?—Eleven classes, ten wards or divisions for males, and a separate building for the females, no work-rooms, no day-rooms, eleven airing-yards, which may be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds of the best wheaten bread, one pint of oatmeal gruel, with salt, and one pound of potatoes each per day. On Tuesdays and Fridays, in lieu of potatoes, one pint of vegetable soup; weekly cost per head, about 2s. 6d. Every prisoner is maintained solely at the expense of the county.

24.—Allowance

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one stock, one shirt and one cap; cost about 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Bedding: one straw mattress, one rug, one pair of blankets and one sheet; cost about 1*l.* 1*s.*

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—A tread-mill, capable of working sixty prisoners, a crank-mill for thirty-two, and a water engine for supplying the prison with water. The female prisoners are employed in washing and mending the linen, &c., for the use of the prisoners.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The hours of labour in the summer months are about nine and a half per day, and in the winter are regulated according as the season varies. In consequence of the regular hours for labour, other kinds of exercise has not been considered necessary.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No class of prisoners are allowed any portion of their earnings; a small gratuity is given, as may be considered necessary, according as they may be farther or nearer their respective homes.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been strictly observed, as far as is applicable to this prison.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read every morning in the wards. Morning and evening service and a sermon every Sunday in chapel. Three days in the week the male prisoners are assembled, a ward at a time, for the sake of reading and instruction generally. Books supplied when wanted, and all prisoners as they come in are visited in their cells.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends generally three times in the week, or as often as circumstances may require, of which he is informed by the governor; a separate building is provided as an infirmary for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Pursuant to their sentences, or in consequence of old age and infirmity.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For disobedience of the rules of the prison and repeated misconduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Thomas Haywood,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—County of WILTS: Old Bridewell at DEVIZES.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
12	60	38 24	none none	9 none	12 3	211	none none	21 3	19 2	3 none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in

*12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
61	17 8 none 1	none none	211	none none 5 none	12 none	22 4 1	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates for the county. Three visiting Magistrates of the county appointed every quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, one matron; appointed by the Magistrates of the county at quarter sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Classes, three; wards, four; day-rooms, four; airing-yards, four; work-rooms, none; and can be extended or increased if required.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Two pounds of the best wheaten bread each prisoner; weekly cost per head about 2*s.* 1*d.*

31. z 24.—Allowance

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—One straw mattress, two blankets and one rug each prisoner; cost about 15s. No prison dress allowed in this prison.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No employment.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—No labour in this prison, but the prisoners are in the yards and day-rooms the whole of the day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classes of prisoners have been attended to according to the Act.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs the morning and evening service, and preaches a

sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and reads prayers every morning during the week; no further provision or other instruction, but are allowed Bibles and Prayer-books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends once a week, or as often as required; and separate buildings are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—All the prisoners committed to this bridewell are before trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For refractory behaviour.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) *William Hill,*
for *Robert Gregory,*
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—County of WILTS: MARLBOROUGH Bridewell and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11. *	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	60	11	13	-	-	12	-	1	-	M. 100 F. 19	11	-	1	1	11	-	1	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
21	18	4	1	6	—	—	119	—	—	14	—	4	—	10	1	—	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates of the county and three visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, appointed by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Number of classes, four; number of day-rooms, four; no work-rooms; number of airing-yards, four; can be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Twelve pounds and a quarter of best wheaten bread; weekly cost per head, 1s. 5½d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Allowance of bedding, three blankets and one mattress each prisoner.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—None.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Exercise in the day-room and airing-yards from seven in the morning until sunset.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification is observed.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Reads prayers three times every week, preaches a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day

Christmas-day and Good Friday; lectures occasionally, instructs in the Church Catechism, visits and instructs the sick and those in solitary confinement. Prisoners well supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attendance of the surgeon twice a week and whenever required. One separate apartment for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No provision for employment.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement by whipping, or irons?—For breaches of the prison rules.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—
(signed) *Alfred Alexander,*
Keeper.

No. 51.—COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE REPORT of James Best, of the City of Worcester, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Worcester, from the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1834, to and including the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1835, in pursuance of the 24th section of an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building repairing and regulating certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates to the gaol and house of correction of the county of Worcester, made at the Epiphany quarter sessions 1835, it appears that they had completed the buildings directed by the Court for the accommodation of the sick prisoners, comprising two airy and convenient apartments for the sick prisoners, so as to keep separate the prisoners before and the prisoners after trial, a room for a surgery and dead room, and a commodious room for an inquest jury, for the sum of 1,014 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.*, being 185 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* within the sum voted by the Court, and they begged that the Court would authorize them to draw upon the treasurer of the county for the amount of the several tradesmen's bills who had performed the work; that by removing the sick from their present inconvenient situation, accommodation for sixteen prisoners would be provided in the felons' wards; that by a building of similar dimensions, so as to form a wing of similar appearance, on the right side of the entrance, accommodation would be afforded for all the female prisoners, and room be made for twenty-two male prisoners, which was so much required; that they were obliged to complain in their last Report of the disorderly conduct of the male debtors; that in the past quarter they had behaved in a very orderly and respectful manner; that the average cost of the maintenance for each prisoner per week in the last quarter was 2 *s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, including fuel for baking and cooking the provisions.

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates, made at the Easter quarter sessions in the same year, it appears that in pursuance of the order of this Court, made the 30th day of June 1834, "That an hospital be forthwith erected for the use of the gaol, under the superintendence of the visiting Magistrates, at an expense not exceeding 1,200 *l.*, as recommended by their Report," the visiting Magistrates received tenders and estimates for the work from respectable tradesmen of Worcester, at the lowest rates at which the work could be done, engaging to pay the several contractors on the completion of the work, which altogether amounted to the sum of 1,014 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.*; that they minutely inspected the work when finished, and were preparing to make the promised payments, when the order of the Epiphany sessions directed that somewhat under one half of the cost of the building only should be paid, and that the building should be submitted to the inspection of Mr. Foster, and that he be requested to report his opinion thereon to the next sessions; that as Mr. Foster had not been to make the inspection, and as the tradesmen had been kept out of their money for three months beyond the time it was agreed they should receive it, the visiting Magistrates submitted to the Court the injustice of longer delaying the payments due, and the impolicy of preventing the furnishing and occupation of the hospital by the prisoners.

That instead of a surplus in the hands of the treasurer, there was a deficiency of 419 *l.*, caused by the unestimated expense of constables, to the number of six hundred and seventeen, employed at the elections of Members to serve in Parliament at the various new boroughs of this county,

at an expense of 513 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.*, which, with the expenses of the clerk of the peace, 122 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, under the Reform Act, and of the sheriff, 69 *l.*, threw an additional charge of 705 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* beyond the usual charges upon the county-rate; that the orders for these large amounts were made under the 1st and 2d of Will. 4, before the Reform Bill was passed, and that the application of the said Act for the purposes of local elections, in which the county had no interest, could not be contemplated; and that the old boroughs in the county had made no such charges.

That the commissioners appointed to inquire into the appropriation of the poor-rates had required a return to be made to them of the names, ages, places where from, crimes, number of days confined, and expenses of every prisoner in the gaol, from 1st January 1832, which would take the active exertion of two men for at least three weeks; they therefore prayed that an assistant might be allowed to the clerk of the gaol for the time required.

That the average number of prisoners in past quarter was one hundred and seventy-six, and the day's provisions issued fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three, the cost of which averaged per week for each prisoner 1 *s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates, made at the last Midsummer quarter sessions, it appears that in the early part of the quarter several cases of typhus fever occurred among the prisoners, which, in the opinion of the surgeon to the gaol, would have caused many deaths had not the new hospital been ready for the reception of the patients, and there could be no doubt but that the recovery of all the cases was attributable to the free and open ventilation and accommodation which it afforded; that they recommended that the old hospital, yard and wards be fitted up for the reception of juvenile offenders. That a bill of Mr. Barnes, one of the clerks to the county treasurer, had been presented to them for making most laborious returns of the county expenses, extending to three hundred sheets, for which he claimed compensation of fourteen guineas, which they thought reasonable, but they suggested that it should be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by whose directions the returns were made. That they called the attention of the Court to the Act of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 48, which requires an order from an officer of the court for all payments from the county stock; that this measure had, in effect, been done for years in this county by the chairman signing every bill after being examined by the visiting magistrates; that should the Court be of opinion that it was necessary for the clerk of the peace to make a money order for the payment of every bill, it would cause an enormous addition to the expense of the county; that the expenses of the county had been increased in that quarter by 518 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* for the weights and measures directed to be procured by the late Act of Parliament.

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates, made at the present Michaelmas quarter sessions, it appears that the prisoners in the gaol and bridewell had been healthy during the past quarter, and that the system of separation and

and silence, adopted under the sanction of the Court, had been carried to as great an extent as the construction of the gaol and the state of the law, before the passing of the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, would permit; to the second and fifth sections of which Act they begged to refer, and likewise to a letter, dated the 12th October instant, from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, addressed to the visiting Magistrates, containing nineteen rules to be adopted, as far as circumstances would permit, for the establishment of one uniform system of prison discipline in every gaol in England and Wales, as recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords.

That the first and second rules referred to the appointment of inspectors of prisons, and the sanction of the Secretary of State, instead of the Judges of assize, to gaol rules; that the fourth, fifth and thirteenth rules required the separation of all prisoners, both before and after trial, and the abolition of day-rooms; that these rules had already been adopted as regards convicts, but could not, without very considerable alterations, be applied to prisoners before trial and Magistrates' convictions, as there were but ninety sleeping separate cells, and there had been at one time, in the course of the present year, two hundred and six prisoners confined in the gaol; that the present day-rooms and sleeping garrets would furnish thirty-two separate sleeping-cells, and the women's wards, if appropriated to male prisoners, by erecting another wing corresponding to the hospital for the women, would furnish twenty additional cells, making altogether fifty-two additional separate cells, which they were of opinion would be sufficient for the requirements of the Act: but that this subject would not require immediate determination, as the system of prison discipline which might hereafter be adopted was not known. That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh rules had been adopted, under various orders of the Court; that rule twelfth, prohibiting the delivery of letters to convicts for six months after conviction was virtually observed by submitting all letters to the visiting

Magistrates before they were given to the convict, and by withholding them if improper; that rules fourteen, fifteen and seventeen were already in force; that rule sixteen required the appointment of a schoolmaster, not a prisoner; that rule eighteen, requiring a limitation of punishments, was virtually adopted; that rule nineteen required the Justices at the Michaelmas quarter sessions to fix twelve days (three in each quarter) for the visiting Magistrates to inspect the prison in the ensuing year. That it appeared that all the proposed regulations, as far as the law would permit, excepting two, in the appointment of a schoolmaster, not a prisoner, and the fixing twelve specific days for the visiting Justices, both of which appeared to be of very questionable utility, had been anticipated by the Magistrates of the county of Worcester.

By the Report of the Rev. John Adlington, chaplain to the said gaol, made to the present Michaelmas sessions, it appears that since his last Report the prisoners had been attentive to the religious instruction afforded them; that the school had been regularly attended, chiefly by juvenile offenders; that the Lord's Supper had been administered to such of the prisoners as appeared to be in a fit state of mind to receive it; that the decrease in the number of commitments during the year had been accompanied by a more perfect separation of offenders, thereby preventing much moral contamination.

By the certificates of John Nelson Lavender, governor of the said gaol and house of correction, at the Epiphany, Easter, Midsummer and Michaelmas quarter sessions 1835, it appears that the whole of the rules and regulations of 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, for the better management of prisons, had been complied with in the said gaol, except that part of clause ten which relates to writing.

(signed) James Best.
Worcestershire Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1835.

Approved by the Court,
(signed) John S. Packington,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of WORCESTER: County Gaol and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
90	270	192	118	11	4	32	12	51	8	623	57	17	26	3	88	23	6	1

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
206	29	12	4	1	28	32	58	11	13	287	—	7	—	82	7	2

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Gaol and house of correction consolidated.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The high sheriff and Magistrates of the county.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, appointed by the high sheriff, on the recommendation of the Magistrates of the county; chaplain, surgeon, matron, clerk, miller, baker and female turnkey, appointed by the Magistrates; four turnkeys, two watchmen and an errand-woman, appointed by the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ward No. 1, convicted females under sentence of transportation; No. 2, women's bridewell, all classes of females, except as above; No. 3, male felons for trial; No. 4, boys, as well convicts as others; No. 5, male felons, convicts; Nos. 6 and 7, poachers and vagrants; No. 8, men, petty offenders, for bastardy, assaults, &c.; No. 9, convicts for hard labour; No. 10, master debtors; No. 11, poor debtors. Work-rooms, day-rooms, airing-yard. *N.B.*—Classes, wards, divisions, &c. cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—1st class: tried and untried prisoners who work, and also vagrants, during the third month of their imprisonment, ten pounds and three quarters of bread, one pound and a half of beef, two pounds of potatoes, one pound of suet pudding, two quarts of pea-soup, seven quarts of gruel, per week; cost per head 3s. 2d class: vagrants, second month of their imprisonment, same as 1st class. 3d class: vagrants and misdemeanors for short periods, and those who do not work, seven pounds of bread, seven quarts of gruel, per week; cost per head 1s. 4d. 4th class: poor debtors, same as 1st class.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Male prisoners, one jacket, one pair of breeches, one pair of stockings, one shirt, one pair of shoes; cost per head when new 1 l. 5s. Female prisoners, one linsey jacket, one linsey petticoat, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, two caps, one shift; cost per head when new 1 l. 5s. Bedding, one palliass, three blankets, one rug; cost per head when new 1 l. 16s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Knitting stockings, spinning wool, tailoring, shoemaking, and grinding corn for the use of the prison. Those prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour are employed in grinding corn and pounding hemp.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The prisoners are employed during the summer months from six in the morning till six in the evening, allowing therefrom half an hour to breakfast and one hour to dinner; and the winter months from sun-rising to sun-setting.

27.—Amount of earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Total earnings: Gaol, 9 l. 14s. 6d.; bridewell, 170 l. 4s. 9d.; making together 179 l. 19s. 3d. Apportioned as follows: Gaol, prisoners' share, nil; gaoler's share, 1 l. 12s. 5d.; county share, 8 l. 2s. 1d.; making together 9 l. 14s. 6d. Bridewell, prisoners' share, nil; gaoler's share, 28 l. 7s. 9½d.; county share, 141 l. 16s. 11½d.; making together 170 l. 4s. 9d.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed as far as the gaol will allow, and a system of silence and separate confinement, except when at work, has been adopted, with the most beneficial effect on the conduct and general submissive behaviour of the prisoners.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service on Sunday morning and evening, with a sermon; on Wednesdays and Fridays full morning service, and the Sacrament administered once a quarter; on other days the chaplain has personal communication with the prisoners, who are supplied with Bibles and other religious works.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends as often as necessary, generally daily; no separate place is provided for the females; an infirmary has been erected during the past year.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Untried prisoners, unless voluntary; the sick and debtors are not employed.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Punishments by solitary confinement are for refractory conduct, disobeying the orders of the prison, and neglect of work; punishments by whipping for frequent misconduct and neglect of work; punishments by irons for mutinous conduct and attempting to break out of prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Yes; Edward Catterns, aged thirty-two, for murder; fourteen calendar months; verdict of insanity found at Lent assizes, March 10th 1835.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) John Nelson Lavender,
Keeper.

No. 52.—COUNTY OF YORK.

At a Court of Gaol Sessions for the County of York, held at the Castle of York, on Tuesday the 27th day of October 1835, being the first Court after the 1st day of October 1835.

THE Twelfth General Report of His Majesty's Gaol the Castle of York.

THE building and area composing the gaol are, in all respects, as stated in the last Report.

The new buildings and works commenced on the ground purchased for the enlargement of the gaol and carrying into effect the classification required by the Gaol Acts are in continued progress, under contracts with builders.

The rules and regulations for the government of the gaol prescribed by the Acts are observed and carried into effect, so far as the present buildings and accommodations will admit, but owing to the peculiar circumstances of the castle, no new rules or regulations have been made, the Magistrates waiting for the completion of the new buildings previous to making such rules as might be judged necessary.

31.

The visiting Justices have not reported any abuses or mismanagement in the gaol.

The chaplain reports, that the gaol being still in an unfinished state, the duties of the chaplain, as regulated by the authority of the Magistrates, have been duly performed last year.

The following are the names and places of abode of the present visiting Justices:

The Rev. Danson Richardson Currer, of Clifton.

Thomas Barstow, esq., of York.

Barnard Hague, esq., York.

Benjamin Agar, esq., Brockfield.

John Tweedy, esq., York.

William Hatfield, esq., Newton Kyme.

z 3

A copy

A copy of the return directed to be made annually by the keeper of the gaol, in the form contained in the schedule annexed to the Act of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, marked (B.) is transmitted herewith.

The number and description of the officers and servants

employed in the gaol, and the amount of their salaries and emoluments, are the same as mentioned in the last general Report.

(signed) *Danson Richardson Currer*,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of YORK : YORK Castle.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
161	314	120	144	109	1	4	—	29	1	655	13	—	20	1	33	1	—	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
255	9	2	—	—	none	(a)	(b)	none	none	15	none	2	none	370	17	1

(a) See Answer to No. 25.

(b) See Answer to No. 31.

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and superintendence of the Magistrates of the three ridings of the county of York.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A gaoler, appointed by the sheriff; deputy-gaoler, four turnkeys, one porter, one matron, day watchman and night watchman, appointed by the gaoler.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eleven classes, twelve day-rooms, twelve airing-yards; the same can be extended or increased. No work-rooms.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of bread and 1 s. per week to each felon, and nine pounds of bread per week to each poor debtor; the felons cost 1 s. 10 d. and the debtors 9 d. per week each.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The debtors and unconvicted felons wear their own clothes when sufficient; convicted prisoners are clothed

in a jacket and trousers, shirts, stockings and a pair of clogs. Prisoners are supplied with a flock bed, three blankets and one rug to each bed. The cost, as near as I can ascertain, is 4 s. 3 ½ d. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Knitting caps and stockings, making shoes, washing linen, &c. No hard labour.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—No particular hours for labour; exercise from seven in the morning until seven in the evening in summer, and from light to dark in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—I cannot ascertain the amount of earnings; the prisoners dispose of their own work, and receive the whole benefit.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—All the classification required by the Gaol Act has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied

supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the whole service of prayers six times in the week, preaches on Sundays, Thursdays, Good Friday and Christmas-day, and visits the prisoners on other occasions; the chapel clerk reads prayers and portions of the Scriptures on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Bibles and other books are supplied for the use of the prisoners. Pens, ink and paper are allowed to the prisoners wishing to improve in reading and writing.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends every day. Separate apartments are provided for sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners confined in this gaol are chiefly debtors and unconvicted prisoners.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement,

by whipping, or irons?—For violating the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Yes, two; viz. George Sandys, forty-six years old, has been tried for murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity; has been confined since 30th December 1832; and William Stringer Watson, who was tried for cutting and stabbing with intent to murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity; has been imprisoned since 26th October 1830. I have not been able to ascertain how long either of them has been insane.

34.—General Observations.

(signed) *James Shepherd,*
Keeper.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Michaelmas Sessions 1835.

THE REPORT of the Clerk of the Peace for the North Riding of the County of York, founded on the Quarterly Reports of the Visiting Justices, on the Annual Reports of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keeper of the House of Correction at Northallerton, in pursuance of the Statute 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24.

THE visiting Justices report that they have, at different times in each quarter, inspected the several departments in the gaol, and that they have paid the strictest attention to the arrangement and employment of the prisoners.

The rules and regulations laid down, as well by the Court of quarter sessions as by the enactments of the Gaol Act, have been duly observed, except the rules relating to the dietary and classification, which the visiting Justices found indispensably necessary to deviate from, and has not only proved a saving, but has corrected an abuse by trafficking with bread, which it was almost impossible to prevent before.

The visiting Justices have, in their Reports, expressed themselves satisfied that the system of silence introduced into the gaol is found, in practice, a process of the most simple operation, and is available with, and favourable to the strict performance of every description of labour or employment in the prison, and that its effects upon the general discipline of the gaol are highly beneficial.

The visiting Justices have, in their Reports, expressed themselves satisfied with the attention of all the officers of the prison, particularly that of the gaoler for his unremitting exertions in furtherance of their orders, and his ability and intelligence in the execution of them; and that the behaviour of the prisoners has been decorous.

In order to render the system of silence more efficient, the visiting Justices have deviated from the rules heretofore in force respecting the dietary and classification, and have reduced the allowance of two pounds of bread to each prisoner to one pound and a half, to be given out to each in half-pound loaves at breakfast, dinner and supper respectively;

and the surgeon has found no injurious effects to ensue from such reduction of food, or from the adoption of the system. The labour and employment of the prisoners continue the same as in the last Report, and the average cost of the dietary per head per day is 4 *d*.

The general health of the prisoners has been much the same as usual; no recurrence of sickness of an infectious or serious nature; and although one death has occurred, it has been from a regular decay.

The tread-mill has been regularly at work, but then numbers in the gaol being at times so small, it was with difficulty that it could be kept at work. No accident has occurred during the year.

Morning prayers, and such other religious duties as are enjoined, have been duly performed by the chaplain; that the behaviour of the prisoners, as far as it has come under his observation, has been orderly and proper; and such prisoners as have felt disposed to read have been supplied with Bibles and other books of a religious tendency, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the demand for which has been constant and regular.

From the certificates of the gaoler, delivered in by him to the Court at each quarter sessions, it appears that the rules for the government of the house of correction have been complied with, except the tenth rule, which is extended only to reading and religious instruction.

(signed) *Lupton Topham,*
Clerk of the Peace.

Exhibited in open court.

(signed) *John Headlam,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—County of YORK, NORTH RIDING: NORTHALLERTON House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
59	112	53	50	-	-	16	4	25	5	270	30	5	11	4	39	8	2	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
84	27	7	1	1	160	74	3	1	102	127	6	1	157	10	1

the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

- †

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and five visiting Magistrates, appointed at every quarter session.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A gaoler and matron, appointed by the Magistrates; under gaoler, miller, superintendent of silence and night watchman, appointed by the gaoler, with the approbation of the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes in the male prison, eight work-rooms, one mess-room and five airing-yards; two classes in the female prison, one work-room, two wash-houses, two day-rooms and two airing-yards. The same can be increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Dietary: one pound and a half of wheaten bread, together with one quart of gruel, for breakfast and supper each day; Sunday and Thursday six ounces of boiled beef, and one quart of potatoes, for dinner; on Monday, Tuesday and Friday one quart of stew, made of beef and vegetables; and on Wednesday and Saturday one quart of broth. The weekly cost per head is 2 s. 4 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing for male prisoners, jacket and trousers, clogs, shirts and stockings; for female prisoners, bedgowns, petticoats, shifts, aprons and clogs; one bed, made of harding, and filled with straw, two blankets and two rugs. Cost per head per week is 5 ½ d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Employment: male prisoners make and mend clothes for male prisoners, and tease oakum; female prisoners wash, make and mend clothes for female prisoners. Hard labour: working at the tread-mill, which is also used, in a graduated state, as employment.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of
- labour nine hours in summer, and from light to dark in winter; exercise two hours in summer, and one in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings 60 l. 7 s. 4 ½ d., applied, if committed to hard labour, one quarter to the prisoner, one quarter to the gaoler and one half to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prisoners; applied, if not committed to hard labour, one half to the prisoner, one quarter to the gaoler and one quarter to the fund aforesaid. Prisoners employed in making clothes are paid one half of their earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification is as required by the Act in the male prison; there are only two classes in the female prison, one class for felons and vagrants, and one class for misdemeanants.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers every morning; on Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday reads divine service and preaches one sermon, and visits the prisoners on other occasions. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Testaments and tracts published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The chaplain has no apartment in the prison. Boys are instructed by the chaplain in reading.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily, and oftener if necessary, and keeps a regular journal of his attendance. An hospital is detached.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Unconvicted prisoners who maintain themselves, and such other prisoners who, from sickness or infirmity, are unable to work.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by

by whipping, or irons?—Refusing to work, required by law to work, and disobedience of the rules laid down for the government of the gaol. There has been only one case where it has been found necessary to use irons.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence com-

mitted? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) *Wm. Shepherd,*
Gaoler.

TO the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

THE GENERAL REPORT of Henry John Shepherd, Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in pursuance of the Statute 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Magistrates of the House of Correction, and also on the Certificates of the Keeper thereof.

THE rules and regulations of the house of correction have been strictly enforced, and the conduct of all the officers who have the direction and superintendence of the house of correction has been perfectly satisfactory.

The number of prisoners confined during the last year has been considerably smaller than the preceding year; their conduct has been orderly and their health good.

The rules for the regulation of the prison and its different officers have received the allowance and sanction of the Judges at the last summer assizes for the county of York, and the Magistrates have directed an abstract of such of them as relate more immediately to the prisoners to be printed, and affixed in proper situations within the prison for their inspection. Upon the recommendation of the visiting Justices, a committee of Magistrates has been appointed at the present sessions for making certain alterations in these rules, which appear to be necessary in consequence of a letter recently received from your Lordship on the subject of prison discipline, and the alterations which may be proposed by the committee are to be taken into consideration at the next adjourned sessions, on the 31st October instant.

The visiting Justices report, that the working of the silent system, as at present conducted and enforced in the prison, is obviously of the most beneficial character; that the contamination of a prison is at once destroyed by it, and that the necessity of day-rooms and classification of prisoners (except as regards the separation of the sexes) is entirely superseded; though the vigilance, care and labour required from the officers of the prison are much increased. The visiting Justices also report, that the governor and officers have executed their several duties in this respect to their entire satisfaction, and that the wardens have conducted themselves well.

The keeper of the house of correction reports, that the rules, orders and regulations required by the 21st section of the 4th Geo. 4th, c. 64, were adhered to and strictly enforced up to September, at which time the silent system was begun. Considering the short time this system has been adopted, and the partial extent to which it has been

carried, the keeper states that he is decidedly of opinion that it has been attended with a beneficial effect.

The chaplain reports, that the state and condition of the prisoners as to moral discipline is at present much the same as when he made his last Report, but a most important alteration has been lately made in respect to prison discipline, viz., the introduction of the system of silence, which, although it has been, hitherto, only partially acted upon, yet has so far manifested itself as to leave no doubt on the mind but that it will prove a powerful moral engine to deter, at all events, if not to reform offenders; the number of prisoners has already decreased, and the severity of the system is such, that the chaplain cannot help entertaining a hope of its becoming still less during the ensuing winter. The prisoners before trial have not as yet been subjected to the fresh rules, but the chaplain expresses a hope that they soon will be, as it is very desirable that the system should be as uniform as possible in its operation. The usual practice of the chaplain hitherto has been to order certain prisoners to be brought before him separately, in a private room, and to hear them read, to catechise and converse with them; this is the only time at which they are allowed liberty of speech, for the system is enforced during the attendance of the schoolmaster as well as during the time they are on the tread-mill. The school has been attended as usual during the last year, and Bibles and Testaments and religious tracts have occasionally been distributed, but under the present system the chaplain believes that convicted prisoners have no time to read to themselves, which perhaps renders it more necessary that they should be read unto aloud, and in a body. The plan of Sunday catechising has been strictly acted upon, and the behaviour and outward demeanour of the convicts at chapel during the time of divine service has been correct and praiseworthy.

East Riding Michaelmas
Sessions, 1835.

Hen. Jno. Shepherd,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Approved,
(signed) *Richard Bethell,*
Chairman.

(A.)

EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the New Sessions-house in Beverley, in and for the said Riding, on Tuesday the 12th day of July 1825, Richard Bethell, Esq. in the chair, the following order was made:

Ordered, That the following diet tables be adopted in the house of correction at Beverley, as the allowance by the riding to such persons as may require the same; and that all prisoners who are confined under the sentence of any court, or in pursuance of any conviction before a Justice, be strictly confined to such tables, with the exception of being permitted to purchase out of their own money one pound of contract bread per diem, at the contract price,

unless under special circumstances, to be judged of by one or more visiting Justices: and that all persons confined in the house not included in the above order, and who do not require any allowance of provisions from the riding, be allowed to purchase such provisions (in moderation) as may be necessary for their own consumption, with the exception of strong liquors.

The DIET TABLE for Prisoners in general.

Sunday:—Breakfast, one quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread; dinner, one quart of stew of bones, heads, &c., with half a pound of potatoes; supper, same as breakfast.

Monday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, one quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread; supper, same as breakfast.

Tuesday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Sunday; supper, same as breakfast.

Wednesday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Monday; supper, same as breakfast.

31.

Thursday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes; supper, same as breakfast.

Friday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, one quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with leeks or onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner; supper, same as breakfast.

Saturday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Monday; supper, same as breakfast.

A A

The

The DIET TABLE for Prisoners employed at the Tread-mill.

Sunday:—Breakfast, one quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread; dinner, one quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes and half a pound of bread; supper, same as breakfast.

Monday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Sunday; supper, same as breakfast.

Tuesday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Monday; supper, same as breakfast.

Wednesday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes and half a pound of bread; supper, same as breakfast.

Thursday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, three-fourths of a quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour, made into a dumpling; supper, same as breakfast.

Friday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Wednesday; supper, same as breakfast.

Saturday:—Breakfast, same as Sunday; dinner, same as Thursday; supper, same as breakfast.

By the Court,
(signed) *John Lockwood*,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

(B.)

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the New Sessions-house in Beverley, in and for the East Riding of the County of York, on Tuesday the 27th day of April, in the Fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1824, before Richard Bethell, Esquire, Chairman, the Honourable Godfrey Bosville, Ralph Creyke, William Beverley, Jonas Brown, Daniel Sykes, Robert Denison the younger, Charles Grimston, Yarbrough Greame and George Schonswar, esquires; and the Rev. John Bell, D.D., John Gilby, Christopher Sykes, Charles Constable, William Harry Edward Bentinck, Joseph Coltman, Daniel Ferguson, John Blanchard, Robert Croft, Danson Richardson Currer, William Robinson Gilby, George Sampson and William Canning, clerks, Justices, &c., the following order was made:

Ordered, That no portion of the earnings be allowed to prisoners sentenced to hard labour, but that the visiting Justices be empowered to grant to them such an allowance upon their release as their general conduct may appear to deserve, reference being also had to their distance from home.

That all prisoners previous to trial, who may be able and willing to work, be allowed 3*d.* per day for every day on which work can be supplied to them by the governor, and on which they actually do work.

That all such prisoners previous to trial, who can provide

such work for themselves as can be carried on consistently with the established rules of the gaol, be allowed so to employ themselves and to receive whatever they can earn.

And, that convicted prisoners, not sentenced to hard labour, be allowed one-half of the allowance made to unconvicted prisoners, on such days as they are employed by the governor, under the direction of the visiting Magistrates.

By the Court,
(signed) *John Lockwood*,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of YORK: EAST RIDING House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
99	110	75	43	—	—	13	1	27	2	350	26	2	14	1	36	2	4	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
84	46	14	4	2	18	12	13	—	—	80	—	4	—	47	—	—

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the East Riding of the county of York.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper, by the Magistrates; turnkey, miller, matron and watchman, by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Under the old system there were fourteen wards, eight work-rooms, fourteen day-rooms, fourteen airing-yards, but in order to carry into effect the new silence system, six day-rooms, and four large bed-rooms were converted into cells; and the number of these cells can be increased, as there are day-rooms at present unoccupied.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One shilling and ten-pence farthing.—*Vide* Diet Table annexed, marked (A.)

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—A straw mattress, two blankets and two rugs; cost of clothing and bedding per head, 2 s. 4 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—A tread-mill for hard labour; also breaking chalk-stone, manufacturing rushes for wicks, cooking, washing, making and mending clothing for the prisoners.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Eight and a half hours of labour per day. The remainder of the day for exercising in the airing-yards.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—*Vide* Order annexed, marked (B.) The keeper one-fourth, and the remainder to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act was duly enforced up to September, at which time the silence system was begun; since then there has been only two classes, viz. male and female.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads prayers and preaches on a Sunday morning, reads prayers and catechises in the afternoon; he also devotes one hour a day three days in the week to the school and to the instruction of the prisoners, whom he supplies with Bibles and other books. A schoolmaster attends the prisoners six evenings in the week. Prayers are read in the morning by the keeper.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends the prison twice a week, and oftener when necessary. Two apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Ten prisoners for trial, not wishing to work, and three in solitary confinement, by order of the Court.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobeying the rules, refractory and disorderly conduct, idleness, wilfully destroying and damaging work, improper behaviour at chapel.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Samuel Shepherd,
Keeper.

A GENERAL REPORT of the State, Condition and Management of the House of Correction at Wakefield, in the West Riding of the County of York, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of the Chaplain, of the Surgeon, and on the Certificate of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, prepared by the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and submitted to the Justices assembled at the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment at Leeds, in and for the said Riding, on the 21st day of October 1835, in pursuance of the 4th Geo. 4. c. 64.

The visiting Justices report, that since the introduction of the new system of silence they have to congratulate the riding and the public at large on the happy results, which are no longer speculative, and which they will endeavour to show, from facts, are likely to continue.

At the Pontefract sessions 1831, the visiting Magistrates reported that the number of prisoners then in the house of correction was 557; viz. 494 males and 63 females, with only 324 beds.

In April 1834 the new system commenced; from that time to January 1835 the average number of males was 351, and from January 1835 to September the 1st the average number of males was 298, being a diminution of 196.

A large proportion of those now confined are those under summary conviction for vagrancy, non-payment of penalties, bastardy, want of sureties, &c. &c.

The number of prisoners tried at the last quarter sessions, and those now awaiting their trial, scarcely amount to one-half of former years.

It is deserving of remark, that out of 95 for trial 38 are from the Leeds borough, and constituting by far the worst class in the prison, and the most difficult to control. This may be, in some measure, accounted for from the circumstance of the keeper not attending those prisoners on their trial (they being delivered over to the borough officers), and they therefore do not calculate on their respective conduct whilst in prison being reported to the bench.

This happy diminution of felons the visiting Justices confidently hope will continue, knowing, from a variety of facts, and from the testimony of many of the prisoners themselves, the horror they have of the prison, and the total impossibility of contaminating others; whilst many not thoroughly depraved express great thankfulness at being protected from the ribaldry, blasphemy and every other description of

annoyance and immorality that they were sure to be subject to under the old system.

The visiting Magistrates have the satisfaction to report that the new system of silence has been introduced with equal success into the female ward, and the contrast there with this time last year is most conspicuous and satisfactory. The matron has had to labour under two disadvantages; one, the very bad construction of the prison for females; the other, the difficulty, the impossibility of selecting wards-women on whom any reliance can be placed.

The first difficulty, the visiting Justices are aware, can only be fully removed by pulling down and rebuilding that portion of the prison, which they trust will ere long be ordered to be done by the Bench at Pontefract sessions.

The second difficulty could only be met by appointing two additional female assistants, an additional expense which they trust will be cheerfully allowed when the good effects of the improved discipline are made apparent by a real saving in the diminished number of prisoners, with increased work, and a total prevention of contamination between the depraved and those not yet initiated into the lowest depth of vice and immorality.

A considerable difficulty has arisen in preserving order in the hospital, arising from the want of inspection and the mixed character of the patients. The visiting Magistrates are anxiously considering how to remedy the evil.

The accounts of the prison expenditure are now examined monthly, and the visiting Magistrates have to announce a considerable decrease, of about 600 l. a year. It is to be hoped that the diminution of expenditure will proceed when the various extra expenses arising from the working of the new system are over. There is a considerable increase in the wages of the officers, but a great decrease in the general expenditure, arising partly from the diminished

finished number of prisoners, and partly from the low price of provisions.

The recommendations embodied in the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords have been anticipated, and the visiting Magistrates do not expect that (with the exception of the female prison) any serious expense (if any) will be required to ensure uniformity of discipline.

The visiting Magistrates have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, firmness, activity and kindness of the governor, and general good conduct of his officers and assistants, by a continuance of which they trust the evil-doer will be deterred, and the comparatively innocent be preserved from contamination.

The chaplain reports, that the conduct of the prisoners has, generally speaking, been very orderly. The whole of the prisoners attend chapel every morning, and on Sunday two full services, when they are generally most attentive; that he supplies them with tracts and other religious books, and finds among many a great desire to read; that from some about to leave he has had, he does not say proofs of entire reformation, but notes expressive of their thanks for the books lent, and for the benefit they have experienced from other advice and instruction given them.

In looking over the school-books of admission, the chaplain states that many who knew not their letters have been taught to read, and that others who could read but little have been dismissed capable of reading in the Testament.

That the cleanliness and regularity of the whole prison is very great; the praise and admiration of all who visit it is the best testimony.

The surgeon reports, that the health of the prisoners has, for a considerable length of time, been good and satis-

factory. From the 25th of September 1834 to the same date 1835 there have been 505 patients admitted into the infirmary, averaging about one-fifth of the number of prisoners committed during the year, of whom ten have died.

The cases admitted were principally chronic affections of the liver, stomach and bowels, acute rheumatism, continued fever and inflammatory diseases of the chest and air passages. Diarrhoea has been much less prevalent, and dysentery, as an epidemic, has almost ceased to visit the prison. Within the last month three cases of spasmodic cholera have occurred among the men, who have all recovered. Several severe cases of chilblain have been admitted during the last few days, no doubt occasioned by the extreme cold to which the prisoners are exposed.

The surgeon is fully aware of the great difficulty experienced in carrying the system of discipline (so efficiently in operation in every other part of the prison) into the wards of an hospital, and the only suggestion he begs to offer is the appointment of a permanent superintendent unconnected with the prisoners.

By the present system the efficacy of the discipline is much thwarted and interrupted, as there is no adequate controlling power to prevent communication in the infirmary.

The gaoler reports, that all the rules and regulations of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, are now complied with.

(signed, J. A. Rhodes,
Chairman.

(signed) Benjamin Dixon,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Schedule (B.)—County of YORK: WEST RIDING; WAKEFIELD House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
387	455	497	339	none	none	154	19	136	30	2,379	209	27	81	22	275	47	15	2

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.	
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
530	461	228	85	73	33	269	37	none	none	1,609	8,773	14	none	505	26	10		

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, house of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of Correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates of the West Riding of the county of York.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, a matron and a schoolmaster, appointed by the

Magistrates; a taskmaster, two superintendents, eleven male and two female assistants, appointed by the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Male prison, three classes, two work-rooms, in which more than one prisoner is

is employed, and three airing-yards; female prison, one class, one yard and two work-rooms.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—

Breakfast: Sunday, one quart of oatmeal porridge and half a pound of bread; Monday, the same; Tuesday, the same; Wednesday, the same; Thursday, the same; Friday, the same; Saturday, the same.

Dinner: Sunday, five ounces of boiled beef, eight ounces of bread and half a pound of mashed potatoes or other vegetables; Monday, half a pound of boiled rice, in a solid state, seasoned with allspice, and half a pound of bread; Tuesday, one quart of porridge, thickened with one ounce and a quarter of oatmeal and three quarters of an ounce of flour, and half a pound of bread; Wednesday, the same as Sunday; Thursday, the same as Tuesday; Friday, one pint of ox-head soup, thickened with peas, and half a pound of bread; Saturday, one quart of porridge, thickened with ground rice, and half a pound of bread.

Supper: Sunday, one pint of broth, thickened with oatmeal, and half a pound of bread; Monday, one pint of oatmeal porridge, and half a pound of bread; Tuesday, the same as Monday; Wednesday, the same as Sunday; Thursday, the same as Monday; Friday, the same as Monday; Saturday, the same as Monday.

Weekly cost per head 1 s. 9 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing, a jacket, a pair of trousers, a shirt, a pair of clogs and a cap; bedding, a straw mattress, two blankets and two coverlits; weekly cost per head 7 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill, weaving, batting and picking wool, cloth burling, tailoring, joinering, masoning, bricklaying, labouring, shoe-making, woolcombing, oakum picking, glass grinding, sewing and washing.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Nine hours of labour and half an hour of exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Convicted prisoners receive one-fourth of their earnings, the riding one-half and the governor one-fourth; unconvicted prisoners receive one-half, the riding one-fourth and the governor one-fourth.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Separation is observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read every morning; on Sundays prayers and a sermon, morning and afternoon; a Testament is placed in every cell in the prison; Bibles, prayer-books and other religious books are plentifully supplied to all prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends every day; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—An unconvicted prisoner finding his own food, eighteen wardsmen, eighteen sick and infirm.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Neglect of work, quarrelling, talking, communicating in any manner, destroying bed-clothes, and for other disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Yes; George Laycock, thirty-five years of age, for damage and costs. Imprisoned since the 24th day of September 1835. I cannot say how long he has been insane.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) *Edward Shepherd,*
Governor.

No. 53.—CITY OF BRISTOL.

TO the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

THE REPORT of the Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held in and for the City of Bristol, and County of the same City, on Monday the 19th day of October 1835, before the Right Worshipful Charles Payne, Esquire, Mayor, and William Fripp and Gabriel Goldney, Esquires, Aldermen of the said City, and others their associates, Justices assigned, and so forth.

IN pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," the Court examined the several Reports made by the visiting Justices, and presented to the Court at the several quarter sessions of the peace, held in and for the said city of Bristol, and county of the same city, since the last Michaelmas sessions, and also the several certificates and annual returns made to the said Court by the governor of the common gaol and keeper of the house of correction during the same period, and having taken the same into their consideration, this Court reports, that the rules, orders and regulations made for the government of the said gaol appear as far as possible to have been complied with. And this Court further reports, that in the month of October 1831, a riotous and tumultuous mob assembled, and burnt and destroyed the house of correction, called bridewell, with the exception of a few of the cells, and also burnt down and destroyed the house of the keeper; that the said house of correction is now in progress of being rebuilt, and will be shortly fit for the reception of prisoners; that the cells which were not wholly destroyed were re-

paired, and are yet used as a place of confinement for persons apprehended upon charges of felony and misdemeanors, during the night, or until they can be taken before a Magistrate, and for persons remanded for further examination; and that the prisoners confined in such cells are kept in as good order as possible, and further, that for the present a portion of the common gaol has been appropriated to the purposes of a house of correction. And this Court further reports, that William Fripp and James George, esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said city of Bristol, and county of the same city, were appointed by the said Court visiting Justices of the said gaol and house of correction; and that the Reverend Thomas Fryer Jennings, clerk, was appointed chaplain to the said common gaol and house of correction, and Mr. Morgan Yeatman was appointed surgeon to the same. And this Court doth order that copies of the annual returns from the governor of the common gaol and keeper of the house of correction in the said city, according to the form of the Schedule (B.) annexed to the said Act, be transmitted with this Report.

(signed) *Charles Payne,* Mayor,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—City of BRISTOL: Common Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
198	-	677	800	440	34	26	3	242	55	221	228	58	40	10	231	49	33	23

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
196	34	10	4	1	168	5	50	—	3	15	—	4	—	58	9	5	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Mayor, aldermen and sheriffs.

21.—Number of officers, and how appointed?—Governor, appointed by Justices and sheriffs; two turnkeys and night watchman, by governor; task-master, two assistant turnkeys, day patrol and matron, by visiting Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten wards, with day-rooms and airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread per day for each prisoner, and 'soup for five days in the week for convicted prisoners.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, trousers, shirt, shoes and cap; straw mattress, two blankets and one sheet.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill for raising water, and cracking stone for gravel for the prison yards.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening during the summer half-year, and from nine o'clock in the morning until sunset in the remainder of the year.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No appropriation of funds, but rewards of

small amount have from time to time been made, as the visiting Magistrates have in their judgment seen right, upon their discharge.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—As required by the Act, with the exception that there is at present no separate ward for the misdemeanants committed for trial and those convicted.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers and sermon on Sunday mornings and afternoon, prayers on Wednesday and Friday. Prisoners are supplied with books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Attends daily. Over the misdemeanants is the infirmary for nine male patients, with nurses' and apothecaries' rooms; and over the female felons is the infirmary for eight female patients, with nurses' and apothecaries' rooms.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—For trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For attempting to escape and bad conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) William Humphris.

Schedule (B).—City of BRISTOL: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
—	—	103	69	none	none	51	18	none	none	69	All convicted.	none	none	30	16	21	2

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
13	7	—	—	—	37	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	—	none

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The mayor and aldermen of Bristol.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Two; the keeper, appointed at sessions, the turnkey by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One pound and a half of bread per day.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Shirt, a bed, sheet and rug.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Breaking gravel.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Nine hours' labour.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Nothing received this year.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service on Sundays; school, Wednesdays. They are supplied with books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Twice a week.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Not committed to labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—This prison was destroyed by fire by rioters on the 30th October 1831, except a few cells, but is now rebuilding, and will be complete in this year.

(signed) Thomas Evans,
Keeper.

No. 54.—CITY OF CHESTER.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held on the 22d day of October 1835, in and for the City of Chester, the following Reports of Thomas Francis, Robert Morris and George Harrison, Esquires, the Visiting Magistrates for the Gaol and House of Correction within the said City, the Reverend William Clarke, Chaplain of the said Gaol and House of Correction, and the Certificate of George Jepson, Keeper of the said Gaols, were submitted to the Justices of the Peace, assembled at the said Sessions, which said several Reports and Certificates were approved by the said Justices.

WE, the visiting Magistrates appointed for the gaol and house of correction of this city, having frequently made inquiries respecting the regulations of the gaol and and the observance of the rules thereof, report, that in general we have been satisfied with the order and regularity which has been observed, and on the whole, it is our opinion that the

different officers in the prison have been faithful to their trust.

(signed) *Thomas Francis.*
Robert Morris.
George Harrison.

Chester, 24 Oct. 1835.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Magistrates of the City of Chester.

Gentlemen,—As chaplain of the city gaol and house of correction, I beg to report that the two duties on each Lord's day, as also prayers on other days as usual have been regularly performed in the chapel. The prisoners have generally been attentive, and always orderly. I beg leave further to state, that I find the circulation of small books and tracts among them is attended with pleasing results: they are read in many cases with avidity, and in some instances I hope produce a beneficial effect.

However, the amount of good to be accomplished among such a class of our fellow-creatures must (as I have remarked before) necessarily be limited more than ever, in proportion to the frightful increase of drunkenness among both sexes, arising, I am satisfied, in a great measure from facilities and temptations multiplied to a great extent by gin-shops and beer-shops. Till these are decreased or

utterly put down, I despair of any very extraordinary moral change in the habits of such a people.

I have, &c.,
Wm. Clarke.

The certificate of the keeper of the gaol and house of correction:

This is to certify that the rules and regulations made for the government of the city gaol and house of correction in the city of Chester have been complied with, except that no provision is made in the said gaol for the instruction of prisoners in reading and writing.

(signed) *George Jepson,*
Keeper.

(signed) *George Harrison,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—City of CHESTER: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
27	76	12 15	6 —	2 1	5 1	11	9 2	— —	9 2	— —

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
53	— — — —	11 —	—	— — — —	— 1	1 — 1	

† 19.—Whether

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction united, as in section five of this Act.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The mayor and Magistrates; the sheriff, so far as relates to the debtors in the gaol; George Jepson, keeper.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The Rev. Mr. Clarke, chaplain; Mr. George Harrison, surgeon; Mr. George Jepson, keeper; John Healey, turnkey; and Frances Clarke, matron; appointed by the Magistrates in sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve classes, wards and divisions, twelve day-rooms, twelve airing-yards, eight work-rooms; the same cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Potatoes, bread, meal, salt and soup; about 1 s. 6 d. per head per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—This is impossible to be calculated, for as one prisoner is discharged another takes his clothes and bedding.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Picking oakum, chopping wood, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Average time of labour and exercise during the whole eight hours per day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of

the said Prison?—There has been no profit for the last year, but when there is, one-tenth to the gaoler, one-fourth to the prisoner, and the residue to the public stock.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—They have.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service twice on Sundays, and every Wednesday and Friday. No provision made for instruction. Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends three times a week; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners before trial unwilling to work.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Cursing and swearing, disobeying the rules, irreverent conduct at chapel, and attempting to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Geo. Jepson,
Keeper.

No. 55.—CITY OF COVENTRY.

I, JOHN CARTER, clerk of the peace for the city of Coventry and county of the same city, do hereby report to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at the Michaelmas general quarter sessions of the peace, held in and for the said city and county, on the 19th day of October 1835, that the Report and Return from the visiting Magistrates and keeper of the gaol and house of correction for the said city and county, copies of which are hereunto annexed, have been respectively made and delivered to me, with a view to my reporting the same to the said Justices assembled as aforesaid, and which I do hereby report accordingly. As witness my hand this 19th day of October 1835.

(signed) John Carter,
Clerk of the Peace.

(Copy of Report above referred to.)

We, William Hawkes and Edward Phillips, esquires, two

of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Coventry and county of the same city, being the visiting Magistrates for the time being of the gaol and house of correction of and for the said city and county, do hereby report that we are not aware, nor have we been informed of any abuses in the management of either of the above prisons; and for the particulars connected with the state and management of the said prisons, we beg to refer to the return of the gaoler and keeper of the house of correction. Dated this 16th day of October 1835.

(signed) W. Hawkes.
E. Phillips.

Exhibited at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden at the city of Coventry in and for the said city of Coventry and county of the same city, the 19th day of October 1835, and approved.

(signed) Geo. Eld,
Mayor and Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—City of COVENTRY : Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
85	168	50	50	11	—	16	2	19	2	380	31	2	4	2	32	2	3	2

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
82	8	4	1	1	29	21	21	3	-	-	-	6	-	30	10	1	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Magistrates and sheriffs.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Four; gaoler, matron and two turnkeys. Gaoler, by the sheriff; keeper of the house of correction and matron, by the Magistrates; turnkeys, by the gaoler.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes, ten wards, two work-rooms, ten day-rooms, ten airing-yards. Cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Bread, one pound and a half per day; 1 s. 3 ½ d. per head weekly.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing allowed to such only as are in great need; bedding to the whole; cost, about 3 s. per head yearly.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel; supplies the prison with water, and crushing oats or beans.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From seven to nine, ten to twelve, one to four, five to seven, in summer; eight to nine, ten to twelve, and one to four, in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of

the said Prison?—A few beans and oats crushed, an account of which is kept; the amount trifling. No application has been made.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Sundays and all other days. Bibles and other prayer-books are provided.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—In all cases of sickness. A separate room is provided, also all necessary diet.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Sentenced to imprisonment without labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—By order of Court or by the Magistrates. Irons in cases of attempt to escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement?—How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) Samuel Carter,
Gaoler and Keeper.

No. 56.—CITY OF EXETER.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1835.

City and County of the } A GENERAL REPORT, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of
City of Exeter, to wit. } the Chaplain and on the Certificates of the Keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction
for the said City and County, as directed by the Acts of 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 85.

THAT it appears from the Report of the visiting Justices appointed at the Michaelmas sessions 1834, namely, Philip Chilwell De la Garde, esquire, mayor, William Lee, Robert Rogers Sanders and William Kennaway, esquires,

That on the 17th day of November 1834, the said mayor alone visited the said gaol.

That on the 19th day of November 1834, all the said Justices visited the prison, and found it in good order, and that they ordered gravel or lime chippings to be got for mending the several yards that required it, and that a lamp should be placed in the passage.

That on the 30th day of December 1834, the said P. C. De la Garde and William Lee, esquire, visited the said gaol, and observed that from the insufficient height of the party-walls between the airing-grounds, the prisoners of the different wards had a free communication with each other, and recommended that those walls should be raised; they also recommended attention to the 1st and 3d rules.

That on the 4th day of January 1835, John Taylor Cole-ridge, esquire, the recorder of the said city, visited the said gaol.

That on the 30th day of January 1835, the sheriff of the city and county of the city of Exeter visited the said gaol, and inspected the day-rooms and cells.

That on the 18th day of April, the said P. C. De la Garde and William Crockett, esquire, one of the Magistrates of the said city and county, visited the gaol to see William Phillips, who had made an attempt to escape two days before, and who still remained very disorderly, and had partly cut his irons through, when they ordered him to be placed in No. 8, day-room, and the irons to be continued on.

That on the 20th day of June 1835, the gaoler having discovered that the said William Phillips had again cut his irons and had prepared a rope to make his escape, secured and hand-cuffed him, and reported the circumstances to the said Robert Rogers Sanders, who came to the prison and ordered the said William Phillips to be kept in the manner described.

That on the 17th day of October 1835, the said P. C. De la Garde and Robert Rogers Sanders visited the said gaol, and found everything in good order, and the prisoners made no complaint.

That the said visiting Justices had no other report to make respecting the state and condition of the said gaol and house of correction, nor of any repairs, additions, or alterations, or of any abuse or abuses, either from observation or information, in the management of the prison; and they report satisfactorily as to the morals, discipline, employment, hard labour and observance of rules by all the prisoners.

That it appears from the chaplain's diary, that from Michaelmas sessions 1834 to the 18th October 1835, that prayers were regularly read, and sermons preached on Sundays, and the Sacrament occasionally administered; and also that prayers were read on Wednesday and Friday in every week, in addition to the Sunday duty; and at the

present Michaelmas sessions, the chaplain having visited the prison, certified that he had found all in good order.

That it appears by the gaoler's quarterly certificate, duly returned at the respective quarter sessions, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, that all the established rules for the government of the said gaol and house of correction (as far as the present building would admit) had been fully complied with in every respect, and that there had been no deviation therefrom.

That by the certificate of the said gaoler, produced to this present Michaelmas sessions 1835, he reports with respect to all persons in his custody who were sentenced to hard labour at the gaol delivery, held at the Guildhall, in and for this city and county, on the 29th day of June 1835, that the average number of working hours was six hours per day, and that at the time of the said report there were six male prisoners employed upon the tread-wheel, and two female prisoners, committed to be kept at hard labour, were employed in making, mending and washing for the male prisoners, knitting, &c.

And the said gaoler also certified that the present number of day-rooms was inadequate for classification as the Act requires; that there was not a sufficient number of cells on the male side of the gaol and house of correction.

That the walls of the female airing-grounds were not of a sufficient height.

That the hospital wards were not secure, and the boundary wall not high enough, by three feet at least, and the keeper begged to call the attention of the magistrates to a great want of a proper place to keep wood, straw and potatoes in, and he reported, that with the above exceptions, the gaol and house of correction was in good repair.

And the said Justices assembled at this present general quarter sessions have no further report to make as to the classification of all prisoners, by providing additional rooms and cells, than what is contained in their Report at the Michaelmas sessions 1823, and in the above Report of the gaoler; and for the reasons above stated in their said Report, the mayor and Magistrates are still unable to carry into full effect the provisions of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, further than was stated in that Report.

That the Schedule (B.), duly delivered by the gaoler, is annexed to this Report.

That the said Justices have at this present Michaelmas sessions nominated and appointed William Lee, Henry Blackall, Robert Rogers Sanders, Paul Meason and William Kennaway, esquires, five of the Justices of and for the city and county of the city of Exeter, to be visitors of the said gaol and house of correction; and the said William Lee, Henry Blackall, Robert Rogers Sanders, Paul Meason and William Kennaway did then and there consent to accept such appointment, and then and there appointed twelve days for visiting the said gaol, to wit, three days in each quarter of the ensuing year.

That the following is a true and correct statement of the establishment of officers and servants employed in the gaol and house of correction of this city and county:

N A M E S.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount of Salary.	By whom Appointed.
John George Gully - - - -	Keeper - - - -	£. 105	Mayor and chamber.
Ann Gully - - - -	Matron - - - -	20	Magistrates in sessions.
William Tickell - - - -	- - Taskmaster, schoolmaster and clerk of the chapel.	30	Ditto.
The Reverend Edwin Eastcott - - -	Chaplain - - - -	60	Ditto.

(signed) Francis Newman Rogers, Recorder and Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—City of EXETER: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
20	34	308	289	31	1	149	59	32	17	257	25	13	156	63	151	73	30	3

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18. †			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	
56	10	6	2	2	81	All the Females.	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The mayor, Magistrates and sheriff.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, by the mayor and chamber of Exeter; taskmaster and matron, by the Justices in sessions.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four divisions, no work-shops, four male day-rooms, and an airing-yard to each; four female day-rooms, two airing-yards; can be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Twenty-two ounces of white bread per day, and ten pounds of potatoes per week, one pound of mutton to those that work at the tread-wheel per week, coals, wood, salt, soap, towels, combs, &c.; 3 s. 6 d. per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Wear their own clothing; if any clothing is required it is provided by the mayor and chamber. Gaol dresses lent only to prisoners who ask for it. Iron bedsteads, straw mattresses, three blankets and one coverlet to each; cost, 3 l. 19 s. 7 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-wheel; others at their trades, pump, garden, cleaning rooms, &c. Female prisoners, washing and mending for male prisoners, knitting, &c.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Tread-wheel seven hours in summer, six in winter; the rest for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the Prison?—The earnings are very small from the tread-wheel. Not having hemp to beat, straw is used to keep the mill from injury. The prisoners are maintained by the mayor and chamber. The earnings of the female prisoners

who knit, two-thirds equally divided among them, one-third to the matron.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classed as much as the present building will admit. No remedy has been taken to class the prisoners as the Act requires. The male divisions are not large enough.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers and a sermon preached on Sundays; Wednesdays and Fridays prayers read; also on Christmas-days, Good Fridays, &c. Schoolmaster, Bibles, Prayer-books and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon enters his visits in a journal kept in the prison. Two hospital wards, at the back of the chapel.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners under fines for assaults, deserters, and those that the surgeon takes off the wheel.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Four in irons for attempting to break prison. Five in solitary confinement for disorderly behaviour in the gaol.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The tread-wheel and solitary confinement has a good effect on prisoners. The prisoners are served with half a pound of mutton on Tuesdays and Fridays. Have been obliged to put six or more prisoners in some sleeping rooms.

(signed). John George Gully,
Keeper.

No. 57.—CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

THE REPORT of Henry Hooper Wilton, Town Clerk of the City of Gloucester, submitted, pursuant to the directions of the 4th Geo. 4, to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of and for the said City, holden by adjournment, on Monday the 7th day of December 1835,

Showeth,

THAT in the state of the gaol for the city of Gloucester during the past year, as compared with the preceding one, the points which call for observation are, first, a decrease of sixty-five in the number of commitments on charges of misdemeanour; and secondly, an increase of eleven in the number of charges of felony; amongst the latter, however, there is more than a proportionate increase in the number of old offenders.

Upon the whole, the state of the gaol is rather satisfactory, considering that from absolute want of room it is

impossible to carry into effect any regular system of classification.

(signed) Henry H. Wilton.

I certify that the above Report was approved by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at the general Michaelmas quarter sessions of the peace for the city of Gloucester, holden by adjournment, on the 7th day of December 1835.

(signed) W. M. Meyler,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—City of GLOUCESTER: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Misdemeanours.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
12	30	27 18	37 2	46 20	39 14	119	39 14	46 20	83 34	2 -

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
34	8 9 4 5	76 -	-	- - 1 -	2 -	17 5 -	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Magistrates and sheriffs.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One gaoler, appointed by the Magistrates and sheriffs; one matron, appointed by the Magistrates; one turnkey, appointed by the gaoler, with the sanction of the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes, which cannot be extended, with three day-rooms and three airing-yards. This does not include the debtors' ward.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—One penny in money and half-a-quarter loaf of good bread per day, for each male and female.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—There is an allowance of clothing for all the male prisoners, and clean-shirts and stockings once a week.

A considerable portion of the bedding now in the prison has been there many years.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The tread-mill.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Six hours a day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The labour is entirely unproductive.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required cannot be fully carried into effect, owing to the limited space of ground on which the prison stands, but since the passing of the Act it has been extended as far as it can be, at a very considerable expense.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied

supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers are read by the chaplain every Wednesday morning, and on Sunday morning prayers and a sermon; no particular instruction is given to the prisoners, but they are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books, under the superintendence of the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon examines every prisoner once or twice a week, and in case of sickness attends daily, or oftener if necessary. Separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—I have only to observe, that the prison is very healthy, and it is evident that much benefit has been derived from classification, and the labour, the tread-mill.

(signed) William Jeffs,
Gaoler.

58 —CITY OF LONDON.

COPELAND, Mayor.—Thursday, the 3d day of December 1835, and in the Sixth Year of the Reign of William the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, &c.

A GENERAL REPORT of the Court of Aldermen, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1835, respecting the Gaol of Newgate, the Giltspur-street Compter and House of Correction, and the Debtors' Prison, in the City of London; and also respecting the Borough Compter, Southwark, in pursuance of the directions of the Act of Parliament of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

The Court report, in respect of the Gaol of NEWGATE,

That the said gaol has been kept in good order and condition, and has been properly cleansed and lime-whited.

That prayers are read in the chapel by the ordinary every morning; and, in addition thereto, on Sundays he preaches a sermon in the morning, and a sermon in the afternoon.

That the boys and some of the females are taught reading, and Bibles, prayer-books and homilies are supplied in the different wards.

That the conduct of the prisoners has been generally orderly, and their health good.

GILTSPUR-STREET Compter and House of Correction.

The male prisoners have been employed in grinding corn with a hand-mill, and making bread for their own consumption and for that of the prisoners in the gaol of Newgate, in breaking flax, and in white-washing and painting the prison, and as carpenters, shoemakers, &c. The females in spinning flax, washing, making and mending for the prisoners. The prisoners receive proportions of their earnings, part in weekly allowances, and part on leaving the prison, the remainder is applied to the maintenance of the prison, and no part thereof is received by the officers.

The prison has been cleansed and lime-whited; its condition is cleanly and in good order. The prisoners are generally healthy, and their behaviour, with few exceptions, orderly.

Morning prayers and a portion of the Scriptures are read daily, and morning and evening services are performed on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and a sermon preached on those days immediately after the morning service.

Bibles, prayer-books and homilies are provided for the use of the prisoners.

The whole of the prisoners on the house of correction side are clothed, and some of those on the Compter side are occasionally clothed, as their necessities require.

DEBTORS' PRISON.

This prison during the year has been properly cleansed and lime-whited.

The general discipline and order of the prison has improved during the past year; the number of commitments has been less than in several previous years, and the health of the prisoners has been generally good.

Prayers are read daily; in addition to which, the chaplain preaches two sermons every Sunday.

Bibles, prayer-books and homilies are supplied to the prisoners.

The utmost vigilance has been adopted to prevent the clandestine introduction of spirituous liquors into this prison.

BOROUGH Compter.

This compter has also been duly cleansed and lime-whited. The prisoners have conducted themselves, with some few exceptions, in an orderly manner; their health has been generally good; and in all cases where they work they have received the whole of their earnings.

Morning prayers are read daily, and morning and evening services performed on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and a sermon preached on those days; in addition to which, the prisoners are provided with Bibles, prayer-books and homilies.

The following is a statement of the number of commitments, of cases of sickness, and of deaths in the respective prisons; by which it appears, that although the commitments to Newgate exceed those of the former year by 1,056, in consequence of the operation of the Act for establishing the Central Criminal Court, under which prisoners are brought there for trial from the counties of Essex, Kent and Surrey, by the reduction that has taken place in each of the other prisons, the aggregate number is still less than in the preceding year.

	Commitments.	Cases of Sickness.	Deaths.
Newgate	2,877	140	3
Giltspur-street compter and house of correction	5,510	87	—
Debtors' prison	2,823	218	4
Borough compter	1,182	46	61
TOTALS	12,392	491	8

Plans of the prisons, and copies of the annual returns of the keepers are herewith transmitted, in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

(signed) Woodthorpe.

Schedule (B).—City of LONDON: Gaol of NEWGATE.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
19	400	313	266	—	—	16	2	177	71	2,877	185	69	8	4	170	70	23	3

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
423	509	(a)	(a)	(a)	none	14	252	none	19	26	none	19	none	140	57	3	

(a) Prisoners come into custody under different names; it is difficult to ascertain how often they come in, being generally known by their persons only.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common Gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper, appointed by the sheriffs, and approved by the Court of Aldermen; the surgeon, chaplain, cook, searcher, matron and sub-matron, by the Court of Aldermen; the clerk, who is head turnkey, and fourteen turnkeys, appointed by the keeper, subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Ten classes, forty-three wards, which are day and night-rooms, five work-rooms, ten airing-yards; which cannot be extended within the present walls.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and in what Cost per head?—Seven pounds of bread, one pound and three quarters of meat, seven pints of soup, and seven quarts of gruel and one pound of potatoes; cost weekly per head 2 s.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—No regular clothing allowed, but destitute prisoners are supplied; each prisoner is supplied with a mat and three rugs for bedding.

25.—Description of employment and Hard Labour?—Carpenter's work, whitewashing; male and female nurses in attending the sick; wardsmen and wardswomen employed in cleaning the wards and yards.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, from six to eight; in winter, from eight to dusk.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Earnings applied to the exclusive advantage of the prisoners employed; the carpenters are paid 6 s. per week, the whitewashers 3 s. 6 d.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what mea-

sures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification is effected as far as possible, considering the construction of the gaol.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers in the chapel every morning; on Sunday morning a sermon and prayers, and a lecture in the afternoon. The boys and some of the females are taught reading. Bibles, prayer-books and homilies are placed in the different wards.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends daily; there are separate apartments for male and female sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Being for trial, under sentence of death or imprisonment, or waiting removal to the hulks.

32.—Reasons for punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any insane prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Anthony Nyland, 22, cutting and maiming, came in 13th September 1830; William Clarke, 27, shooting at, 10th January 1831; Noah Pearse Folger, 37, shooting at, 6th March 1833; Frederick Seyffert, 36, stabbing, 15th July 1833; Abraham Dessan, 33, larceny, 11th October 1834; Joseph Springay, 21, larceny, 16th October 1834; Henry Smith, 23, forgery, 3d March 1835; Ann Clark, 36, murder, 9th January 1835; William Whiskard, alias Thomas Fitch, 60, shooting at, 27th August 1835; Henry Stannought, 38, murder, 8th September 1835.—Acquitted on the ground of insanity.

34.—General Observations.—The conduct of the prisoners has been generally orderly, and their health good.

(signed) Wm. Wadham Cope, Keeper.

Schedule (B).—City of LONDON: GILTSPUR-STREET Prison and House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
22	150	157	133	—	—	63	15	51	4	5,510	79	4	35	15	107	19	7	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
211	352	168	96	57	66	23	44	—	—	22	—	22	—	87	9	—	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A common prison for the first reception of offenders in the city of London; also a house of correction for the said city.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Right honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—A governor, chaplain and surgeon, appointed by the Court of Aldermen; a task-master, matron, nurse, baker and cook, appointed by the Gaol Committee of Aldermen; five turnkeys and one watchman, appointed by the governor, subject to approval by the Gaol Committee of Aldermen; also a superintendent of prisoners employed in this prison and gaol of Newgate as carpenters, white-washers, painters, &c., appointed by the Gaol Committee of Aldermen.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Nine classes or divisions, six work-rooms, ten day-rooms, and nine airy yards, which cannot be extended or increased without further addition of buildings.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—To each prisoner weekly seven pounds of household bread, made in the prison, one pound and three quarters of meat, without bone, seven pints of soup and seven quarts of gruel. *N.B.*—The male prisoners employed at the corn-mill are allowed three pounds of bread each weekly extra, and the females one pound and three-quarters of potatoes each weekly extra, and the weekly cost per head is 2 s., exclusive of the extra allowance.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—To each house of correction male prisoner, one jacket, one pair of trousers, two shirts, one pair of shoes and one pair of stockings; cost, when new, 19 s. 9 d. To each house of correction female prisoner, one jacket, one petticoat, two shifts, one pair of shoes and one pair of stockings; cost, when new, 14 s. 9 d. The allowance of bedding to each prisoner is one canvass tick and pillow, filled with straw, two blankets and one rug; cost, when new, 22 s.

The Giltspur-street prisoners are occasionally clothed, as their necessities require.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?

—The male house of correction prisoners are employed in grinding corn with a hand-mill, for the supply of this prison and the gaol of Newgate with bread, in breaking flax with machines, in white-washing and painting the prison, as carpenters, shoe makers, &c. The female house of correction prisoners are employed in spinning flax, in washing, making and mending for the prisoners, and occasionally in needle-work for the Ladies' Association.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, from six o'clock in the morning until four o'clock, and sometimes six o'clock in the evening, except the time allowed for morning prayers and meals; the remaining time until the locking up of the prison allowed for exercise; and in the winter they are employed from daylight until dark, with the exception aforesaid.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The house of correction male prisoners employed at the mill are allowed 2 d. for every bushel of wheat ground, divided among them weekly, which averages 6 d. each per week, and those employed as carpenters, white-washers, painters, &c., are allowed from 1 s. to 2 s. each per week. Prisoners on their discharge receive from 1 s. to 3 s. each as a proportion of their earnings. No part of their earnings is applied to the officers of the prison; and the following is the last annual amount of the sums so paid to each class of prisoners; viz. to prisoners employed at the mill, 26 l. 6 s. 6 d.; to prisoners employed as carpenters, white-washers, &c., 32 l. 0 s. 6 d.; to prisoners on their discharge, 15 l. 6 s. 6 d. The remaining portion resulting from their labour is applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed as far as the same was practicable.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain performs divine service and preaches a sermon every Sunday morning; prayers are also read every Sunday afternoon, and the prison is frequently visited by him during the week days. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, homilies and prayer-books. Prayers are also read every week-day in the chapel by a person appointed by the Gaol Committee of Aldermen.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon or his assistant attends daily, and oftener when occasion requires. Separate apartments are provided for the sick, and a female nurse resides in the prison.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Being night charges, prisoners

remanded for further examination, and not convicted of any offence.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—For refractory conduct, refusing to work, or assaulting their fellow-prisoners.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—A warm bath, a cold bath, and a bathing-tub are provided in the prison; the prison has been whitewashed throughout twice in the last year, and the behaviour of the prisoners in general is orderly.

(signed) John Teague,
Governor.

October 1835.

Schedule (B.)—The Debtors' Prison for LONDON and MIDDLESEX: WHITE CROSS-STREET.

1.	2	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.	10.		11.*		
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
-	500	382	381	357	24	-	-	-	-	2,823	-	-	-	-	all	all	-	-

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
457	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	—	—	20	(b)	(b)	218	31	4

(a) All; being debtors.

(b) One cell under ground.

the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A common gaol, for debtors only.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen and the sheriffs.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper, nominated by the sheriffs, and approved by the Court of Aldermen; a chaplain, surgeon, matron, nurse for infirmary and chapel clerk, appointed by the Court of Aldermen; a clerk, who is head turnkey, nine turnkeys, a night-watchman and a cook for the public kitchen, appointed by the keeper, subject to the approbation of the Gaol Committee of Aldermen.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve day-wards, fifty sleeping-wards and five airing-yards, which cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Six pounds and two ounces of best wheaten bread and two pounds of beef, without bone, costing about 1 s. 4 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per

head?—There is no allowance of clothing, but really destitute prisoners are supplied with needful articles of apparel. Each prisoner has a separate bedstead, a straw matras and pillow, two blankets and a rug, costing about 20 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No employment.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of exercise from six in the morning until a quarter before ten at night.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—There are separate wards and yards for female prisoners, and separate wards for prisoners committed by virtue of process out of the courts of requests.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied

supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the Liturgy and preaches a sermon twice on Sunday, and reads prayers and instructs the prisoners daily; he visits the sick, and distributes Bibles and other religious books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—There are separate apartments for the sick; the surgeon visits the prison daily, and oftener if needful.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Being all debtors.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disorderly conduct.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—There is no prisoner in cus-

tody who can be certified as decidedly insane at present, but there are two persons who have formerly been confined in lunatic asylums, and who are by no means capable of managing their own affairs, or of taking legal measures for obtaining their liberation.

34.—General Observations.—The general discipline and order of the prison has improved during the past year. The number committed has been less than for several previous years. The utmost vigilance has been adopted to prevent the clandestine introduction of spirituous liquors. The whole of the walls and ceilings of the prison have been scraped and lime-whited, pursuant to the Act, and cleanliness strictly observed. The health of the prisoners has been generally good.

(signed) Samuel Barrett,
Keeper.

Schedule (B.)—City of LONDON: BOROUGH COMPTER, SOUTHWARK.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	57	26	14	1	6	2	1	2	1,182	1	—	6	4	7	3	—	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
71	73	28	11	41	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	(c)	(c)	46	7	1	

(a) 6 Male Prisoners.

(b) 30 Male Prisoners.

(c) Six sleeping-cells, which can occasionally be used as solitary cells.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol, for the reception of prisoners for debt, criminal and other offenders taken in the borough of Southwark.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the city of London, also the High Bailiff for the borough of Southwark.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Seven: the High Bailiff, annually elected by the Court of Common Council; the keeper, appointed by the High Bailiff, and sanctioned by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; the chaplain and surgeon, appointed by the Court of Aldermen; the matron, appointed by the Gaol Committee of Aldermen; two turnkeys, appointed by the keeper, subject to the approval of the Gaol Committee of Aldermen.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms,

Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Five classes, wards or divisions; no separate work-rooms, five day-rooms, five airing-yards; the classes may be extended or increased within the present walls.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Fourteen ounces of the best wheaten bread daily, and two pounds of meat, without bone, weekly to each prisoner; cost per head 1 s. 2 ½ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—The bedding consists of a palliass stuffed with straw, also a straw pillow and three woollen rugs to each prisoner; costs per head about 22 s. when new.

25.—Description of employment and Hard Labour?—In whitewashing and cleaning the prison when necessary; no hard labour.

26.—Hours

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—No labour; the male felons take exercise in their yard during the day, except the time taken in cleaning their cells and day-rooms, and attending at chapel. The debtors, misdemeanants, and the female prisoners have the use of their grounds during the day, with the like exception of the time taken in cleaning and attending at chapel.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The whole of the prisoners' earnings are for their own benefit.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed, by separate apartments and yards being provided for the debtors, felons and misdemeanants.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads the prayers and preaches a sermon every Sunday morning, also performs the evening service on Sundays, and attends at the prison occasionally on week-days; the prayers are read by the keeper every morning on week-days, as selected by the chaplain. No provision is made for instruction, further than the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, prayer-books and homilies.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate

buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends twice a week, and daily when there are any prisoners requiring his attendance, and upon every occasion when required; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Being debtors and untried prisoners; those convicted at the quarter sessions, or by the Magistrates, and sentenced to hard labour, are removed to another prison, where labour is provided.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—None so punished since Michaelmas 1834.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—In reference to column 13, the numbers may not be exactly correct, as it is very common for those who have been in prison before to assume other names. Three of the day-rooms are used as sleeping-rooms. The prison has been scraped and whitewashed in the year last past. The conduct of the prisoners generally, with some few trifling exceptions, has been orderly.

(signed) *John Law,*
Keeper.

No. 59.—CITY OF NORWICH.

Guildhall, Norwich, 11 November 1835.

TO the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

THE Justices for the city and county of Norwich, assembled at the Michaelmas quarter session 1835, do, in pursuance of the directions of the Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, report to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the rules of the prison for the said city and county, as well those directed by Act of Parliament as those prepared by the Justices, and approved by the Judges, have been during the last year properly obeyed; the health of the prisoners has been generally good; the surgeon has been regular in the discharge of his duties;

and the prison, which was built eleven years ago, in a most airy and healthful situation, is amply spacious for all purposes of a prison for the city; is kept quite clean, and is well ventilated. The chaplain has been attentive to the prisoners; the religious duties have been regularly performed; and the general conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and becoming.

(signed) *W. Moore,*
Mayor.
Isaac Preston,
Recorder.

Schedule (B.)—City of NORWICH : City Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1854.	Michaelmas 1855.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
69	79	40	38	24	—	5	—	8	1	(a) 376	—	—	8	1	12	1	1	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
(b) 65	6	5	1	1	—	—	14	—	2	9	—	10	—	23	3	—	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—City gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The two sheriffs and twenty-one Magistrates. Visiting Magistrates: William Moore, esquire, mayor, Isaac Preston, esquire, recorder, Edward Temple, Booth, esquire, Peter Finch, esquire, and John Angell, esquire. No one appointed yet in the stead of Sir John Harrison Yallop, knight, deceased.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, matron and two turnkeys; gaoler by the sheriffs, matron by the magistrates, turnkeys by the gaoler.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eight classes, eight day-rooms, eight airing-yards, no work-rooms.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Felons and misdemeanors have two pounds of bread daily; debtors, who actually want bread, are allowed one pound and a half of bread daily; the cost fluctuating. At this time, for each felon, 1 s. 3½ d.; for debtors, 1 s. —½ d. per week each.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each felon has a jacket, trousers, shirt, shoes and stockings; bedding, rush mat, two blankets and one rug each; cost per annum about 3 l. 1 s. 6 d. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No employment or hard labour for felons, &c.; females, when sentenced to hard labour, are employed under the direction of the matron.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—See column 25.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—See column 26.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service twice every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers only each morning; sermon, &c. afternoons; each service occupies one hour. Chaplain visits during the week; provides Bibles and books of instruction; has no apartment in the gaol: no provision made for instruction.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily; oftener if required. There is an infirmary for the males and females.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to the house of correction.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Two men were ironed for attempting to escape; the other nine were kept in solitary confinement three days each for offences committed by them against the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Not any.

34.—General Observations.—(a) In reference to column 7, the number 376 includes felons, misdemeanors and debtors; viz. felons 122, debtors 254. (b) The number 65, in column 12, includes debtors and felons; viz. debtors 36, felons, &c. 29.

Schedule (B).—City of NORWICH: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
45	60	35	34	—	—	20	5	8	1	857	8	1	20	5	23	5	5	1

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5, & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
61	42	31	15	8	13	21	21	-	-	27	-	6	-	40	3	-	

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The mayor, recorder and Magistrates. Visiting Magistrates: William Moore, esquire, mayor, Isaac Preston, esquire, recorder, Edward Temple Booth, esquire, Peter Finch, esquire, and John Angell, esquire. No one appointed in the stead of Sir John Harrison Yallop, knight, deceased.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, matron and turnkey. Keeper by the magistrates; matron by the Magistrates; turnkey by the keeper.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, six day-rooms, six airing-rooms, no work-rooms.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Felons and misdemeanors from assizes and sessions, for three months and upwards for hard labour, receive two pounds and a half of bread and 1 d. for milk, daily; those for less than three months, two pounds of bread and 1 d. for milk, daily. Summary convictions for hard labour for three months, two pounds and a half of bread daily; less than three months and hard labour, two pounds daily; others, not for hard labour (any time), one pound and a half of bread daily: cost, 1 s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1 s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each prisoner has a jacket, trousers, shirt, shoes and stockings. Bedding: one rush mat, two blankets and rug. Cost, about 3 l. 1 s. 6 d. per head per annum.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The tread-wheel for males, and domestic employment for the females.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Never longer than ten hours per day at work; the hours of labour are less as the length of the days decrease.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Not any earnings. The tread-wheel is employed in raising water for the use of the prisoners and the prison in general.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—It has.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Twice every Sunday. In the morning, prayers; in the afternoon, prayers and sermon: the same upon Christmas-day and Good Friday. The chaplain visits during the week, and supplies each class with religious books; no provision is made for instruction, only as prisoners teach each other.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily; oftener if required; there is an infirmary for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners for assaults and not sentenced to hard labour, to the amount of twenty-one.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—The twenty-seven in Column 16 for solitary confinement were punished for offences against the rules of the prison; viz. for swearing, not working, calling to each other after being locked-up, &c.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—Not any.

34.—General Observations.—

No. 60.—CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

GENERAL REPORT of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, made at their Michaelmas Quarter Session of the Peace for the year 1835, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, in compliance with the directions of the 24th section of the Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

THE Justices have to report, that at the several quarter sessions held in the months of October, January, April and June last, fourteen Justices have been nominated to the Court, under the authority of the 16th section of the before-mentioned Act, visitors of the said bridewell or house of correction, who have duly reported at each quarter session the state and condition of such prison, as well as of the general state of the prisoners as to morals, discipline, employment and hard labour, and observance of the rules; and the Justices assembled at such sessions have duly considered such Reports, and have acted thereon as they have seen occasion.

That by the Reports of such visiting Justices, it appears they have met at the bridewell on the Saturday in each week during the past year, and have personally inspected the several prisons, and found them clean and in good order.

That the Visiting Justices, by their Report made to the Justices in their April quarter session assembled, stated, that with the assistance of the governor, they had made regulations by which the turnkeys performed the duties of night patrol and watchmen within the walls of the prison.

The visiting Justices likewise reported, that in consequence of the violent and riotous conduct of some of the female prisoners, they found it necessary to have four cells at the end of the female centre prison converted into solitary cells; and they very much doubted, in case the numbers increased, whether it would not be necessary to erect a tread-wheel in the prison for convicted females, as the probable means of enforcing strict discipline.

It also appears by the Report of the visiting Justices, made to the Court at the June quarter session, that a strict observance of silence throughout the house of correction had been required, whereby the conduct and behaviour of the prisoners had been greatly improved, and the visiting Justices express great satisfaction in being able to report that they had in very few instances found it necessary to have recourse to the solitary cells for punishment, and in no instance to continue prisoners therein after dark; and the visiting Justices give it as their opinion that the threat of punishment they are able to hold out by means of the solitary cells had been very instrumental in intimidating many violent and riotous prisoners to obedience, who while confined in the prison on former occasions had been found ungovernable.

The visiting Justices report the prisoners to have been, with very few exceptions, well-behaved and orderly; that the male prisoners under sentence to hard labour have been put on the tread-wheels, and employed in picking oakum, gardening and sundry other works in the prison; and the female prisoners in picking oakum, knitting, washing and needle-work.

The Justices have also to observe, that the bridewell or house of correction, affords every means of classification, and that the several prisoners have consequently been classed in the manner prescribed by the before-mentioned Act.

It affords the Justices much pleasure to report that the surgeon has from time to time described the prisoners as being healthy.

The Justices have to remark, that the chaplain, by his Report presented to the Court at the present session, in pursuance of the directions contained in the 34th section of the said Act, states that he has the pleasure of bearing his testimony to the general good conduct of the prisoners whilst under his observation, and the great attention which he meets with, whether addressing them collectively in chapel or individually in his daily visitations; that divine service has been performed every morning throughout the year, when the prayers from the Liturgy are read, also a portion of the Scriptures read and explained, as he finds that the practical exposition of Scripture, perhaps from the variety of topics necessarily introduced, is the best mode of religious instruction for his particular class of hearers.

That on Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and on days appointed by public authority for fasting or thanksgiving, the full church service, morning and afternoon, has been performed, and one of the lessons fully explained in the morning, and a suitable discourse in the afternoon; that there had been a system of instruction introduced, particularly for convicted boys, which till lately had been superintended by a prisoner, and considerable benefit had accrued, many boys having been taught to read the Scriptures, but that the visiting Justices having seen the great uncertainty of finding a prisoner at all adapted to the office of schoolmaster, and the little respect such a person at best could claim from the boys, particularly as far as their religious and moral instruction are concerned, have been induced to appoint a turnkey to that office.

The chaplain further reports, that he feels that it would be hasty, and perhaps presumptuous, in him to venture to offer any decided opinion upon the general effect of the silent system of discipline at present adopted in the prison; he can only say that up to that time he had discovered no bad consequences arising from it, and it had appeared to him that the minds of the prisoners under it, having so much opportunity for reflection, are more open to moral influences, and consequently that books had been generally in greater demand, and that Bibles, prayer-books and tracts had been supplied at the expense of the county.

The Justices have, lastly, to report, that the keeper of the bridewell or house of correction has duly made a Report in writing, in compliance with the 14th section of the said Act, of the actual state and condition of the prison, and of the number and description of prisoners confined therein, to the Justices at their general quarter sessions, and he had also, as directed by the 21st section of such Act, delivered to the Court certificates, from which it appears that the various prisoners have been separated and classed, as pointed out by the Act.

The Justices annex a copy of the schedule (B.) or return delivered by the keeper of the bridewell or house of correction to the deputy clerk of the peace, for the use of the Court, previously to the present session, as required by the 22d section of the Act.

(signed) *Fs. Const,*
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER: Bridewell or House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
348	800	250 295	12 2	140 110	26 5	5,604	18 2	148 113	139 109	27 6

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
464	945 287 104 586	176 48	71	1 33 36 790	5 -	(a) 20 6	

(a) Casual applications, 3,271; cases admitted into the sick wards, 266.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Gaol and bridewell or house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, for the city and liberty of Westminster, and superintendence of a governor.

21.—Number of officers, and how appointed?—A governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, eighteen male turnkeys, (one acting as clerk inclusive) and one messenger or porter, and seven female turnkeys; appointed by the Magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twenty classes, wards or divisions, two work-rooms, forty-two day-rooms and twenty-four airing-yards.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—For convicted prisoners: first class, twenty ounces best wheaten bread and one pint of gruel daily, six ounces of meat, without bone, three days in the week, one pint of soup three days in the week, and an extra pint of gruel on Saturdays; second class, twenty ounces of bread and one pint of gruel daily, six ounces of meat two days in the week, one pint of soup two days in the week, and one extra pint of gruel three days in the week; third class, sixteen ounces of bread and one pint of gruel daily, six ounces of meat one day in the week, one pint of soup one day in the week, and one extra pint of gruel five days in the week. The prisoners before trial who are unable to maintain themselves, twenty ounces of the best wheaten bread. The sick are allowed such diet as the surgeon directs. Average cost per head not exceeding 1 s. 10 d. per week; this includes incidental expenses for the sick.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—For male convicted prisoners: woollen jacket, waistcoat and trousers, shirt, shoes, stockings, cap and neckband. For female convicted prisoners: woollen wrapper and petticoat, shift, shoes, stockings, cap and neckerchief; straw mattress, two blankets and a rug, to each prisoner. The es-

timated amount of clothing, &c. necessary for each male adult prisoner, if every article issued be new, would be about 2 l. 1 s. 2 d., and for each adult female prisoner about 1 l. 17 s. 6 d.; considering, however, the total cost for clothing, and the average number of prisoners, the cost per head is in reality much less.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—For males: tread-wheels, picking oakum, gardening and sundry other works in the prison. For females: oakum-picking, knitting, washing and needlework.

26.—Hours of Labour and of exercise?—From a quarter past six in the morning until a quarter past six in the evening in the summer, and lessened in proportion as the winter season advances, including the time allowed for attendance at chapel, meals and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The amount of earnings, 34 l. 10 s., for picking oakum, is applied to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison; the needlework and knitting is exclusively for the use of the prison, and the amount thereof is not yet ascertained.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been strictly observed, with the following exceptions: the sick, aged and infirm, and women having children, are necessarily and respectively associated, in consequence of the increased attention they require.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers in the morning and prayers and sermon in the afternoon on every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers and scriptural expositions every morning, catechetical instruction of young persons and visitations of prisoners generally, as circumstances

cumstances may require. Bibles and other religious books are supplied to the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily, and more frequently when occasion requires; there are separate buildings provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners committed for debt, for trial, for re-examination and for sureties, as also sick prisoners.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Breach of the prison rules, irregular and refractory conduct, and occasionally ordered by the Court when committed; irons are only resorted to in extreme cases, to protect the persons of the officers, and the prison property from violence.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State

his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—The discipline of the prison as a house of correction, as far as practicable, strictly enforced. The prisoners are required at all times to observe the strictest silence, and commanded to be obedient and respectful to the officers over them. The punishment for any breach of these rules is conformable to the Act of Parliament. If classification was disregarded, this prison is capable of entertaining, in twenty large infirmary-rooms, several hundred prisoners, in addition to the number stated in No. 2 column. The boys for trial have a small portion of oakum to pick, rather than they should be continued in idleness.

(signed) *Aug. Fred. Tracey,*
Governor.

61.—CITY OF WORCESTER.

City of Worcester, and } THE REPORT of Charles Sibebottom, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the City of Worcester and County of the same City, in pursuance of the 24th section of an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

By the Report of the visiting Magistrates of the gaol and house of correction for the said city and county of the same city from Michaelmas sessions 1834 to Michaelmas sessions 1835, it appears that they found it clean and well regulated, and the rules ordered by Act of Parliament had been generally obeyed, and that they were perfectly satisfied with the good conduct of the different officers, and with the discipline of the said gaol.

By the Report of William Griffiths, governor and keeper of the said gaol, it appears that the whole of the rules and regulations of the said statute for the better government of prisons had been complied with in the said gaol, except that part which relates to the teaching of prisoners to write.

The Report of the Rev. Edwyn Faulkner, chaplain to the said gaol, made to the Magistrates at the Michaelmas sessions 1835, is hereunto annexed.

(signed) *Cha. Sidebottom,*
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace.

4 Nov. 1835.

Michaelmas Sessions 1835.—I do hereby certify my approbation of the Report herein-before written.

(signed) *John W. Lea,*
Chairman.

(Copy of Report above referred to.)

Chaplain's Report of the State of the City Gaol, Worcester, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1835.

It is a most gratifying circumstance to me to be enabled to commence my Report of the state of this prison for the year just concluded, by observing that a considerable decrease in the number of commitments has, when compared with the preceding year, taken place, and that this decrease has been progressive and gradual for several past years. It may be difficult to assign an adequate cause for this singular fact of an annual diminution in crime taking place amidst an annually increasing population, unless we refer it to the wide diffusion yearly of the benefits of useful education. As ignorance is one of the greatest enemies of morality and true religion, so knowledge is one of their most powerful allies, and therefore to the wider expansion of sound and religious learning may be attributed this very gratifying circumstance. Also the degree of crime scarcely equals that of former years, three only of a serious character having come under my observation. Of these one appears to have been committed under circumstances of such strong provocation as greatly to extenuate the guilt of the unhappy perpetrator; another by parties who acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and that they were by that sentence probably saved from one still

more severe; and in the last case some palliation may perhaps be found. The remaining cases are of that petty character which require no particular notice here.

Generally speaking, the conduct of the prisoners has been good, if we except trifling acts of disobedience, which are and always will be occurring. I may here mention their very commendable behaviour at divine service; behaviour hardly to be expected from them, when it is recollected that some old and hardened offenders have usually formed part of the congregation.

It is a matter of deep regret to observe so many old offenders almost periodically re-committed. To this class of culprits my particular attention has, for the last two years, been directed, in the hope of effecting some beneficial changes in their principles and habits of life, but I fear without producing much good. In the first instance, kindness, and lastly, severity, has been tried in vain too frequently. If kindness has been shown them, it has been abused; if discouragement, it has been disregarded; if instruction has been afforded, it has almost entirely been neglected. Of such cases the gaol at this time furnishes several examples; no permanent good can be effected; they seem utterly incorrigible. Having early imbibed habits of idleness, and a taste for a wandering mode of life, that industry and settled place of abode, necessary for obtaining an honest livelihood, are restraints to which they cannot submit. To these add drunkenness, and probably they will comprise all the causes from which most of the crimes which have come under my cognizance have sprung. Not one, I believe, throughout the year has arisen from absolute want.

From personal observation, I am convinced that it is a great desideratum in prison discipline that the kinds of labour prisoners are employed upon should be, as far as possible, such as have a tendency to revive and promote in them a love of labour; whereas some of their occupations produce the opposite effects; viz. a deep rooted aversion to all kinds of regular employment. I here allude to those employments which appear invented only to occupy their time and exhaust their strength, without producing the smallest profit to the public or themselves. Pernicious are the effects produced by this single cause, particularly on the minds of the young when they have been thus employed through a long course of imprisonment. This observation, confirmed by long experience, I have made in the expectation that some alterations are about to take place in prison discipline.

The routine of duties performed by me continue the same as heretofore; viz. morning and evening services, with a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; also morning

morning prayers, or prayers selected from the Liturgy, every Wednesday and Friday. My usual practice is to give attendance four days a week ; but on this point it is impossible to be very exact, circumstances sometimes occurring which require almost daily attention.

All prisoners regularly attend chapel, unless prevented by illness, or have leave of absence granted for some sufficient cause. Instances of Roman-Catholics and Jews declining to attend occasionally occur.

Every requisite provision is made for instructing the prisoners in reading. Three times in a week the several wards are visited, when the necessary instruction is afforded the inmates, their progress examined, and their Catechism repeated ; also admonition, reproof, advice and encouragement,

as opportunity offers are carefully, and as circumstances may direct, bestowed in the way most likely to prove beneficial. Prisoners in sickness and in solitary confinement are regularly visited, and each inhabited cell inspected weekly.

The books in use are Bibles, prayer-books, Wake's Catechism, spelling-books, &c. To these a considerable addition of suitable works has been made by the benevolence of a lady in Sussex.

Of the whole number, 198, committed within the year, 75 could read and write, 61 could read, and 62 could neither read nor write. Many were ignorant of the Catechism, but most knew the Creed and Lord's Prayer.

(signed) *Edwyn Faulkner,*
Chaplain.

Schedule (B.)—City of WORCESTER.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners. Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	4. Number of Debtors.	5. Number of Mis-demeanors.	6. Number of Felons.	7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.	9. Number of Untried Prisoners.	10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
(a)	(b)	20 25	5 —	5 7	7 1	198	11 8	1 —	12 6	— 2

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.	the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
28	17 8 5 6	69 17	101	— — 27 —	3 —	2 22 —	

(a) Debtors, 8 ; Prisoners, 43 ; Total, 51.

(b) Debtors, 15 ; Prisoners, 53 ; Total, 68.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Consolidated.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Sheriff, mayor and six Aldermen ; two visiting Justices are appointed every quarter sessions out of the six aldermen.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Keeper, matron, two turnkeys and errand woman ; the keeper appointed by the sheriff, the other officers by the Magistrates. A watchman is also kept whilst the prison is in an insecure state.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Eight classes, eight wards, eight divisions, two work-rooms, eight day-rooms, eight airing-yards. Cannot be extended or increased. Some of the debtors have supported themselves.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Eight pounds and three quarters of bread, one pound and a half of meat, half a peck of potatoes and seven quarts of gruel per week ; cost, 2 s. 3 ½ d. No sums have been received from Government, commissioners of excise or custom.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per 31.

head?—Jacket, trousers, cap, shirt, stockings and shoes ; cost, when new, 30 s. Three blankets and straw bed ; cost, when new, 40 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—White-washing and cleaning the prison, washing for the prisoners, tread-mill and sand pounding.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Labour nine hours in summer, in winter from sunrise to sunset, allowing three hours for meals, chapel and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each Class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings seldom amount to 5 l. in the year ; the prisoners receive one-sixth, the keeper one-third ; the other half is kept as a fund to relieve discharged prisoners.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons ; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Not in every case. Convicted felons and convicted misdemeanors have been kept together, except when the transport ward is empty, then they have been divided into two classes, for want of more

more wards. No measures have been taken to remedy the defect, for generally there are but very few of each class.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Morning and evening service, with a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday. Prayers on Wednesday and Friday mornings. The chaplain visits the prisoners in their wards on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and superintends the prisoners' reading and other religious instruction. Week-day attendance upwards of six hours. Books are supplied, selected by the chaplain. His journal is kept with care.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends almost daily. There are separate apartments for the sick; the top cells in the vagrant ward are used for that purpose.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners before trial, prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, and some of the prisoners under conviction and not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—In irons for escapes, and solitary con-

finement for refractory conduct, disobedience of orders, swearing, &c., and also some of the capital convicts, the prison being in an insecure state.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None but Robert Osbaldiston, tried at the Lent assizes 1834 for shooting at William Wood, and acquitted, being insane at the time of the commission of the offence, but detained by order of Court until His Majesty's pleasure respecting him be known. The prisoner is perfectly sane, which has been certified by two surgeons, but awaits His Majesty's pleasure respecting him to be known.

34.—General Observations.—The keeper reads prayers on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Crime is on the decrease in this city. Many of the prisoners committed here for felony during the last year have been removed to the county gaol, the robberies having been committed in the county. Out of the prisoners named in this return seventy-five can read and write, sixty-one read only, and sixty-two neither read nor write.

(signed) *William Griffiths,*
Keeper.

No. 62.—CITY OF YORK.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 23 October 1835.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT required by Statute 4, Geo. 4, c. 64, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," of the state and condition of the two Prisons called the Gaol and House of Correction in and for the City of York and County of the same City, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, founded on the Reports of the Visiting Justices and the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keepers of the said several Prisons, and submitted to and approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, now held in and for the said City and County of the same City.

THE rules for classification and government, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament, have been carefully attended to, and carried into effect in the respective prisons during the past year.

The outside wood-work and iron-work of both the prisons have been painted since the last Report, and the inside properly whitewashed and cleansed; and in other respects the prisons are considered to be in excellent repair and preservation, both externally and internally.

As regards the gaol, there are no particular circumstances to notice; but with respect to the house of correction, it appears from the Report of the visiting Justices that there had been a more than usual degree of illness, a fever having prevailed there for nine or ten weeks, which required the constant attention of the surgeon, and called forth additional exertions both of the governor and his assistants to confine it to the ward in which it first appeared, and this, by timely and judicious arrangements, they accomplished. The health of the prisoners is now tolerably good, and a return of the fever it is hoped will be prevented by the prisons having been thoroughly whitewashed and cleansed.

The occupation of breaking stones, in which prisoners committed to hard labour are employed, has been continued in this prison during the past year, and the beneficial results arising therefrom, and alluded to in the last Report, have been fully realized.

The chaplain reports, that the same plan of religious instruction has been pursued, and the same order of divine worship observed during the last year in the respective prisons as in the preceding years. Portions of Scripture and appropriate forms of prayer have been daily read. On Sundays and on Christmas-day and Good Friday morning and evening prayers have been read, and a sermon preached at each prison; the other duties required of chaplains by the Act have been performed. The prisoners have been well supplied with Bibles and other suitable books and tracts; and their general attention and good behaviour have afforded ground to hope that a beneficial change may in some, if not in many instances, have been effected in their moral condition.

(signed) *Thos. W. Wilson,*
Mayor.

Schedule (B.)—City of YORK: Common Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
50	52	-	15	11	1	-	-	2	1	65	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	43	7	1

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol for the city of York and county of the said city.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—
The lord mayor, recorder, the other magistrates and sheriffs;
superintended by visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Three officers; governor by the sheriffs, matron and under gaoler by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are seven classes, wards or divisions, no work-rooms, seven day-rooms, seven airing-yards for felons and misdemeanants, and two for male and female debtors; they are very roomy, with the exception of those for female felons, and cannot be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Milk and bread, 1*s.* 11*d.*; coals, 6*d.*: total per head, 2*s.* 5*d.*

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and cost per head?—No stated allowance for clothing; the prisoners are provided as necessity requires. A straw mattress and three rugs are furnished for each bed; cost of these articles 25 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour? —The prisoners sent for hard labour are employed in pumping hard and soft water for the use of the prisons; also in cleaning the areas and yards, and in the garden.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The time appropriated for labour and exercise eight hours a day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed according to the Act of Geo. 4, c. 64.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads a selection of prayers and a portion of Scripture on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the morning; the governor does the same on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The chaplain reads the morning and evening prayers, and preaches a sermon in the afternoon of Sunday. Bibles, prayer-books and tracts are provided for the prisoners.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends the prisoners in the gaol, as required by Act of Parliament; there is an hospital provided for the male felons who are ill, but none for the females.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners sentenced by the Judges to hard labour are generally sent to the tread-mill, or to break stones at the house of correction; but when they are sent to this gaol they are employed in pumping, or as described in No. 25.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement is used when the prisoners are refractory, and irons when they have made use of means to escape; the punishment of whipping has not been resorted to.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner in this gaol.

34.—General Observations.—This gaol was built and altered at an enormous expense to the city of York and county of the same city, and is capable of containing a good many prisoners; but we have few commitments. I think it might be altered easily to meet the views which Government might entertain respecting prison discipline, which at present I conceive it does not possess.

(signed) John Kilby,
Governor.

Schedule (B.)—City of YORK : House of Correction.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
30	54	19	30	13	—	5	1	7	5	187	5	—	11	1	11	5	1	—

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
35	24	5	6	5	78	22	97	—	—	—	—	3	—	61	16	—	

- †
- 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The lord mayor, recorder, two city counsel, and twelve aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace for the city of York, and county of the same city.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper and one under-keeper, appointed by the magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, six wards, six work-rooms, six day-rooms, six airing-yards; the airing-yards may be increased by dividing.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Milk 1s. 8½d., bread 6d., money 6d.; equal to 2s. 8½d. per head.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing 6s. 6d. per head; found, when requisite; and bedding 19s.; equal to 25s. 6d. per head.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Breaking stones.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—For those who are under sentence of hard labour, six hours of labour, mornings and evenings for exercise; prisoners committed for confinement only have exercise in the day-rooms and airing-yards from six to eight in the summer, and from daylight to dusk in winter.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The gross amount of the produce of the prisoners' labour in breaking stones, during the year ending at Michaelmas sessions, is 50l. 16s. The whole is paid over to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification is observed as required by the Act.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain reads morning and evening prayers, and preaches a sermon every Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas-day, and performs all the other duties required by the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 30 & 34; portions of scripture, and a selection of prayers are read every week-day morning, three days in each week by the chaplain, and three days by the keeper; those prisoners who are able to read well instruct the other prisoners in reading; the prisoners are well supplied with Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books, psalm-books and tracts. The chaplain has not apartments in the prison; his attendance is very constant and regular, and his journal is very carefully kept.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon or his assistants have attended at the prison daily or oftener, as occasion has required. A separate apartment in each ward has been appropriated for an hospital when wanted.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Prisoners are not employed before trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement for improper conduct; irons used when prisoners are suspected of making their escape, or in cases of the most urgent necessity, as ordered by the Magistrates.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.
- (signed) James Gawthorp, Keeper.

No. 63.—TOWN OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Town of Kingston-upon-Hull and } GENERAL REPORT of the State and Condition of the United Gaol and House of
County of the same Town. } Correction in and for the Town of Kingston upon Hull and County of the
same Town, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, the Chaplain, and Certificate of the Governor or Keeper
of the said Gaol, and submitted to, and approved by, the Justices of our Lord the King, assembled at their
General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Guildhall, in and for the said Town and County, the 22d day
of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, as follows; that is to say,

THE total number of prisoners committed to the said united gaol and house of correction from the 10th day of October 1834 to the 9th day of October 1835, inclusive, has been seven hundred and seventy-six, the greatest number therein at one time, one hundred and fifteen, and the total number confined therein on the said 9th day of October 1835 was sixty-five, of which twenty-three were for debt, sixteen for misdemeanors, and twenty-six for felony.

The poor debtors who require relief, and apply to the Magistrates, have the prison diet, the same as all other prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and all the other prisoners are also provided for out of the county rates by a gaol diet or allowance, which costs 1 s. 9 ½ d. each prisoner per week; and the cost for clothing and bedding has been 9 s. 7 d. each prisoner.

The labour of the prisoners who have been committed to hard labour has been working upon the tread-wheel, which consists of six wheels, namely, four wheels for males, and two wheels for females, by which whiting is manufactured. Other prisoners have also been employed in breaking stones, for the mill, beating cement, picking oakum, knitting, mending clothes, sewing, washing and labouring.

The hours of labour are as follows; that is to say, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, ten hours; from the 30th of September to the 30th of November, nine hours; from the 30th of November to the 1st of February, seven hours and a half; and from the 1st of February to the 1st of April, nine hours daily, allowing one hour for breakfast, prayers and washing, and one hour for dinner and exercise.

The amount of profits arising from the manufactory of whiting by the prisoners at the tread-wheel, from the 1st of June 1834 to the 31st day of May 1835, was 150 l. 10 s. 2 d., which is applied as follows: two-eighths thereof to the governor, one-eighth to the task-master, three-eighths to the prisoners who are committed to hard labour by order of the court of quarter sessions (which amount is paid to them on their discharge from prison), and the remaining two-eighths to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the said prison.

The classification required by Act of Parliament has been strictly complied with.

The prison consists in the gaol part of a debtors' male prison: two classes, two day-rooms, two airing-yards, two work-rooms and twenty-two sleeping-rooms.

Debtors' female prison: two day-rooms, where they also sleep, and one airing-yard.

Crown side male prison: five classes, two work-rooms, one large dining or mess-room, one large airing-yard, also one small day-room, and one airing-yard for prisoners before conviction, who maintain themselves.

Crown side female prison: five classes, one work room, one dining or mess-room, and two airing-yards.

In the house of correction part, male ward: three small day-rooms, and two airing-yards; and in the female

ward three small day-rooms and one airing-yard, for prisoners before final commitment, and also one airing-yard in the male prison not in general use.

The prisoners are amply provided with Bibles, prayer-books, and religious tracts, and the service of the Church of England is regularly performed by the chaplain twice every Sunday, viz., prayers and a sermon in the morning, and in the afternoon prayers, after which the younger prisoners are catechised. The chaplain also attends the prison three times in the week, to visit the sick and those in solitary confinement. A school is also open for those prisoners who are desirous of instruction, who are instructed by a prisoner duly qualified for the purpose, under the superintendence of the chaplain, and each sleeping-cell is also supplied with a Testament.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and at all times when required; there are two rooms set apart for the sick.

There have been one hundred and fifty-one cases of sickness in the year, and sixteen the greatest number at one time, and no death.

It appears from the visiting Magistrates' Report, that since the last general quarter sessions the alteration in the prison then in progress, for carrying into effect the silence system, has been completed, and on the 12th day of July last the said system came into full operation, and has been continued up to the time of making the Report; that at the first, disobedience to the new rules was constant, but it had gradually decreased, and then seldom occurred; and the visiting Magistrates were decidedly of opinion that this new system would be attended with the very best effects; and that no prisoner who had experienced the altered discipline and been discharged had again been committed to the prison. That during the quarter the prison had been kept perfectly clean, and that the general management and classification of the prisoners had been creditable to the gaoler, and according to the directions of the Gaol Act; and the general conduct and demeanour of the prisoners had been, upon the whole, orderly. By the said Report the visiting Magistrates represented the exemplary conduct and diligence of George Revitt Inall, one of the prisoners, and recommended him as a most proper object for the Royal clemency.

The united gaol and house of correction is under the jurisdiction and superintendence of the sheriff of the said town and county and two visiting Magistrates; there is one gaoler or governor, appointed by the Magistrates in quarter sessions and the sheriff; there is also one under-keeper, one assistant-keeper, one taskmaster, one watchman and one matron, who are appointed by the gaoler, subject to the approval of the Magistrates. Given under our hands this 22d day of October 1835.

(signed) Edward Gibson,
Mayor.

(signed) George Codd,
Common Clerk.

Schedule (B.)—Town and County of the Town of KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11. Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaclmas 1834.	Michaclmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
121	186	101	65	23	—	12	4	20	6	776	20	5	12	5	30	10	2	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

*12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
115	6	1	2	—	19	23	23	—	—	83	177	7	—	151	16	—	

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—A united gaol and house of correction for debtors and criminals.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The sheriff of the town and county for the time being, and two visiting Magistrates.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Six; viz. governor, appointed by the sheriff for the gaol, and by the Magistrates for the house of correction; two turnkeys, one taskmaster, one watchman, and a matron, appointed by the governor, subject to the approval of the Magistrates of the said town and county.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Debtors, male prison: two classes, two day-rooms, two airing-yards, two work-rooms and twenty-two sleeping-rooms; debtors, female prison: two day-rooms, where they also sleep, and one airing-yard. Crown side, male prison: five classes, two work-rooms, one large dining or mess-room, one large airing-yard, also one small day-room and one airing-yard for prisoners before conviction, who maintain themselves; Crown side, female prison: five classes, one work-room, one dining or mess-room and two airing-yards. In the house of correction, male ward, three small day-rooms and two airing-yards; and in the female ward, three small day-rooms and one airing-yard, for prisoners before final commitment. Also one airing-yard in male prison not in general use.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—All the prisoners who are maintained at the expense of the county receive for breakfast and supper every morning and evening one quart of oatmeal pottage and half a pound of bread. The prisoners at hard labour, for dinner, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, one quart of ox-head stew, half a pound of potatoes and half a pound of bread; on Wednesday and Friday, five ounces of beef, one pound of potatoes and half a pound of bread; and Thursday and Saturday, one quart of broth from beef of preceding days, with leeks or onions, a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal,

six ounces of flour, made into a dumpling, and half a pound of bread. All other prisoners not at labour and poor debtors, for dinner, Sunday and Tuesday, one quart of ox-head stew and half a pound of potatoes; Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, one quart of oatmeal pottage and half a pound of bread; Thursday, five ounces of beef and one pound of potatoes; Friday, one quart of broth from beef of preceding day, with leeks or onions, a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal and half a pound of bread. But such prisoners who are at labour, not being hard labour, have an addition of half a pound of bread to their dinner on Tuesday, and six ounces of flour, made into a dumpling, to dinner on Friday; at a weekly cost per head of 1 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Clothing is supplied to the prisoners when considered necessary by the visiting Magistrates. Bedding, a straw mattress, two blankets and two coverlids; cost per head 9 s. 7 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Tread-mill, used for making whiting, consisting of six wheels, four for males and two for females; breaking stones for the mill, beating cement, picking oakum, knitting, mending clothes, sewing, washing and labouring.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour from 1st April to 30th September, ten hours; from 30th September to 30th November, nine hours; from 30th November to 1st February, seven hours and a half; and from 1st February to 1st April, nine hours daily. One hour for breakfast, prayers and washing, and one hour for dinner and exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The profit arising from the manufacture of whiting by the tread-mill from the 1st day of June 1834 to 31st May 1835, amounting to the sum of 150 l. 10 s. 2 d., is applied as follows: two-eighths to the governor, one-eighth to the task-master, three-eighths to the prisoners sentenced to hard labour by the court of quarter sessions,

sessions, and the remaining two-eighths to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the gaol. The labour of beating cement and picking oakum has only lately been introduced, from which no profit has arisen.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification is observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service is performed by the chaplain twice every Sunday, viz. prayers and sermon in the morning and prayers in the afternoon, after which he catechises the younger prisoners; he also attends at the prison three times a week, to visit the sick and those in solitary confinement. Bibles, prayer-books and religious tracts are amply supplied. A school is opened for those prisoners who are desirous of instruction, who are instructed by a prisoner duly qualified for the purpose, under the superintendence of the chaplain. Each sleeping-cell is also supplied with a Testament.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and at all times when required; two rooms are set apart for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Debtors.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Neglect of work, talking, disorderly conduct, destroying bed-clothes, or otherwise breaking the rules of the prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement?—How long has he or she been insane?—Not any.

34.—General Observations.—Although five classes or divisions of prisoners are recognised in the Crown side of the prison, yet only one general dining-room and one airing-yard for the male prisoners, and one dining-room and two airing-yards for the female prisoners are in constant use. The other day-rooms mentioned in my last Return (except the one before mentioned reserved for prisoners before conviction who maintain themselves, and those in the house of correction for prisoners before final commitment) having been converted into sleeping-cells, they having been rendered useless by the introduction of the system of strict and uninterrupted silence, and other regulations lately introduced; and I can with confidence assert that the classification of prisoners is strictly adhered to, and although walls do not separate, yet every prisoner is as completely isolated.

(signed) Francis Coates,
Governor.

No. 64.—TOWN OF LEICESTER.

Borough of } A GENERAL REPORT of the State of the Gaol and House of Correction of the Borough of Leicester, Leicester. } submitted to the Justices assembled at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the said Borough and the Liberties thereof, in the month of October 1835, and by them directed to be presented to His Majesty's Secretary of State, pursuant to the Statute of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64.

The Justices of the Peace for the borough of Leicester, assembled at this session, have much satisfaction in being able to transmit a favourable report as to the state and condition of the gaol and house of correction of this borough throughout the past year. The above-mentioned prisons having been within the last eight years re-constructed, so as to comply, as near as may be, with the enactments of the Gaol Act, as to classification, labour, &c., no repairs, additions or alterations have been made, or been required, during the last year (except the usual annual white-washing, painting and cleansing of the prisons).

No abuse or abuses whatever in the management of either prison have been observed by the visiting Justices, nor have they received information of any during the above-mentioned period; but, on the contrary, the conduct of the gaoler, matron, keeper of the house of correction and turnkeys, has been entirely approved of by the Justices; and the attention of the chaplain and surgeon of the prison to their several duties has been regular and perfectly satisfactory.

Though the number of prisoners committed during the

year to each prison has been rather large, namely, six hundred and twenty-two to the gaol, and one hundred and twenty-eight to the house of correction, there have been but few complaints of breaches of the rules and discipline of the prisons, and those of no very serious character. No death has occurred in either prison during the year, and but few cases of illness.

The Justices now assembled have further to report, that just previous to this present session Mr. Welborn Owston, who has for a period of thirty-five years held the office of gaoler of this borough, resigned his said office on account of his age (which is upwards of seventy-one years), and his infirmities, arising from gout; and that the Court, taking into consideration his long and faithful services, fixed his superannuation allowance at the sum of 200*l.* per annum, being two-thirds of the salary which has been fixed by the Court for his successor, Mr. George Welborn Owston, who is the son of the late gaoler, and has been for several years past the keeper of the house of correction for this borough.

J. Hildyard,
Recorder and Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—Town of LEICESTER: Common Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
32	50	10	14	1	none	1	none	12	none	622	none	2	12	none	12	2	none	none

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
36	1	none	none	none	1	none	13	none	none	26	none	3	none	14	2	none	

†

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—High bailiff, mayor, recorder and magistrates of the said borough.

21.—Number of officers, and how appointed?—Three; viz. gaoler, appointed by the high bailiff, turnkey by the gaoler, and matron by the Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Four yards; viz. one for felons, one for minor or light offences, one for female prisoners and one for debtors; four day-rooms, a chapel, hot and cold baths and thirty-two cells, also four sleeping-rooms; not capable of being extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Eight pounds twelve ounces of excellent wheat bread and a pint and half of oatmeal a week for each prisoner; also coal and firing for each ward; cost 2 s. 4 d. per head a week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, trousers, shirt, stockings and shoes; mattress, two blankets and a bed-rug; value 2 l. 10 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No employment or hard labour; those sentenced to either are removed to the borough house of correction.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—No labour; hours of exercise in summer are from seven o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening; in short days from eight o'clock in the morning until dusk in the evening.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—No classification, except as stated in column 22.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Full service on Sundays and Thursdays; plentifully supplied with Bibles and prayer-books.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends twice a week, and every day if necessary. Two rooms or infirmaries for sick prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—The prisoners are principally committed for trial, debt and further examination.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Twenty-six have been close confined, not exceeding three days each, for fighting, swearing and otherwise misbehaving; none have been put in irons or whipped.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—No observations.

(signed) W. Owston, Gaoler.

Schedule (B).—Town of LEICESTER : Bridewell and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
31	44	13	22	—	—	6	—	15	1	128	16	1	5	—	21	1	—	—

Note :—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18. †		
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Prisoners not Employed.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
36	2	—	—	—	21	—	1	1	—	28	—	3	—	33	5	—

the Second Division of the Column N^o 3 ; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

† 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell ?—Bridewell and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence ?—Mayor and Magistrates of the said borough.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed ?—Two, viz. governor and turnkey ; governor appointed by the Magistrates, turnkey by the governor.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased ?—Four classes or wards, one work-room, three day-rooms, four airing-yards ; cannot be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head ?—Eight pounds twelve ounces of wheaten bread, fourteen pints of milk porridge, seven pints of peas soup, seven pounds of potatoes, with salt ; cost 2 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a head per week.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head ?—Jacket, trousers, shirt, shoes, stockings, cap, straw mattress, two blankets and rug ; value 2 l. 8 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour ?—Two tread-wheels ; one for felons, the other for misdemeanors.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise ?—Eight hours' labour in the summer, six hours in the winter ; two hours' exercise when employed.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison ?—No earnings.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed ? If not, for what reasons ; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect ?—The classification is observed as required by this Act.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books ?—Full service on Sunday, prayers on Thursday ; no instruction ; plentifully supplied with Bibles, prayer-books, religious tracts, &c.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick ?—Attends twice a week ; every day if necessary. There are two infirmaries or sick-rooms.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15 ?—Not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons ?—Refusing to work, swearing, indecent conduct in chapel, and repeated offences against the rules.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement ? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed ? How long has he or she been in confinement ? How long has he or she been insane ?—None.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) George Welborn Owston,
Governor.

No. 65.—TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool Michaelmas Sessions, 26 October 1835.

GENERAL REPORT relative to the Borough Gaol of Liverpool, prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, under the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24.

FROM the Reports of the visiting Justices, and the several entries made by the chaplain in the book provided for that purpose, it appears that the rules and regulations of the said gaol have been adhered to; and that the gaol itself has been recently whitewashed, and is in good repair and condition.

(signed) *Foster*,
Clerk of the Peace.

(Approved,)

James Aspinall, Mayor,
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

Schedule (B.)—Borough of LIVERPOOL: Common Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis-demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	110	106	71	14	18	—	2	1	(c)	10	—	10	1	15	1	5	—

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.	15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18. † Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggre- gate of Co- lumn 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Co- lumn 8. & 9. and to that of Column 10. & 11.
(d)	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Prisoners not Employed.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Num- ber of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
(d)	11	10	2	4	—	59	365	—	—	—	—	—	29	6	—	

(a) Debtors, 174; Criminals and Misdemeanors, 150; Total, 234.

(b) Debtors, 174; Criminals and Misdemeanors, 376; Total, 550.

(c) Male Debtors, 370; Female ditto, 145; Male Criminals and Misdemeanors, 399; Female ditto, 25; Total, 1,439.

(d) Male Debtors, 107; Female ditto, 18; Male Criminals and Misdemeanors, 17; Female ditto, 6; Total, 148.

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction and superintendence of the Magistrates of the borough of Liverpool. Two visiting Justices are appointed at each quarter sessions.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—The keeper is appointed by the common council of Liverpool, and the five officers by the Magistrates of the borough of Liverpool.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—There are three classes of male debtors, and one for female debtors; five classes for male criminals and misdemeanors, and two classes for female criminals; wards, fourteen; work-rooms, two for males, and

two for females; day-rooms, fourteen; airing-yards, fourteen.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Diet for the first day: for breakfast, a quart of water-gruel and half a pound of bread; for dinner, six ounces of boiled beef and one pound and a half of potatoes; for supper, a quart of oatmeal-gruel and half a pound of bread. Second day: for breakfast, a quart of water-gruel and half a pound of bread; for dinner, one quart of broth made from the beef of the preceding day, added to which is a bullock's head to every twenty persons, with oatmeal, herbs and other ingredients, with an allowance of half a pound of bread; for supper, a quart of water-gruel and half a pound of bread. Weekly cost per head, 2s. 10d. The poor debtors charged in execution are allowed 6d. per day, and are paid by the corporation, together with all other expenses

expenses attending this gaol. The debtors committed under *mesne* process petition the parish for 6 *d.* per day, under the Act of Parliament 52 Geo. 3, c. 160. Persons now in custody maintain themselves, being seventeen.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—There is no particular dress; what is considered necessary is allowed, and paid for by the corporation; bedding, straw palliass, two blankets and one rug; yearly cost per head, about 7 *s.* 9 *d.*

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—No hard labour, for reasons given in column 31.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The debtors have access to the airing-yards, day and sleeping-rooms, in summer from six o'clock in the morning until nine at night, and in winter from seven o'clock in the morning until nine at night, except to the airing-yards, which are closed at dusk at night; the criminals and other prisoners have access to the airing-yards, in summer from six o'clock in the morning till at eight at night, at which time they are locked up, and in winter from day-light in the morning till dusk at night; they are then put into the day-rooms until seven o'clock at night, at which time they are locked up.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None, for reasons given in column 31.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification has been observed.

29.—What duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain's duty is performed according to rules laid down by the Magistrates of the borough of Liverpool. Divine service on Sundays, and prayers on Thursday mornings; divine service on Christmas-day and Good-Friday. Days in which the sacrament is administered: Christmas-day, Good-Friday, Easter-day, Whit-Sunday, Trinity and Advent Sundays, and also on each sixth successive Sunday throughout the

year. The journal is kept with great care and precision, and presented by the chaplain to the Court at the quarter sessions. The chaplain does not reside in the gaol, but attends whenever necessary, to administer consolation to the sick. Bibles and prayer-books are supplied, and paid for by the corporation.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon attends four times in the week, and on all occasions when necessary. The journal is kept with great care, and laid before the Court at each quarter sessions. There are separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—No hard labour for prisoners; they are principally debtors and prisoners for re-examination previous to being committed to other prisons or discharged. There are very few committed to this gaol for trial, or sentenced from the sessions, and those are first and light offences; those committed on summary convictions are also light offences. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour at the borough sessions are sent to the house of correction at Kirkdale, and the castle at Lancaster.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Solitary confinement, none; whipping, none; irons, none.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No.

34.—General Observations?—There have been one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine prisoners committed in the course of the year, above alluded to. The gaol has been whitewashed, and all the necessary repairs done; the chapel has been painted and new furniture provided, and the whole paid for by the corporation. The prisoners set forth in column 13 were car-drivers, committed for short periods of imprisonment.

(signed) *William Neighbour,*
Keeper.

NO. 66.—TOWN OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE GENERAL REPORT, prepared by John Clayton, Clerk of the Peace for the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as directed by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 4th year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," (4th Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24,) of the state and condition of the several Prisons within the said Town and County, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, on the Reports of the Chaplain and Surgeons, and on the Certificates of the Keeper of such Prisons, and by such Clerk of the Peace submitted to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Town and County, assembled at the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the said Town and County at the Guildhall in the said Town, on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1835, for the approval of the said Justices.

THE common gaol and house of correction of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (which are the only prisons within the same), are inclosed in the same boundary wall, and are under the superintendence of the same keeper. They are new prisons, and were occupied for the first time on the 25th day of February 1823.

It appears from the reports of the visiting Justices and of the chaplain and surgeons, and from the certificate of the keeper of these prisons, that they are conducted in a very creditable manner, and that, as far as they are applicable, the rules and regulations contained in the 24th section of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, and in the 10th section of the 5th Geo. 4, c. 85, and also the additional rules, have been complied with, and that the classification required by these rules has been attended to as far as the size of the prisons will admit.

By the Report of the visiting Justices, it appears that the morals of the prisoners have been watched over by the chaplain, who has performed all the duties required of him by law, to the entire satisfaction of those visitors. He provides all the prisoners who can read with Bibles and Testa-

ments, and other books of a religious and moral character, and that some of them have made great improvement both in reading and writing, particularly in writing.

The health of the prisoners has been strictly attended to by the keeper and by the surgeons, the latter having made their visits fully in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament and the rules. The health of the prisoners, so far as serious disease is concerned, has been remarkably good, particularly during the last quarter of a year, although numerous cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, rheumatism and mild feverish attacks have been under treatment, and only two prisoners have died in the course of the year.

Discipline has been properly attended to by the keeper and other officers. All prisoners who were sentenced to hard labour have been regularly employed at hard labour, (except when sick), and such as were sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, and maintained at the expense of the county, have been regularly employed at work not severe.

By the employment of prisoners in breaking stones for the highways

highways a considerable saving has been effected in the expense of maintenance.

It appears from a return made up by the keeper, for the year ending the week preceeding the sessions (a copy of which will accompany this Report), that the gaol of this town and county is capable of containing 40 prisoners in separate sleeping cells, viz., 18 debtors and 22 criminals; and that the number of prisoners which it is capable of containing, where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell, is 50, viz. 22 debtors and 28 criminals. That there were 49 prisoners in it when the return was made up; viz., 22 male debtors and 4 female debtors, 7 male and 4 female misdemeanants, and 4 male and 8 female felons. That 415 prisoners have been committed in the course of the year, viz., 194 debtors and 221 criminals; and that the greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the last year has been 61. That there are six classes, wards or divisions, but no work-rooms, and seven day-rooms and six airing-yards, and that these classes cannot be extended or increased but by an additional radiating building, for which there is a site.

It also appears from another return made up by the keeper, for the year ending as above (a copy of which will accompany this Report), that the house of correction is capable of containing 26 prisoners in separate sleeping cells, and 54 prisoners in cells, where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell. That there were 66 prisoners in the latter prison when the return was made up; viz, 37 male and 23 female misdemeanants, and 5 male and 1 female felon. That the number of prisoners committed in the course of the year was 558, and that the greatest number at any one time in the course of the last year was 90. That there are six classes, wards or divisions (no prisoner being committed there before trial), no work-rooms, six day-rooms and four airing-yards, none of which can be extended or increased.

At the said Michaelmas general quarter sessions of the peace, the foregoing Report was submitted to the Justices then and there assembled, and approved of by them.

(signed)

John Hood, Mayor,
Chairman.

Schedule (B.)—Town and County of the Town of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: Common Gaol.

1. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of contain- ing in separate Sleeping Cells.	2. Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of contain- ing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	3. Total Number of Prisoners.		4. Number of Debtors.		5. Number of Mis- demeanors.		6. Number of Felons.		7. Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	8. Number of Tried Prisoners.		9. Number of Untried Prisoners.		10. Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		11.* Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a)	(b)	54	49	22	4	7	4	4	8	(c)	5	4	6	8	8	12	3	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12. Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	13. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				14. Prisoners Employed.		15. Prisoners not Employed.	16. Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				17. Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		18.† Cases of Sickness and Death.			the Second Division of the Column No 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
61	21	6	2	4	-	134	(d)	-	-	24	-	2	-	111	5	1	

(a) Debtors, 18; Criminals, 22; Total, 40.
(c) Debtors, 194; Criminals, 221; Total, 415.

(b) Debtors, 22; Criminals, 28; Total, 50.
(d) Debtors, 194; Criminals, 87; Total, 281.

- 19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.
- 20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction and superintendence of the sheriff, the Magistrates, and the five visiting Justices.
- 21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One gaoler or keeper, appointed by the sheriff; one matron, one turnkey, one porter, one schoolmaster, residing within the boundary wall, one chaplain, one schoolmistress and one surgeon, appointed by the Justices in sessions assembled.
- 22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, six wards or divisions, no work-rooms, seven day-rooms, six airing-yards; cannot be increased but by an additional radiating building, for which there is a site.
- 23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly

Cost per head?—Every prisoner maintained out of the county rate is allowed one pint of oatmeal porridge, with half a pint of milk for breakfast; one pint of strong soup with eight ounces of household bread five days of the week, and every Sunday and Thursday one red herring with a sufficient allowance of potatoes instead of bread for dinner, and the same allowance again of oatmeal porridge and milk for supper. Weekly cost per head 1s. 7½d. The sums received for the subsistence of soldiers in the custody of the gaoler amount this year to 4l. 19s. 6d., and has been applied to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison, namely the county rate. No other sums have been received for the maintenance of prisoners from any other department of Government, the customs or excise.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Every debtor is allowed a straw mattress, a bed, pillow, three blankets and a rug; and every criminal is allowed a bed and three coarse rugs; necessary clothing for

for criminals provided from the house of correction; cost per head for debtors 2*l.* 1*s.*, and for criminals 1*l.* 1*s.*

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?

—Male prisoners are employed in breaking stones for the corporation of the town, and females in knitting, sewing, washing, and cleaning the wards and other menial offices about the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From Lady-day to Michaelmas-day the hours of labour are from half-past six in the morning to six in the evening, and from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day from sunrise to sunset, one hour and half being allowed for breakfast and attendance at chapel, and one hour for dinner. All classes of unemployed prisoners have access to the airing-yards from the time of unlocking in the morning to the time of locking them in the day-rooms in the evening. Prisoners that are employed may take exercise about one hour every day. On Sundays all classes of prisoners have access to the airing-yards during the day, except when attending divine service.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings for breaking stones amount this year to 14*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*, a portion which of has been paid to prisoners so employed and not put to hard labour. The other proportion has been applied to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison, viz. the county rate. No proportion whatever to the officers of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed as far as the size of the prison will admit.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain on every Sunday morning throughout the year, and on the morning of every Christmas-day and Good Friday, performs the appointed morning service of the Church of England and preaches a sermon, such service commencing at nine o'clock; and on every Sunday afternoon throughout the year, and in the afternoon of every Christmas-day and Good Friday, he performed the appointed evening service of the

Church of England, such service commencing at two o'clock; and on every morning throughout the year, at nine o'clock (Sundays, Christmas-days, and Good Fridays excepted), prayers, selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England by the chaplain, are read by the keeper of the prison. The chaplain distributes Bibles and other books of a religious and a moral character to all who can read. He exhorts and admonishes the hardened and refractory, and attends to the spiritual wants of all who require his assistance. A school-master and schoolmistress instruct the prisoners on alternate and in reading and writing.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon visits the prison daily, and sees twice a week every prisoner confined therein. He examines every prisoner on being brought into the prison and before they are passed to their proper ward. The name of every such prisoner is entered in his journal, the nature of his disease and medical treatment. Of 111 cases this year requiring medicine and surgical treatment, a large proportion were of a chronic nature and not requiring confinement. Separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Because 194 are debtors and 87 prisoners committed for trial, and prisoners who maintain themselves, and therefore cannot be employed without their own consent, and none having so consented.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience of any of the rules of the prison, but principally for attempting to escape, striking, threatening or forcibly resisting the officers in the execution of their duty, profane cursing and swearing, quarrelling, assaulting, gaming with or defrauding a fellow-prisoner, indecent behaviour, disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain and irreverent behaviour at chapel.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) *Gilbert Grey.*
Gaoler.

Schedule (B.)—Town and County of the Town of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
26	54	72 66	— —	37 23	5 1	358	42 24	— —	31 18	11 6

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.		15.	16.				17.		18.†			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.		Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	
90	48	19	11	11	358	-	-	-	-	82	-	2	-	267	16	1	

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction or bridewell.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Under the jurisdiction and superintendence of the Magistrates and five visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—One keeper, one matron, one taskmaster, one under-taskmaster (who also performs all the duties of a turnkey), one schoolmaster (all residing within the boundary wall), one chaplain, one surgeon and one schoolmistress; all appointed by the Justices in sessions assembled.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Six classes, six wards or divisions, no work-rooms, six day-rooms, four airing-yards; cannot be extended or increased.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Every prisoner is allowed one pint of oatmeal porridge, with half a pint of milk, for breakfast; one pint of soup, with eight ounces of household bread, for dinner five days in the week, and one red-herring, with a sufficient allowance of potatoes, for dinner every Sunday and Thursday; and the same allowance again of oatmeal porridge, with milk, for supper; weekly cost per head, 1 s. 7½ d. The sums received for the subsistence of soldiers in the custody of the keeper amount this year to 2 l. 1 s., which has been applied to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison, viz. the county rate. No sums have been received from any other department of Government, the customs or excise for the maintenance of prisoners.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Every prisoner is allowed one olive Flushing jacket, one olive Flushing waistcoat, one pair of olive Flushing trousers, one shirt, one pair of stockings, one neck-handkerchief, one woollen cap, one pair of clogs, one bed filled with straw, and three coarse rugs; cost per head 2 l. 1 s. Every female prisoner is allowed one linen cap, one shift, one pair of stockings, two petticoats, one bedgown, one apron, one neckhandkerchief and one pair of clogs, one bed, filled with straw, and three coarse rugs; cost per head 1 l. 17 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel two hours every morning (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of pumping water and crushing beans, after which they are employed in breaking stones for the corporation of the town, and one hour before retiring to their respective day-rooms in the evening they are again placed on the tread-mill, and at a hand-pump, for the use of the prison. Female prisoners are employed in knitting, sewing, washing, cleaning their respective wards, and other menial offices about the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—From Lady-day to Michaelmas-day the hours of labour are from half-past six in the morning until six in the evening, and from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day from sunrise to sunset, one hour and a half being allowed for breakfast and attendance at chapel, and one hour for dinner. Every prisoner may take exercise about an hour daily in the airing-yards; and every Sunday during the year all classes of prisoners have access to the airing-yards (except when attending divine service) until the hour of locking them in the day-rooms in the evening.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the

Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—The earnings for breaking stones amount this year to 82 l. 6 s., of which 13 l. 14 s. 4 d. has been paid to the prisoners on their discharge. The sum of 1 l. 11 s. has been received for crushing beans, which, together with the proportion of earnings for breaking stones, has been applied to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the prison, viz. the county rate. No proportion whatever to the officers of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification required by this Act has been observed as far as the size of the prison will admit.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—The chaplain, on every Sunday morning throughout the year, and on the morning of every Christmas-day and Good Friday, performs the appointed morning service of the Church of England and preaches a sermon, such service commencing at nine o'clock; and every Sunday afternoon throughout the year, and in the afternoon of every Christmas-day and Good Friday, he performs the appointed evening service of the Church of England, such service commencing at two o'clock; and every morning throughout the year, at nine o'clock, (Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday excepted) prayers, selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England by the chaplain, are read by the keeper of the prison. The chaplain distributes Bibles, and other books of a religious and moral character, to all who can read; he exhorts, admonishes the hard-hearted and refractory, and attends to the spiritual wants of all who require his assistance. A schoolmaster and schoolmistress instruct the prisoners in reading and writing.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—The surgeon visits the prison daily, and sees regularly twice a week every prisoner confined therein; he examines every prisoner on being brought into the prison before they are passed to their respective wards. The name of every such prisoner is entered in his journal, the nature of the disease and medical treatment. Of 267 cases this year requiring medicine and surgical treatment, a large proportion were of a chronic nature, not requiring confinement. Separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—Every prisoner has been employed.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience of any of the rules of the prison, but principally for attempting to escape, refusing to work, striking, threatening, or forcibly resisting the officers in the execution of their duty, profane cursing and swearing, quarrelling, assaulting, gaming with or defrauding a fellow-prisoner, indecent behaviour, disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain, and irreverent behaviour at chapel.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—No insane prisoner in confinement.

34.—General Observations.—None.

(signed) Gilbert Grey,
Keeper.

No. 57.—TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Guildhall in and for the said Town, on Thursday the 22d day of October 1835, the following General Report of the state and condition of the Gaol and House of Correction of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, founded on the Report of the Visiting Justices, on the Report of the Chaplain, and on the Certificates of the Keepers of the said Prisons, was prepared and submitted by the Clerk of the Peace to the Justices assembled at the said Sessions, pursuant to the Statute of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 24, and which said General Report was approved by the Justices at such Sessions.

THAT the gaol and house of correction have been found clean and healthy.

That the rules prescribed by Act of Parliament and by the court of quarter sessions, for the regulation and government of the prisons, have been duly observed in the said house of correction and in the said gaol, as far as the limits of the said gaol will allow.

That the male prisoners sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction have been employed at their respective

trades, and the others at the tread-wheel; and the female prisoners similarly committed have been employed in the household work of the prison.

That the prisoners in both the gaol and house of correction have behaved during the year in a becoming manner, and in conformity to the rules and regulations.

(signed) C. L. Morley, Mayor,
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM: Common Gaol.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
16	61	188	187	55	1	18	1	83	29	131	77	28	24	2	92	30	9	-

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.	18.+			the Second Division of the Column N ^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.	
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.				
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.		Deaths.
36	27	4	1	-	-	4	127	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		-

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Justices and the sheriffs.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, by the sheriffs; surgeon, chaplain and matron, by the Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Three classes, three day-rooms, three yards; not capable of being extended, except by purchasing the adjoining property.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—To each prisoner one pound and a half of the best bread, a pint of new milk per day, one pound of

oatmeal, a sufficient quantity of salt per week, and 4 d. per week for destitute prisoners; cost per head 2 s. 1 d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—To each prisoner, two shirts, two pair of stockings, jacket and trousers, one pair of shoes, straw mattress, bolster, three blankets and coverlit; cost per head 30 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—The menial labour of the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—The whole of the day.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—None.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been

been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Not complied with, on account of the confined state of the prison; might be obviated, as expressed in No. 22.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Divine service three times in the week; Bibles and other books provided by the chaplain.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily, if found needful; no exclusive apartments for the sick, but, if judged needful by the surgeon, they are separated from the other prisoners.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—All untried prisoners, except four, who do the menial labour of the prison.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—None.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—Rules and regulations for the better maintenance of order amongst debtors are very much wanted in this gaol.

(signed) G. Vason,
Gaoler.

Schedule (B.)—TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM: House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	8.		9.		10.		11.*	
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners		Number of Debtors.		Number of Mis-demeanors.		Number of Felons.		Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.		Number of Untried Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.		Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
		Michaelmas 1834.	Michaelmas 1835.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
79	193	1062	945	none	none	477	104	277	87	945	50	13	703	179	629	165	126	25

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison expressed in the Second Division of the Column N^o 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 11.

12.	13.				14.	15.	16.				17.		18.†			
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.				Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.				Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.		Cases of Sickness and Death.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four and more.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Whippings.	In Irons.	Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells.	Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
92	83	43	22	44	123	70	752	none	1	47	none	2	none	29	4	none

19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—House of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—The Justices of the Peace for the town and county of the town of Nottingham.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron and two male turnkeys; by the Justices.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Twelve separate day-rooms and airing-yards for males; two separate day-rooms, and one airing-yard for females; may be extended.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Ten pounds and a half of bread, one pint and a quarter of oatmeal, seven pints of milk, seven pints of broth, half a peck of potatoes. Cost, per head, 2 s. 7 ½ d.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Jacket, trousers, two shirts, two pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes, mattress, rug, two blankets and a pillow-case. Cost 1 l. 13 s. 6 d.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel, tailoring, mending shoes, &c.; females are employed in washing, plain sewing, &c., for the prison.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—In summer, employed eight hours per day, exercise the remaining part; in winter, as many hours as day-light will permit, except two hours in the middle of the day for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—There has not been any.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—The classification has been observed.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—Prayers and sermon on Sundays, prayers on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Bibles, Testaments and other religious books supplied.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Daily, when necessary. Separate apartments for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference

reference to Column 15?—Such as are committed for further examination and trial.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Refractory conduct in prison.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed?

How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—None.

34.—General Observations.—

(signed) D. M. Jackson,
Governor.

No. 68.—TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH.

GENERAL REPORT of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Portsmouth, concerning the Gaol of the said Borough, at the Michaelmas Sessions, holden on Monday the 19th day of October 1835.

The gaol during the year has been in its usual healthy condition.

The subjoined Table, founded on the Gaoler's Reports, will exhibit the state of the Gaol for the past year.

	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at one time.	Cases of Sickness in the Quarter.	Greatest Number of Sick at one time.	Deaths.
Epiphany sessions' Report - - - -	100	56	18	4	—
Easter sessions' ditto - - - -	106	66	14	4	1
Midsummer sessions' ditto - - - -	85	51	23	6	—
Michaelmas sessions' ditto - - - -	172	70	30	6	—

Total number of commitments (including debtors) from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834 - - 453

Total number from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835 - - - - - 463

The further enlargement of the gaol has not yet been carried into effect, the funds in hand being insufficient to complete it, but which are increasing, by a rate made for the purpose every half year.

(signed) D. Spicer, Mayor,
Chairman.

Schedule (B).—TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH: Common Gaol and House of Correction.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.*
Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than One Prisoner sleeps in One Cell.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Number of Mis-demeanors.	Number of Felons.	Number of Prisoners Committed in the course of the Year.	Number of Tried Prisoners.	Number of Untried Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
		Michaelmas 1834. Michaelmas 1835.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
(a)	(b)	58 66	7 3	33 4	15 4	(c)	32 5	16 3	43 8	5 —

Note:—The Total of the Columns 4. 5. & 6. will be equal to the whole Number of Prisoners in the Prison, expressed in

* 12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.†	the Second Division of the Column N° 3; and the Aggregate of Columns 5. & 6. will be equal to that of Columns 8. & 9. and to that of Columns 10. & 44.
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time.	Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.	Prisoners Employed.	Prisoners not Employed.	Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness and Death.	
Once. Twice. Three times. Four and more.	Hard Labour. Employment, not being Hard Labour.			Whippings. In Irons. Solitary Confinement. Other Punishments.	Solitary Cells. Apartments below Ground.	Cases of Sickness in the Year. Greatest Number of Sick at one Time. Deaths.	
(d)	54 14 11 15	95 30	312	— 1 27 —	3 —	85 6 1	

(a) 49; Debtors' cells the same as felons.

(c) Male debtors, 36; Females, 4. Other prisoners: Males, 333; Females, 104.

(b) 63 in single beds; 3 prisoners in large cells.

(d) 7 Debtors; 638 other prisoners.

†
19.—Whether Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Bridewell?—Common gaol and house of correction.

20.—Under whose jurisdiction and superintendence?—Mayor and Magistrates of the borough of Portsmouth; three visiting Justices.

21.—Number of Officers, and how appointed?—Gaoler, surgeon, matron and turnkey, appointed by the Mayor and Magistrates.

22.—Number of Classes, Wards, or Divisions, Work-rooms, Day-rooms, and Airing-yards, and whether the same can be extended or increased?—Seven classes, seven divisions, no work-rooms, eight day-rooms, seven yards; can be increased by building on the adjoining ground, which is purchased for that purpose.

23.—Dietary or other Weekly Allowance, and Weekly Cost per head?—Each prisoner receives one pound and a half of bread and a pint of gruel per day, three quarters of a pound of beef and a pint of soup on Fridays; each day-room two bushels of coals per week in winter and one bushel in the summer, and wood to light the fires. Soap, towels, razors and combs are allowed for prisoners' use. Weekly cost per head about 2 s. 8 d. No prisoners are able to maintain themselves.

24.—Allowance of Clothing and Bedding, and Cost per head?—Each prisoner is allowed in summer a straw bed, one blanket, one coverlid, and in winter an additional blanket; cost per head about 20 s. Clothing per head about 16 s.

25.—Description of Employment and Hard Labour?—Those who are able to work, on the tread-mill; others beat and pick oakum. Women are employed in washing and cleansing the prison and needlework.

26.—Hours of Labour and of Exercise?—Hours of labour, six; remainder of the day for exercise.

27.—Amount of Earnings, how applied, and in what proportion to each class of Prisoners, to the Officers of the Prison, and to the Fund applicable to the maintenance of the said Prison?—Amount of earnings uncertain; no allow-

ance to officers of the prison or to prisoners. The earnings, which are very small, are applied to the maintenance of the prison.

28.—Whether the Classification required by this Act has been observed? If not, for what reasons; and what measures have been taken to remedy this defect?—Classification, as required by the Gaol Act, is observed as far as the size of the prison will admit; there is a separate prison for the females, with three yards, &c.

29.—What Duties are performed by the Chaplain, what provision made for instruction, and whether Prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other books?—No chaplain appointed; Bibles and other religious books are provided. Prisoners who wish it may be taught to read. Prayers are read by the gaoler and matron.

30.—Attendance of the Surgeon, and whether separate buildings or apartments are provided for the sick?—Surgeon attends daily; separate apartments are provided for the sick.

31.—Reasons for Non-employment of Prisoners, with reference to Column 15?—They are not sentenced to hard labour.

32.—Reasons for Punishments, by solitary confinement, by whipping, or irons?—Disobedience of the rules for the good order and discipline of the gaol. The prisoner who was ironed attempted to make his escape.

33.—Is there any Insane Prisoner in Confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed? How long has he or she been in confinement? How long has he or she been insane?—One: Alice Purver, a widow, confined for debt; about six weeks; from report, several months prior to her confinement.

34.—General Observations.—The death referred to in Column 18, was that of Mark Manson, who was found suspended by his neckerchief.

(signed) *Edward Hunt,*
Keeper.

GENERAL PENITENTIARY, MILBANK.

R E P O R T

Of the Superintending Committee of the GENERAL PENITENTIARY at *Milbank*, for the reception of Convicts; made in pursuance of the Act 56 Geo. III. c. 63, s. 39, and the 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 33, s. 6;—specifying the State of the Building; the Conduct of the Officers; the Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners; the Amount of their Earnings; and the Expenses of the Establishment during the Year 1835.

PREVIOUSLY to the calamity of the Fire, to which reference will afterwards be made, the whole of the Building was in good condition, and that part which was left uninjured continues so.

The Committee have great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Governor, Captain Chapman, who has added to his former claims to their approbation by the decision and judgment with which he conducted himself on the arduous occasion of the Fire.

They have to regret the loss of the valuable services of the Reverend Whitworth Russell, their late Chaplain, who has received from His Majesty's Government the appointment of one of the Inspectors of Prisons; an office for which his experience in this Institution seems eminently to qualify him. They have appointed as his successor the Reverend Daniel Nihil, of whose character and qualifications they received the most satisfactory testimonials. This gentleman entered on the duties of his office on the 21st of January last, and the Committee have every reason to be satisfied with his exertions during the time which has since elapsed. By order of the Secretary of State, the salary of this office has been reduced from 400 *l.* to 300 *l.* per annum.

The Subordinate Officers of the Institution have discharged their respective duties generally in a satisfactory manner; and the behaviour of the Convicts has been orderly and regular, no cases of serious misconduct having occurred during the past year.

The number of Convicts in the Prison on the 31st of December 1834, was 622, viz. 516 males and 106 females; and on the 31st of December last, the number was 445, viz. 366 males and 79 females; having been augmented during the year by the reception of 90 males and 29 females, and diminished by the deaths of 5 males, the discharge of 219 males and 51 females, (of whom 194 males and 35 females were discharged by His Majesty's free pardon, 25 males and 15 females on medical grounds, and 1 female upon the expiration of the whole term of her imprisonment); 3 males were sent to Bethlehem Hospital, 9 males and 5 females were remitted to their original sentences, pursuant to the 4th section of the Act 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 33, having been found incorrigible by the discipline of the Penitentiary, and 4 males were sent to the Hulks for the recovery of their health, being afflicted with scrofula.

In consequence of the good conduct of all the Prisoners on the occasion of the Fire, and the very active exertions rendered by the males in endeavouring to extinguish it, it was thought expedient that some act of favour should be extended to them, and the Committee applied to the Secretary of State, and obtained his sanction to their being recommended by the Committee for pardon three months earlier than the usual time, which has consequently occasioned, since the month of October last, a considerably greater number to be discharged than would otherwise have been the case.

Of the 5 males who died during the last year, 4 were from simple nervous fever, (one of them, a youth of delicate phthisical habit when received), and the other from asthma, his constitution having been impaired from the free use of spirituous liquors.

The general health of the Prisoners throughout the whole year has been good; and of the number at present within the walls, being 338 males and 70 females, there

are only in the Infirmarys 13 males and 5 females, and none of them with any serious complaints.

In addition to the number of Prisoners discharged in 1833, who had received gratuities for good conduct after quitting the Prison, as reported last year, being 31 males and 20 females, 15 males and 5 females have since produced satisfactory testimonials of character and behaviour, entitling them to the usual reward; and 3 males who had been discharged in 1832, and 1 in 1831, have also obtained gratuities.

Of those discharged in 1834, being 118 males and 50 females, 35 males and 18 females have received gratuities; 5 males and 1 female have since died; 1 male is known to be going on well, although he has not applied for a gratuity; 1 male and 1 female have been refused; 1 male and 1 female have been postponed for further inquiry; 1 female is known to be going on badly; 4 males have been convicted or are in prison again; 1 well-behaved female was not entitled to a gratuity, having been only a few days in the Penitentiary; 68 males and 27 females are doubtful, inasmuch as those of them who have applied for gratuities have not complied with the Regulations of the Establishment, and others have not been heard of; 1 male has gone to New South Wales as an emigrant, 1 to sea, and 1 has enlisted.

On the 22d of June last the Committee received a communication from The Right Honourable the Secretary of State, intimating, that "in consequence of complaints having been frequently made of the great inconvenience experienced in County Gaols from the confinement of soldiers sentenced to imprisonment by Courts Martial, arising principally from the want of separate cells, and with a view to relieve the County Gaols, and still more to the amendment of such Prisoners, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government, in pursuance of the power given by the provisions of the Statute 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 36, intituled 'An Act for establishing a New Court for the Trial of Offences committed in the Metropolis and parts adjacent,' to give directions for the confinement of a limited number of that class of Prisoners in the Penitentiary."

To meet the views of His Majesty's Government, and for the better accommodation of other descriptions of Prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, who might be sent to this Institution under the authority of the same Act, the Committee submitted to the Secretary of State the following proposition:—

"That four pentagons should continue applicable to the original purposes of the Establishment, that one of those pentagons should be appropriated to females, and for that purpose such alterations should be made in the building (as to kitchen and infirmary) as might be necessary. And that two pentagons should be applicable to the New Plan, under such orders and regulations as might be directed by the Secretary of State."

The proposition was approved by Lord John Russell, and upon an estimate of the expense of the necessary additions and alterations, prepared by Sir Robert Smirke, Parliament, towards the conclusion of the last Session, was pleased to grant the sum of 5,800 *l.* to carry the Plan into effect.

A contract was accordingly entered into, and the works were advancing, when on the evening of the 7th of October last, a fire broke out in the laundry, which destroyed part of the hexagon, and the roofs and upper stories of two pentagons, one of which pentagons was the site of the new alterations, and the works were consequently suspended. The Committee have inserted in an Appendix to this Report, a copy of the Statement which they transmitted to the Secretary of State on the 14th of October, respecting the origin and circumstances of this fire.

This calamity, however much to be regretted, as not only occasioning a large ultimate additional expense, but suspending for a considerable time the use of a great portion of the Prison, was attended with the satisfactory circumstance of evincing the exemplary conduct, not only of the Officers of the Establishment, but of the Prisoners, who were uniformly orderly, obedient, and ready to use their utmost exertions for the extinction of the fire.

After the fire the Committee were requested by the Secretary of State to "make a thorough examination into the Penitentiary Establishment, with reference as well to its extent, and the number of persons employed in it, as also to the amount of salaries and payments, with a view to effect reductions and retrenchment, without impairing or prejudicing the well-being of the Establishment."

The result of the inquiry has been, that a considerable reduction has been made. The office of Master-manufacturer is to be discontinued, the Committee being of opinion, that in the very reduced state of the manufactures now carried on in the Prison, and which are likely still further to be diminished, the services of such an

officer

officer may in future be dispensed with ; and they recommended a retiring allowance to Mr. Jordison White, who had held the situation of Master-manufacturer for 18 years, upon a salary, including per-centage, of 340 *l.*, with furnished apartments and coals ; and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have fixed the retiring allowance at 140 *l.* per annum.

In consequence of the small number of Female Prisoners, which, according to an intimation received from the Secretary of State, will not hereafter exceed 100, the Committee dispensed with the services of the late Matron, who had a salary of 180 *l.* per annum, with apartments in the Prison and coals : at the same time the Committee are of opinion that the Female Department of the Penitentiary would be fundamentally defective, unless it employed the agency of a female officer, as well as that of the Chaplain to communicate moral and religious instruction to the women ; and they hope to be able to make an arrangement by which most of the duties now performed by the deputy Matron may be transferred to the task-mistress, and the remaining duties of matron and deputy matron consolidated, so as to render one officer only necessary ; and they think that the services of such an officer may be obtained for a salary considerably less than that of the former matron.

They have discontinued the assistant task-masters, 4 in number, and the assistant task-mistress, who had a salary of 60 *l.* per annum each, besides apartments and rations ; and they have also discontinued the per-centages on Prisoners' Earnings to all inferior officers who may in future be appointed.

The Secretary of State having intimated to the Committee, that, as the resident Surgeon attached to the establishment ought to be fully competent to manage all ordinary cases of disease, and as in all cases not of an ordinary description additional assistance and the best advice may at all times be easily procured, he considered it unnecessary to continue any longer the office of medical superintendent ; accordingly that office, which was held by Mr. Anthony White, at a salary of 300 *l.* per annum, will, after the 31st instant, be abolished.

The Committee likewise made a few other minor arrangements, with a view to economy.

While the Superintending Committee were engaged in this important investigation, they were not unmindful of the state of that part of the Prison which had suffered by the fire, and of the necessity of a speedy reconstruction of it, that the views of His Majesty's Government for the confinement of soldiers might be carried into effect. Accordingly at a very early period the buildings were examined by Sir Robert Smirke, a Plan for their restoration upon improved principles prepared, and an estimate of the expense, amounting to 7,300 *l.*, submitted to the Secretary of State. Lord John Russell, however, thought it advisable that the Inspectors of Prisons should be consulted on this subject, and after full examination, they made a Report to his Lordship, suggesting many improvements on the Plan of the Committee, tending, in their opinion, more effectually to promote the objects of seclusion and silence. The estimated cost of the Plan with these alterations and improvements, amounting to 15,300 *l.*, has been submitted to Lord John Russell, who has recommended to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that an Estimate to that extent should be laid before Parliament.

A Statement of the Earnings of the Prisoners, and an account of the expenses of the Establishment for the year 1835, are subjoined to this Report. The net expense to the public (which includes 404 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* incurred by the fire), is 1,406 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* less than that of last year.

The regulations introduced two years ago for more strictly enforcing silence and seclusion have continued to be acted upon, and the Committee have reason to hope they have produced a beneficial impression on the minds of the Prisoners ; but this system cannot be considered to have been completely tried till the alterations in the building lately suggested by the Inspectors of Prisons, and approved by the Secretary of State, shall have been carried into execution.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

STATEMENT of PRISONERS Received into, and Discharged from, the GENERAL PENITENTIARY at Milbank, during the Year 1835.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
On the 31st of December 1834, there remained - - -	516	106
During the year 1835, there have been received - - -	87	29
And returned from the Lunatic Asylum - - -	3	—
	606	135
Died - - - - -	5	—
Sent to Bethlehem Hospital - - - - -	3	—
Sent to the Hulks as incorrigible - - - - -	9	5
— — — for recovery of health - - - - -	4	—
Discharged by pardon - - - - -	187	35
Discharged by pardon upon reports, by order of the Secretary of State, after short periods of confinement - - -	7	—
Discharged by pardon, on medical grounds - - - - -	25	15
Discharged upon expiration of term of imprisonment - - -	—	1
	240	56
Remaining in the Penitentiary on 31st December 1835 - - -	366	79
TOGETHER - - - - -	—	445

PRISONERS' EARNINGS, from 1 January to 31 December 1835.

EARNINGS BY MANUFACTURES.						DIVISION.							
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Male Prisoners -	1,857	5	-										
- Female Prisoners	151	13	-										
				2,008	18	-							
EARNINGS BY WAGES													
In the General Service of the Prison.													
By Male Prisoners as	£.	s.	d.				Of which,	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wardsmen, Cooks,							$\frac{1}{8}$ to Officers	251	2	3			
and Bakers -	339	6	-				$\frac{1}{8}$ to Prisoners	251	2	3			
By Female Prisoners											502	4	6
as Wardswomen,							$\frac{6}{8}$ Profit to the Esta-						
Cooks & Laundry-							blishment -	-	1,506	13	6		
women -	334	12	-								2,008	18	-
				673	18	-							
TOTAL EARNINGS -						£. 2,682	16	-					

SUMMARY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Prisoners' per Centage, $\frac{1}{8}$ on Manufactures as above	251	2	3						
$\frac{6}{8}$ on General Service, ditto	168	9	6						
				419	11	9			
To Officers' - ditto - $\frac{1}{8}$ on Manufactures - ditto	—	—	—	251	2	3			
To Establishment Profit - $\frac{6}{8}$ - - Ditto -	1,506	13	6						
$\frac{6}{8}$ on General Service, ditto	505	8	6						
				2,012	2	—			
TOTAL, as above							£. 2,682 16		

GENERAL PENITENTIARY AT MILBANK.

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EXPENSE.

To the Total Amount of Expense incurred between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1835, including the necessary Repairs of the Building, and the expenses consequent on the Fire : also, the sum of 673 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> calculated for Wages to Prisoners employed in the general service of the Establishment -	£.	s.	d.
	17,339	12	11
DEDUCT :			
Three-fourths of the above Sum of 673 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> for Prisoners' Wages, as profit to the Establishment, the Prisoners receiving the other one-fourth of such Wages - - - - -	505	8	6
Gross Expense - - -	16,834	4	5
By per centage of deceased Prisoners, and proportion for those Officers who by a Resolution of Committee of 16th June last, are not to be entitled in future to per centage on Prisoners' Earnings - - - - - £. 6 17 10			
By old stores, old pewter, &c. sold - - - - - 14 3 8			
	21	1	6
By three-fourths of Prisoners' Earnings employed in Manufactures - - - - - 1,506 13 6			
DEDUCT :			
Master-Manufacturer's Salary - - - - - 200 - -	1,306	13	6
	1,327	15	-
NET EXPENSE - - - £.	15,506	9	5

Robt. Auld,
Secretary and Accountant.

BEXLEY, Chairman.

A P P E N D I X.

STATEMENT respecting the Origin and Circumstances of the FIRE, referred to in the preceding REPORT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

General Penitentiary, 12 Oct. 1835.

ALTHOUGH I have stated in my Journal, which was laid before you on Saturday last, every material fact connected with the recent fire in this institution, yet, as many of those facts were entered as they came to my knowledge, and sometimes interspersed with other matter, it occurs to me that it might be advisable to give, in a separate report, a connected detail of the several circumstances, so far as they occurred under my own observation, or from sources that left no doubt of their accuracy.

At or about six o'clock on Wednesday evening last, the 7th instant, Mrs. Bismire, a warder in No. 3 pentagon, came almost breathless to my office, and stated that the laundry of that pentagon was on fire. I ran instantly to the middle gate, and gave orders that no officer should leave the prison (it being within a few minutes of the time of the usual number to go out for the evening), and that all that were disposable from their respective pentagons should follow me as quick as possible to pentagon No. 3. When I got to the laundry the smoke was so dense, and so pungent from the burning wood, that I had considerable difficulty in getting to the furnace which heats the airing chamber, the fire in the former looming large through the smoke. My respiration became so impeded, that in returning through a long passage I felt as if suffocating, and repeatedly fell against the wall as I endeavoured to make my way out.

The Rev. Mr. Russell (our late Chaplain, and now one of the Inspectors of Prisons) was happily in the prison, and came almost immediately to pentagon No. 3. I feel it quite impossible adequately to do justice, not only to Mr. Russell's personal exertions, but to the judicious directions given by him.

When the fire first broke out I was of opinion that I should be able to master it with the force I had within the walls, but still, determined to leave no means of prevention unused, I soon after sent off notice to the Queen-square Police-office, and to the head quarters of the Metropolitan Police in Scotland Yard; I likewise sent for aid to the different surrounding fire stations. Several engines soon arrived.

Mr. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, with a large body of the men, were on the spot very soon after the notice was sent. Throughout the eventful night Mr. Mayne was most active and energetic, not only giving the necessary orders, but also encouraging the men by his personal example, venturing upon many of the most dangerous parts to which the flames extended, even including the roof of the two pentagons where the fire was raging.

Mr. White, one of the magistrates of Queen-square office, was likewise early in attendance, bringing with him several of the men belonging to his establishment. At this time the crowd collected at the outer lodge gate and along the river front of the building, had become excessively great, and of the mixed character usual on occasions of the kind. Whenever the great gates were opened to admit the firemen, or for any other necessary communication, it was found difficult, by the very small portion of the prison officers who could be spared for this duty, to keep the mob from availing themselves of the opportunity of rushing in; I therefore made a representation of this source of alarm to Mr. White, the magistrate, who immediately sent a messenger to request the assistance of a detachment of the military, which was granted, and the soldiers arrived with extraordinary promptitude. During the night the most effectual and valuable assistance was rendered by them, under the command of Colonel Sir William Gomm and Captain Pringle. Twelve of the soldiers, under the command of a sergeant, were, at my desire, sent to the outer lodge, and four of them posted as sentries without the gates, whose presence, with the assistance rendered by the new police, had the desired effect of keeping back the mob.

The fire assuming an alarming appearance, I felt it to be my paramount duty to attend first to the preservation of the lives of the prisoners, of whom the females alone were at any time in danger. The total number of female prisoners was 94, of whom 10 were in the infirmary, and the remainder in pentagon No. 3, along the roof of which the fire was running. The fire was prevented from extending downwards by the stone ceiling; the upper story was besides wholly unoccupied. The 10 patients in the female infirmary, which is situate in the upper story of that part of the hexagon where the laundry is, were in the most immediate danger; but long before the flames could reach their apartments they were removed, under the superintendence of the Surgeon, Mr. Wade, to the round tower in the centre of the yards of No. 3 pentagon, where they were perfectly safe, the tower being completely isolated. The 84 female prisoners in pentagon No. 3, were at an early period removed, under my immediate superintendence and direction, to the chapel, which is in the centre of the hexagon, and free from danger, it also being isolated, with the exception of three covered galleries of communication, which being composed entirely of brick and stone, were fire-proof. At a later hour of the night they were removed from the chapel and placed in pentagon No. 6, which fortunately had been kept empty, for the purpose of perfecting some extensive alterations that were being made therein, for the reception of soldiers.

The other pentagon, No. 4, to the roof of which the fire extended, was empty, and undergoing alterations. The women were, as might be naturally expected, much frightened at first, but on receiving assurances from me of their safety in the chapel for the present, with a solemn promise of removal should any change of circumstances cause danger, they soon became tranquillized, and watched the event with the most praiseworthy patience and passive fortitude.

The number of male prisoners in the infirmary was only 12, out of 448, the total number confined within pentagons Nos. 1, 2 and 5; none of these were ever in any danger, and consequently remained unremoved.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Graham, one of the Westminster visiting magistrates of the New Bridewell, arrived, and informed me that the governor of the Bridewell, Lieutenant Tracey, R.N., had made arrangements by which he might receive 400 of the Penitentiary prisoners, should the necessity arise for their removal. This offer was followed by the sending the Westminster prison van, for the purpose of their conveyance. I expressed myself very much obliged to the magistrates of Westminster for the offer, but declined availing myself of it then, and expressed a strong hope that no necessity would arise for any removal.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Beer, my clerk, observed that the flames, which had previously consumed the roof of four of the immense sides of pentagon No. 4, were advancing with great fury and extraordinary rapidity along the last side, towards pentagon No. 5; Mr. Beer, in consequence, applied to the foreman of the West of England fire-engine, with a request that he would send some of his men to cut through the roof beyond the fire, and so stop it; and this was promptly and effectually performed by Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, with a party of men under his command, and who had previously stopped, in a similar manner, the flames from spreading from pentagon No. 3 to pentagon No. 2.

Although in this calamity there is much to deplore, yet there is undoubtedly very much to be thankful for. Not a single accident, not even an irregularity, having occurred amongst the prisoners, whose conduct, under such trying circumstances, was most praiseworthy; the male prisoners working most cheerfully and willingly at the three water machines, from six o'clock in the evening until five o'clock the next morning, in perfect silence, bearing ample testimony to the high state of subordination and discipline which exists in this institution.

After the most minute investigation and strictest inquiry as to the origin of the fire, I feel satisfied, from the several statements I have received, more especially from a report from George Rudduck, the bricklayer long employed in the establishment, and who is well acquainted with every portion of the building, as well as from personal observation of the construction of the airing chamber, that his account of the progress of the fire from it to the roof is most accurate. I am therefore fully confirmed in the opinion I expressed in my letter to Lord Melbourne, "that the fire was perfectly accidental."

The women employed in laundry No. 3, had, as usual, left off work at half-past five o'clock, and returned to their separate cells in the laundry ward, where they were locked

up for the night; all was apparently safe at that time. It is almost certain that some of the linen on one of the horses in the airing chamber, having fallen off the horse on the iron wire floor, through which the hot air rises from the furnace below into the chamber, the fallen linen, from the great heat, must have ignited, and communicated the flames to the rest of the linen, and to the wooden work of the chamber. The flames having no vent but up the flue, rushed in a body through it, and with inconceivable rapidity communicated to the upper part of nearly one half of the hexagon, whilst nearly at the same time they were fast extending themselves along the roof of pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, and to a portion of the upper story of those pentagons. The extensive lead gutters which run along the edges of the roof were soon melted by the intense heat, exposing the ends of the wooden joists and rafters of the roof to the full fury of the flames, and the roof not having a single division throughout the whole of its length, the draft of air was astonishingly great, and carried along with it the flames through the immense loft with wonderful rapidity.

The amount of the damage done to the building, owing to the illness of Sir Robert Smirke, has not yet been ascertained; but his brother, Sidney Smirke, Esq., is now about making a survey. The extent is the destruction of the roofs of pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, and serious injury to the upper stories of those pentagons. The laundries have also been injured; the infirmaries for females nearly destroyed, as well as about half the roof, and a portion of the hexagon. Some damage has also been done to the chaplain's apartments. The amount most probably will not exceed 7,000*l.*, including articles of furniture, clothes and linen destroyed.

Pentagons Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, remain uninjured, and on the ringing of the first bell in the morning of the 8th instant, every thing went on in this institution as if no such calamity had taken place.

I have, &c.

To the Superintending Committee,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Benjamin Chapman*, Governor.

GENERAL PENITENTIARY, MILBANK.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING COMMITTEE,

1835.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 March 1836.*

NEWGATE GAOL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 July 1836;—for,

COPY of a REPORT made on 2d July 1836, by a COMMITTEE of the COURT of
ALDERMEN to that Court, upon the REPORT of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS
in relation to the GAOL of NEWGATE.

Guildhall, London, }
7 July 1836. }

Henry Woodthorpe,
Town Clerk.

(The Lord Mayor.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 July 1836.

COPY REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the whole COURT of ALDERMEN, appointed to consider the REPORT of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS, so far as relates to the GAOL of NEWGATE, DATED 2d July 1836 : states as follows :

WE have proceeded to the consideration of the matters referred to us.

It must be obvious to every one who has read the Report of the Inspectors, that while they impugn the general management of the Gaol of Newgate, they censure with no sparing hand the magistrates of this city, as the individuals to whom the oversight and general direction of the officers of the prison are committed. It is matter also of general notoriety, that an honourable Member of the House of Commons, in his place in Parliament, has thought it his duty strongly to animadvert upon the magistrates for their alleged mal-administration of the affairs of the prison. It has been our earnest endeavour to conduct our inquiry calmly, dispassionately and impartially, with a firm determination to elicit the truth; to cast the blame, if any should be found, where due, and by no means to shrink from apportioning to the body by whom we were delegated so much thereof as that body ought in justice to be called upon to bear. Having made these prefatory remarks, we proceed to submit to you the result of our labours.

We have been attended by, and have examined Mr. William Wadham Cope, the keeper of the prison; Mr. Edmund James Jonas, the clerk of the papers; Matthew Newman and Thomas Brown, principal turnkeys; the Reverend H. S. Cotton, the ordinary of Newgate; Gilbert Macmurdo, Esq., the surgeon to the gaol; Henry Barrett, one of the under-turnkeys; Grace Kay, the matron; Elizabeth Brown, the sub-matron; Sarah Ruthven, the matron of the untried female side of the gaol; and Mr. James Francis Firth, the principal clerk to Mr. Town Clerk, whose evidence is hereunto annexed.

We have also received from Mr. Cope a written statement, containing "Remarks on the Report of the Inspectors, with explanatory notes, corrections and emendations of the Evidence on which that Report is founded," which is also annexed hereto for your information.

To the documents above referred to, we beg to call your particular attention; some of them will be found, to a certain extent, irreconcilable with others. Our endeavour has been to arrive at conclusions as nearly as possible consistent with the truth, by comparing them with each other and with the Report of the Inspectors. We have also minutely inspected the gaol, that thereby we might be the better enabled to attain the object we had in view.

The first subject to which we are naturally led to advert is, the complaint made by the Inspectors of the non-classification of the male prisoners. It cannot be questioned but that the rules for the better government of Newgate, dated the 2d June 1817, and those of the Act 4, Geo. 4. c. 64, which we shall hereafter designate as the Gaol Act, with regard to the classification of prisoners, have not been observed in Newgate. But it must be obvious to any unprejudiced person, that in a prison constructed as Newgate is, and used as it is for the reception of such various descriptions of prisoners as are thereto committed, it is impossible that the classification directed could be carried into effect. There are seasons (and that which the Inspectors appear to have selected as the most fitting on which to found their Report is one of them) when the prison is so crowded as to present greater obstacles than usual to the observance of such rules. From the evidence of the keeper, it appears that there were at one period of their inspection no fewer than 127 male transports in his custody; and as that period was near the termination of a session, the number of untried prisoners, or rather of prisoners in custody, under commitments for trial, was few compared with that of the convicted.

As regards the classification, we find that such of the prisoners as are not more than 15 years old, are placed in a yard by themselves, containing two wards, which is designated "The Boys' School Yard."

As to the others, it appears to us that in their classification regard has been had to the previous habits and associations of the individuals, rather than to other considerations: we think it right, however, to observe, that we see no reason to believe that

that the possession, or the want of money, has had any weight in determining the place to which prisoners committed for trial have been assigned. We will endeavour to illustrate our meaning by a reference to the evidence of Mr. Cope.

It appears that in the chapel-yard are placed persons committed for trial on various charges of felony therein enumerated, and also for misdemeanors of various kinds, to whom are also added persons committed by the Court of King's Bench, and by Commissioners of Bankrupts and Taxes; also persons whose Judgments have been respited, and those who are technically termed "Newgate Fines," being convicts, who, from the lightness of their offences, have been sentenced by the Central Criminal Court to short periods of imprisonment for felonies, and those who, for misdemeanors of which they have been convicted, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in Newgate, as the common gaol of the county. It has also been the custom to have in this yard prisoners, who, in the Report of the Inspectors, are denominated "the insane," being persons who have been acquitted of the offences imputed to them on the ground of insanity, and some of the comparatively more decent description of persons convicted of assaults of an abominable nature. Upon the two latter descriptions of persons it will be our duty to make distinct observations, both as applied to this and other parts of the gaol.

In the yard, on the master's side, and in the middle yard, are also confined prisoners of the same description, as regards the causes of their confinement, as those before enumerated; those in the former place being persons whose condition in life is considered to have been somewhat less respectable than those who have been consigned to the chapel-yard, while those in the middle yard are prisoners whose squalid and filthy appearance, on their being received into the gaol, has been such as to make it proper that they should be kept apart from the more healthy and decent.

It should be remarked that every prisoner, whatever may be his appearance, upon first being brought into the gaol, is placed in what is termed a receiving ward until he shall have been examined by the surgeon; a mode of proceeding, the propriety of which, it is apprehended, cannot be questioned.

With reference to "the insane," or, to speak more correctly, persons who have been acquitted on the ground of insanity, we find that immediately after the conclusion of every Session, at which any one or more of such acquittals have taken place, representation of the fact has been made at the office of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and that such representations have been followed by repeated solicitations for the removal of the prisoners. In the annual reports, made under the provisions of the Gaol Act, and transmitted to the Home Secretary, the fact of such prisoners remaining in the gaol, and the consequent inconvenience resulting therefrom, have been constantly noticed. And further, that after the removal of such prisoners under an order from the Home Office to the lunatic asylum at Hanwell, they have been returned to Newgate, as not being in fact insane; and that, upon representations of that fact at the Home Office, the result has been an expression of regret that such has turned out to be the case, with an intimation that the keeper of Newgate must do the best he could under the circumstances. The persons designated "insane," who have been mixed with other prisoners, cannot be considered as, and in point of fact are not, dangerous persons; and while it is, as we consider, greatly to be lamented that they should be allowed by the Government to remain in the prison, we cannot conceive that, under existing circumstances, they could have been better disposed of than they have been.

Great difficulty has arisen in disposing of those prisoners convicted of assaults of an abominable nature. The keeper would not be justified in subjecting them to solitary confinement, neither would the construction of the gaol allow of the infliction of such punishment, unless by placing them in cells scarcely accessible to light or air, and which are only used for the confinement of the most refractory prisoners, for periods of short duration, as a punishment for offences committed within the gaol. That they should be confined together, apart from the other prisoners, would be obviously improper, and it was therefore considered most expedient, as a choice of evils, that they should be dispersed in different parts of the gaol. This course was resorted to under the impression that while thus mixed they would be prevented from indulging in vicious propensities amongst themselves. The general abhorrence of the practices here adverted to, which, happily for society, exists almost universally amongst persons however otherwise depraved, was

thought a perservation against infection from their society, and it was hoped might be made instrumental to lead them to reflection upon their past conduct, and to consequent repentance and reformation. Whether the course which has been adopted be or be not deserving of censure, we stop not here to inquire; but we deem it an act of justice to the keeper to observe, that, in this respect at least, he ought to be absolved from blame, as that which he had done has been done under the direction of magistrates, whom he has consulted upon the subject.

On the subject of the appointment of convicted prisoners to act as wardsmen, we find that it has been a custom of long standing, and has in a great degree risen from necessity. It has been represented to us, and we are disposed to think with perfect truth, that the practice has proved beneficial. The prisoner so appointed is selected for his good conduct and his comparative good character, and the most important communications have been received by the keeper from prisoners acting in that capacity.

We understand that the Government have always been conversant of the fact, and that in all cases where a convict sentenced to transportation has been appointed, it has been represented at the Home Office, and permission obtained from thence for his or her being retained in the prison, instead of being sent away to undergo the sentence of the court.

The permission for any prisoner to receive that which is technically termed "garnish," being a compensation for using articles for the domestic accommodation of other prisoners, is certainly contrary to the directions of the Gaol Act. We find, however, that provision has been made of all necessary articles of the description alluded to for the use of prisoners; and the discontinuance of the practice is therefore in future secured.

In reference to the "cards, the cribbage-board and pegs, and two draught-boards and men," mentioned in the Report of the Inspectors, the keeper, in answer to our questions on that subject, has stated that he has never detected gaming going on in the prison without punishing it; he added, that the cards in question were an old pack, and that he had not seen them until they were found by the Inspectors.

With respect to the draught-boards, he stated that they were pieces of paper, which might be folded and put away in an instant, and the men were pieces of pasteboard curled up; that the cribbage-board was a piece of wood, which the prisoners appear to have got into the ward, and to have made the holes with a piece of iron heated in the fire at night. It seems to us that these articles might have been easily, and that in all probability they were, concealed from the keeper and his officers when going their rounds.

As to the "tobacco-pipes, with the tobacco remaining in some of them, and a box with tobacco in it," mentioned in the Report of the Inspectors as having been found by them, we find on reference to the Prison Regulations of June 1817, that the smoking tobacco in the bed-rooms, in the infirmary and in the sick and convalescent wards, is forbidden. The regulations appear to sanction, at any rate they do not forbid, the smoking tobacco in other parts of the prison. If the smoking has taken place within the room where the pipes were found, the regulations will clearly have been violated, inasmuch as the room is used both as a day-room and a bed-room; the Inspectors, however, confine themselves, in their Report, to the fact of having found the pipes and tobacco; and it is by no means improbable that the smoking may have taken place in the yard, in which case there will not have been any violation of the rules. It is quite true, that the Lords' Report of 1835 recommends that the use of tobacco, in any shape, by the prisoners, be prohibited; but while it is our earnest wish to treat that Report with all possible respect, it must be remembered that it has not the force of law.

The bundle of "newspapers, twelve in all," found by the Inspectors, we have learnt from Mr. Cope's examination, were, in point of fact, twelve newspapers several years old, which had been brought into the prison at the request of a prisoner, named Foulger, there being contained therein some notice of his case. A daily newspaper seems to have been taken in by the prisoners, but it does not appear to us that this is a violation of any law or regulation. The Sunday papers, as we find from the testimony given to us, were prohibited, and the keeper considered that, if any were admitted, they were a portion of the edition published on the Saturday afternoon.

We have had produced to us certain instruments, represented to be those which are alluded to in the Report of the Inspectors, as being "all of them instruments
calculated

calculated to facilitate attempts at breaking out of prison." We would refer to the evidence of the keeper as to the particular nature of these instruments; to us, certainly they did not appear calculated for any such purpose; nor did it occur to us, on inspection, that they were the "dangerous weapons" which the Inspectors appear to have considered them.

We come now to that part of the Inspectors' Report which relates to the books found by them in their progress through the prison. Passing by the other books particularized in their Report, we confine ourselves to the notice of a book referred to, for the name of which, and its author, blanks are left; but the name of "Stockdale" is mentioned as that of the publisher. Upon reading the Report of the Inspectors, with the blanks to which we have adverted, the statement of the name of the publisher, and the additional statement "that the book was of a most disgusting nature, and the plates obscene and indecent in the extreme," we were prepared to have met with a publication very different from that which was handed to us, as being the identical book referred to by the Inspectors. We found that it bore the title of "The Generative System of John Robertson," and that it was dedicated by permission to the late Dr. Baillie. It appeared, on a careful examination, to be a scientific book; the plates to be purely anatomical, calculated only to attract the attention of persons connected with surgical science; and we learnt from Mr. Cope, that it belonged to the before-named prisoner, Foulger, who had been captain of a whaler, and had devoted himself to such studies.

As respects prisoners drawing briefs for each other, we should, on account of the prisoner, prefer that this were done by other hands; but still we cannot think that it would be right, with the exception which we are about to notice, that a prisoner should be in any manner restricted as to the person whom he or she may select for the purpose of preparing the brief for counsel. We are decidedly of opinion, that on no account should a male prisoner be allowed to transact that business for a female; at the same time we deem it right to add, that it does not appear to us that any improper intercourse, or the means of holding it, have been allowed or connived at, in any instance, of males being so employed by female prisoners; nor do we, after having inspected the prison, consider that any opportunities for such intercourse are afforded by the means through which the parties are allowed to communicate with each other.

The Inspectors, in their Report, speak in language of censure of the mode of admitting visitors, and the description of persons admitted. On this subject it appears to us that the officers of the prison have considerable difficulties to contend with. Attempts to practise deception may, in many instances, have succeeded; and notoriously bad characters have been, no doubt, sometimes admitted. It is, however, unhappily the case, that such characters, in many instances, are the sole associates of the inmates of a prison; that to forbid their receiving visits from persons of doubtful or even notoriously bad character, would be to exclude them altogether from their acquaintance and even relations; and thereby to prevent them from preparing their defence, and receiving changes of linen at stated periods; an accommodation which, in a prison where, as in Newgate, there are not the means for male prisoners to wash their linen, is essentially necessary.

As respects the mode in which beer is admitted into the prison; under the existing regulations it is to be brought into the gaol only once a day, and the allowance is to be limited to a pint *per diem* to each prisoner. The Report of the Inspectors tends to show great abuse of this regulation. That it may have been abused is not improbable. The keeper has permitted a prisoner to drink a portion of his allowance at the time of receiving it, and to save the remainder to be used in the afterpart of the day. We do not see how abuse can be effectually guarded against, unless each prisoner were compelled to come to the place where the beer is delivered, to take his allowed portion, or so much thereof as he can afford, or may choose to purchase, and to drink the whole at one time.

The Report contains a complaint of drunkenness on the part of a wardman, and one of a similar nature on that of a wardswoman. The former complaint we believe to have originated in error; as to the latter, it is to be regretted that the Inspectors have not gone on to state the additional facts, that the case was immediately reported by the keeper at the Home Office, and that not only was the delinquent removed from the office of wardswoman, but sent from the gaol to undergo her sentence of transportation.

As to the bedding provided for the prisoners, it is of the description mentioned in the Report of the Inspectors. Whether this is or is not to be considered as

“suitable bedding,” within the meaning of the Gaol Act, we do not feel called upon to determine.

On visiting the different parts of the gaol, we were gratified to observe its general cleanly appearance. In many of the tables there were letters cut, which appeared to us to be the initials of prisoners who had been formerly inmates of the place. There were also devices cut out which may have served the purpose of gaming; but they appeared to us to have been marks of considerable standing.

The urinaries on the male side did not appear to us to be liable to the objections made thereto by the Inspectors. The washing-places in this part of the prison are in the open air; and we think that it would be a great improvement if the prisoners were enabled to wash themselves in situations where they would not be exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

We deem it our duty to notice particularly the mention made by the Inspectors in their Report of their visit to the condemned cells, and the terms of censure with which it abounds. It seems to us, that in this respect the keeper is not deserving of blame. The fault is to be found in that which he cannot control; viz. the practice sanctioned, and required indeed by law, of sentencing to the punishment of death so many of our fellow-creatures for crimes for the commission of which in these enlightened times the penalty is not exacted. We presume not to offer an opinion upon the course adopted by the learned Recorder and his brother Commissioners, who upon that occasion constituted the court, in selecting particular prisoners upon whom to pass the sentence of death separately from their unhappy fellow-prisoners who were subject to the like sentence. We apprehend, however, that the keeper could not and ought not to recognize any distinction between persons all of whose lives were forfeited. It was not for him, by any such distinction, to intimate an opinion as to the individuals to whom the Crown might, in the exercise of its prerogative, extend its mercy, and those upon whom the uplifted hand of justice must fall unstayed. We therefore submit, that although the propriety of compliance on the part of the Sheriffs with the request adverted to in the Report (with the view, we trust, on the part of the unhappy convicts, of being allowed facilities for the performance of duties, and the cultivation of feelings suited to their awful circumstances), must be most manifest, still that the keeper acted only in the strict and correct performance of his duty in the course originally pursued by him. The Inspectors, when animadverting upon the conduct of the keepers as to locking up other persons with those convicted of sodomy, must have been strangely forgetful of the 18th regulation of the Gaol Act.

We come now to that part of the Report which relates to the division of Newgate allotted to the reception of female prisoners. Here, as on the male side, there is a receiving ward, in which each prisoner is placed upon her commitment, until she shall have been examined by the surgeon. There are in this department of the prison, besides the infirmary and receiving ward, two divisions, the one for untried prisoners the other for convicts. Each description of prisoners, however, may communicate with the other from the windows in their respective wards, whence they may see into the yard of the adjoining department.

We agree in opinion with the Inspectors, that the situations of the washing places in the female side are objectionable, and that if it shall be found practicable provision ought to be made for allowing the female prisoners to wash themselves under cover and free from observation.

We are of opinion that the shop at the entrance to the female side should be discontinued, and further that, if Newgate is to continue a prison for the reception of females, this portion should be so separated from the other, as that all intercourse between prisoners of different sexes should be as effectually prevented as if they were confined in separate prisons. We are anxious, however, to avoid all probable misunderstanding on this subject, and therefore think it right distinctly to state, that the intercourse between male and female prisoners, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has not been in any instance of any other description than that between female prisoners and their visitors from without the gaol, by oral communication through iron gratings.

With regard to the employment of female prisoners, in rendering assistance in the keeper's house, we are decidedly of opinion that the practice ought not on any account to be repeated. It is, however, but justice to the keeper to state, that in our opinion the two cases referred to by him, in his evidence before us, are of

a nature

a nature which, though the practice cannot be justified, furnish much extenuation of the fault into which he has fallen.

We are of opinion that throughout the prison, with the exception of that part which is devoted to the reception of male convicts sentenced to transportation, abundantly sufficient caution has been used to prevent any evil, which might otherwise arise, from the visitors coming too near to the prisoners. In all parts, except that adverted to, there are two sets of iron railings, with a passage of sufficient width between the two; and there is also a further precaution adopted, in the placing of strong latticed wire, so as to prevent the clandestine transit of articles of any description from the visitors to the prisoners. The male transport yard is secured by one set of railing only, and is in our judgment capable of considerable improvement.

We think that the supply of soap is scarcely sufficient, and lament that there have not, until recently, been any combs or towels provided.

We have taken into consideration the general conduct of the different officers of the gaol, and have come to the opinions, which we are about to express in relation to those after mentioned.

As respects Mr. Cope, the keeper of the prison, we find that there are some instances in which he appears to have permitted deviations from the rules of the Gaol Act, where those rules might have been observed. It is, however, but justice to him to state, that in these respects we consider him to have followed the course which he found to be in practice when he came into office. With this qualification we deem it right to state that we consider him to be anxious to discharge zealously and faithfully the duties of his station, and to observe, that his extra duties during the Sessions, and when conveying transports to place of their destination, are so various, and that so much time is occupied in their performance, as to render the omission of his stated obligations for a considerable portion of the year quite unavoidable.

Previously to quitting the subject of the keeper's conduct, we deem it but an act of justice to that individual to add, that on reading the draft of this our Report, it was suggested by one of our number, that in page 23 of the Report of the Inspectors, it appeared from his evidence, that Mr. O'Malley had been removed from his house, in consequence of his having refused to pay his guinea a day, and that that circumstance had been overlooked by us. We thereupon called him in and examined him upon the subject, when he stated to us, that Mr. O'Malley was removed from his house to the infirmary, in consequence of his having attempted to take improper familiarities with his the keeper's female servant. The keeper added, that his evidence before the Inspectors, as printed, was liable to misconstruction, and that, in point of fact, he had told them that he had been removed to the infirmary, having paid his guinea *per diem* until then, after which he provided for himself, and that he was going on to explain the reason for the removal, but that the Commissioners said, "We have got the fact, and do not want any reasons."

On this subject we refrain from doing more than referring you to the keeper's evidence.

We have to express our extreme regret at the misunderstanding which evidently exists between the ordinary of Newgate and the keeper. It appears to us, that the ordinary has taken offence, in a case wherein the conduct of the keeper has been the result of a desire to act in the conscientious performance of his duty, and wherein no offence whatever was intended to the ordinary. The place which the keeper pointed out as that wherein the interview, referred to in the evidence of the ordinary, should take place, appears to us to be that which was much better suited to the purpose than the one selected by him. With respect to the manner in which the important duties of the ordinary of Newgate are performed, we cannot avoid calling to the recollection of the court the fact, that, while an additional allowance of 100*l.* per annum has been voted to the ordinary, upon condition of his preaching two sermons on the Sunday during a considerable portion of the year, prayers only have been read in the afternoon. The court, by whom the additional salary was voted, had a right to expect that the condition upon which the vote passed should have been performed to the letter, or that they should have been informed of any deviation therefrom.

We deem it necessary, from what has transpired on the examination of the turnkeys, to express our decided opinion that those officers should be employed solely in the discharge of their official duties, and that the performance of any act of servitude for the keeper, even though it were performed at such hours as would

not interfere with their official duties, should for the future be strictly prohibited. In all their official duties, we consider that they should render ready obedience to the keeper, and that between him and them the most perfect good understanding should subsist; and moreover, that it is of vital importance to the due maintenance of the authority of the under-keepers, that they should abstain altogether from receiving any accommodations or civilities from prisoners. In the two particulars last referred to, we are of opinion that the conduct of Thomas Brown, one of the turnkeys, has been very reprehensible.

We feel it our duty explicitly to state, that the evils adverted to in the Report of the Inspectors are, for the most part, to be traced to the construction of the prison; to the system of passing sentence of death on prisoners convicted of offences for which the full penalty of the law is rarely, if ever, exacted; to the allowing persons sentenced to transportation to remain in Newgate for a considerable time after the passing of their sentence; to the non-removal of those acquitted on the ground of insanity; and to the system which has prevailed of committing prisoners of different descriptions to the Gaol, in execution of sentences of imprisonment, and also by the House of Commons and other authorities, to whom it is unnecessary more particularly to advert.

As the result of our investigation of the matters referred to us, we have no hesitation in avowing our conviction, that, in the Report of the Inspectors, undue importance has been given to isolated facts; that, constructed as the Gaol of Newgate at present is, it is impossible that any approach can be made to the classification contemplated by the framer of the Gaol Act, unless Newgate be converted into a prison for the sole custody of untried prisoners, committed on charges of felony and misdemeanor, and provision consequently made for the sentencing of convicts immediately upon their conviction, and for their immediate removal to some other place of confinement to undergo their sentence, where it shall be one of imprisonment, and preparatory to their doing so in cases where it shall be of a more penal nature.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Taken before the Committee of the Court of Aldermen in the Prison of Newgate.

Saturday, 28th May 1836.

Mr. William Wadham Cope, Examined.

UNDER what circumstances did you give the evidence to the Inspectors of Prisons?—I gave it, feeling bound to answer every question put to me. I applied to the Committee at Guildhall saying that the Inspectors had been here and were coming to visit the gaol, and inquiring whether I was to answer all questions put to me, the answer was that I was not to conceal any thing; that the Committee were anxious only that the Inspectors should see the whole place, and that I should tell them every thing. Under these circumstances I gave my evidence, not concealing any one single thing.

Mr. W. W. Cope.

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Were you applied to to give any explanation?—I was not; on many points I was desirous of explaining, but they would not allow it, they said, "You admit the fact." They asked me whether I had visited the prison once in every twenty-four hours? I said I had not every day, and that I would state what had prevented my doing so, that I had been under peculiar circumstances, and I began to explain how it was, that my clerk had been ill during four sessions, and that had thrown the whole duty on me, and that I had been engaged for weeks, from seven in the morning till eleven at night, and had not had an opportunity of visiting the gaol daily, but they did not take the least notice. I told them there were persons in the gaol who could prove those different things to which I referred by way of explanation, and I mentioned one name particularly, who had invariably been with me, that was Mr. Newman, the principal under me, and although I invariably referred them to him, as the person who accompanied me, they did not put one single question to him.

Have you by any means kept a record of the parties who were examined, whose names are not here given, but who were examined as A. B. and C. D.?—I have not, and for this reason, that I never knew whom they examined. They went into the gaol and said to the prisoners "We want you," and took them into a room and examined them; they frequently came in at the lodge gate.

Do you think there is any possibility of obtaining the names of the parties who are here described?—I have no doubt I could find them nearly all out.

Monday, 30th May 1836.

Mr. William Wadham Cope, was further Examined.

WHAT is the fact with regard to the male prisoners; are the tried and the untried mixed?—In some places they are.

Mr. W. W. Cope.

You speak of those for felonies?—Yes.

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What part do you particularly refer to?—I allude to the chapel yard.

Is there any particular description of prisoners there?—It has been the custom there to endeavour to make as good a classification as we can, and we have put into the chapel yard the insane of the better class.

Do you mean persons of a more respectable station of life?—Yes.

When you say insane, you mean those who have been acquitted on the ground of insanity?—Yes, and robbery by servants.

Do you mean untried?—The untried we put in there.

Untried persons committed on the charge of robbing their masters?—Yes.

What other description of persons are there?—Forgeries untried, manslaughters untried, bankrupts committed by Commissioners, prisoners committed from the Court of King's Bench in execution of their sentence, and from the Commissioners of Taxes, and Newgate fines.

What is understood by Newgate fines?—If there is a sentence passed by the court of 14 days or a month, and so on.

That is, in fact, all sorts of prisoners so sentenced?—Yes; but I have no other place to put them into; judgment respites and misdemeanors.

Do you mean tried or untried misdemeanors?—Untried, and bigamies untried; those are what we generally put into the chapel yard. There is one I forgot to mention, we generally have one or two of the better class of persons for unnatural offences in there.

Tried

Mr. W. W. Cope.

Tried or untried?—Tried.

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When prisoners are convicted of such crimes as those, are they usually left here only until the gaol can be delivered?—The sentence is passed upon them, because they cannot pass the sentence of imprisonment in any other place; it must be in the common gaol.

Suppose a person, for an attempt to commit any such offence as this, were committed for want of bail, would he be put into that place?—No, he would be put perhaps into the smuggler's room, or into Mr. Slead's room.

How many persons have you had at a time charged with attempts commit to unnatural crimes?—I have had nine at one time.

There appears enough to involve a violation of the Act of Parliament, and of the magistrate's rules; will you give a reason why that violation has taken place, particularly with relation to the class last referred to, why you have put them there?—Because I have not had other places to put them into; I have made applications to the magistrates, and have told them the situation I was in.

To what magistrates?—To the Gaol Committee; and I think, as far as I recollect, Mr. Alderman Kelly was there, and that Mr. Alderman Matthew Wood was there; I stated how I was circumstanced, and that I wished to know whether I should make any alteration, and the answer was, "No; they thought it better I should mix them together than separate them."

When was that application made?—The last application I made was, I think, about four months ago, and if I mistake not, Mr. Sheriff Lainson was there. I think, at one time, I had as many as ten or eleven for unnatural crimes. The answer of Mr. Alderman Matthew Wood was, "You must continue the same course; you cannot find wards to put those prisoners in." I have made continued representations upon the subject.

[The Minutes of the Gaol Committee of the 6th and the 15th of October 1835, were read.]

When such an event as the trial of a prisoner and his acquittal on the ground of insanity, takes place, is there any representation made to the Secretary of State?—Invariably; that representation is immediately made; I always do it myself directly the sessions are over, in order that they may be removed.

How many such prisoners are there here now?—I have only five now.

How long have they been here?—I think one has been here four years; Foulger, who was tried for shooting at Mr. Mellish; Seybert has been here between three and four years; he was acquitted on the ground of insanity, being tried for shooting at a person; Andrew Nyland has been here between two and three years; and Clarke has been here between two and three years; we have another, but that was only the last sessions; he came in in the name of George Wilkinson.

Have those representations been repeated or only made once, and then left the thing to its fate?—They have been repeatedly made.

Have any been removed?—Two of those have been removed in consequence of repeated applications to the Secretary of State, and sent back again.

When were they removed?—They were removed about 21 months ago; I had the King's warrant.

How long had they been here?—About two years and a half. I had an order to remove Foulger and Seybert to the lunatic asylum at Hanwell; I removed both of them in consequence, and they were returned to me in about two months afterwards from the lunatic asylum, stating they were not mad and they would not keep them.

Were you bound to take them in?—I conceived I was bound to take them in.

Was there any warrant from the Secretary of State?—No; but on their return, I immediately went to the Secretary of State's Office, and informed Mr. Capper that the two men had been sent back; his answer was, "That he had done all he could to assist the magistrates, and that for the present it must rest till something could be done; that he did not see what could be done."

They have remained here ever since?—Yes, they have.

Has any reason been assigned to you, why the men committed for certain attempts should be placed where they are, or did you put them there because you deemed it right yourself?—The order of the magistrate was, that I was to distribute them about the gaol, one in each ward, as well as I could; not to put them together.

It was left to you to do the best you could?—Yes.

Will you state what the magistrate said?—When I applied to know whether I was to keep them separately, Mr. Alderman Wood said, "How can you do it; have you wards to do it?" I said, "No, I have not, Sir;" he said, "Then the best way will be, to put one into each ward to separate them from each other."

Is one yard divided into several wards?—There may be four wards, and they all of them come into one yard.

Do the inhabitants of each separate ward mix in the day time in one yard?—They do.

Those men are confined in different wards, but they meet together in the same yard for exercise?—Yes; but in the night they are locked up in separate wards.

How many wards are there in the chapel yard?—Four.

How many of these men are in the chapel yard at present?—Only one.

They were put into the chapel yard because the most respectable prisoners were there, and those least likely to be injured?—Yes; now, in consequence of the Recorder's observation, the Secretary of State immediately gives an order to remove them after conviction, which was not the case formerly; only within the three last sessions they are removed to the Penitentiary.

Had

Had they been so removed by the order of the Secretary of State, at the time the Inspectors were here?—Some had been removed; but after repeated applications by the Sheriff and myself to the Secretary of State.

It appears from the Report that the Inspectors found but three wards in the chapel yard; you say there are four?—There are four, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13.

They are all used?—Yes.

Were they on the same floor?—Nos. 12 and 13 are on the same floor.

Have you any other remark to make upon this part of the Report?—Yes, I think there is one fact which applies to myself, and that I ought to account for; at the time the Inspectors visited they found some under sentence of transportation.

How many?—They found five.

Were they mixed up with the untried prisoners?—They had all been tried. The sessions were just over, and I had upwards of 100 male transports on the transport side; it was so full, I really did not know what to do with them; this compelled me to put them together into the chapel yard. They state in their Report the names and offences, and sentences of every one of the prisoners they found in the chapel yard.

The Inspectors were here at different times?—They were.

The tried and untried are there only under particular circumstances?—Only under particular circumstances. Those were men who had been there the whole of their time from their committal. There were not at the time referred to any prisoners committed for trial, who were untried. The Inspectors visited on the 4th and 5th December 1835, and on the 5th two of these transports left the gaol, on the 7th two others, and the other on the 22d; there was one prisoner came in on the 4th December, who was not tried till the 16th.

The November and December Sessions were very near?—Yes; there was only a fortnight between them.

[The Minutes of the Gaol Committee of the 8th of August 1835, were read.]

To whom is the purchase money paid for the articles which are in the possession of the wardman, and let out by him?—I cannot precisely state. I found them here when I came. I only know, if a man's sentence is out, he makes them over to another prisoner. I say this man is going to stop here six or eight or nine months, and the man takes his place and makes his arrangement.

On the change of a wardman, the person newly enterly into office pays to the outgoing officer the 3*l.* 10*s.* or whatever the sum may be?—Yes.

You do not know how these articles first found their way into the gaol?—I do not.

How is it that the convicted prisoners are appointed wardmen?—Because I have no other persons; I have no turnkeys who can undertake that duty; I have not a sufficient number to do without them. Convicted prisoners are appointed, because they know the duty better than those just come in, and will remain for a certain time.

By convicted prisoners you mean prisoners under sentence for a time, and not under sentence of transportation?—Just so; in one or two cases they have been transports, but in very few instances; and in cases where I have taken transports, it has been in consequence of their good conduct while in gaol, and because the Secretary of State allowed them to remain here. In the other cases, I select those men who I think are of the best characters and the best adapted for the duty. It is well known to the Secretary of State that I have employed these men as wardmen, having regularly delivered my accounts to the Secretary of State every sessions, and my annual return how these men are employed.

Have you desired permission to keep certain men on account of their being steady and useful as wardmen?—I have.

Is there a wardman for each ward?—Yes.

Whenever there is a ward opened, there is a wardman attached to it?—Yes.

If you had not used those men as wardmen, must you have had 30 other turnkeys?—I must.

How many wards are there altogether?—I think 38.

[The Minutes of the Gaol Committee of the 12th of March 1836, were read.]

Have you subsequently to that employed convicts for that purpose?—Yes, I have.

What is your reason for doing so?—That they were to supply only a certain number who were under sentence of transportation.

The fact of your employing prisoners as wardmen has been a matter of notoriety to the magistrates?—Certainly.

Has any evil resulted from it?—None in my opinion, but the contrary.

Have you sometimes obtained from those wardmen information which you would not have otherwise obtained?—I have, in many instances.

Is there any fee paid to any body, for getting admission into the chapel yard?—Not that I am aware of.

The inspectors state, that the prisoners who are able to pay the sum required, find admission into the chapel yard; how do the prisoners get admission into the chapel yard?—We send round a certain description of persons when the commitment tells me it is for either of the offences stated; I send them round to the chapel yard; I do not inquire whether they have money.

You assign them their places, without any reason to suppose that they will pay for their accommodations?—Yes; not at all with reference to money.

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You do not know of any money having been taken for that purpose?—I do not know; I never heard of it.

Do you not suppose they paid any thing for the accommodation they got there, the crockery, and so forth?—I do certainly, but there are several prisoners who do not pay; I should think one half of them.

Do you apprehend that there is any more money paid there than what is paid for such accommodations?—I do not.

Do you apprehend that the money paid in the chapel yard is larger than that paid in the other parts of the prison?—I should think it is; the accommodation is better, certainly.

If a man in appearance a gentleman, and a gentleman from the rank of life in which he had moved, were to be committed for any other offences than those you have enumerated, would he be sent to the chapel yard?—No, unless the magistrate committing him directed him to be put into the most decent part of the prison.

The Commissioners state that in examining the cupboard they found a pack of cards much used, a cribbage-board and pegs, and a draught-board and men; are you aware of gaming having been practised in the gaol?—I never saw it in my life without punishing it. Since I have been in the gaol I have found four packs of cards, and the moment I found them I have put them into the fire and burnt them. As to the draught-board it was next to an impossibility for me to find it if I had searched ever so much; it was a piece of paper the size of a quarter of a sheet which they could fold and put into their pockets in a moment.

There are two draught-boards referred to?—They were both pieces of paper; the pack of cards, I saw an old pack of cards which I had never before seen, and it is very likely, going into the yards, that on seeing me such things were put out of sight; the cribbage-board was a piece of wood which they appear to have got into the ward, and the holes appear to have been burnt with a piece of iron and the fire at night.

What were the men used as draughts?—The men were pieces of pasteboard curled up.

What became of them?—I rather think the Inspectors took them away with them; I have never seen them since.

The Inspectors state, that there were four tobacco-pipes, in which the tobacco still remained, and a tobacco-box, which they state to be prohibited by the prison regulations. The prison regulations confine the prohibition to the bed-rooms and the infirmary; were those found in a bed-room or the infirmary?—It was a bed-room; it was a day-room and also a sleeping-room; they have no other room.

The Inspectors state that they found a bundle of newspapers in the goal, and that there was evidence of a daily paper being taken in?—That bundle of newspapers they found consisted of twelve tied up together, that Foulger has had in the goal nearly for five years, relating to his examination and his trial.

You were aware that a daily paper was brought in?—Yes, but I am not aware that papers were ever prohibited from being brought into the goal; it had been done for many years.

Is it a fact that Sunday papers are brought into the prison?—I never saw a Sunday newspaper but twice, and those were I think at least three months old; they were papers which had been brought in rolled round some provisions; waste-paper in fact.

It is stated that the *Dispatch* was brought in every Sunday, read and lent to the turnkey?—I have made inquiries since, and if it is done in the manner represented, it is impossible for me to prevent it, for the turnkey may take it in at his window and read it in his room without my knowing it.

It is stated that there was a little porter in a bottle?—There was not half a wine-glass which had been left from the night before.

The Commissioners state that they found in the cupboard mince-pies and cold provisions, and that provisions may be procured by money or friends; were those things brought in?—Yes; there was a representation made by me to the Gaol Committee that I had found a large quantity of provisions were brought in to some of the prisoners, indeed hot joints, and that poultry had been brought in, and I wished the magistrates to make some regulation to prevent it. I found that to be the case when I first came here, and in consequence of that a rule was made; I wished something to be done. At first my intention was to prevent hot meat being brought in; the order being made, I then applied to the Committee to know whether it was intended to prevent cold meat coming in, the words being "hot meat, poultry and fish," the answer was that they did not see the necessity, as the persons would stop only so short a time that I had better let them have it, but to limit it to a pound and not to let more come in.

The Inspectors refer to two files being found in the gaol?—They appear to be tools they have had to mend their trowsers or shoes.

Could they be used for the purpose of escape?—It is impossible, and even if they had crow-bars there they could not have effected any purpose; they would only have got from one division of the gaol into another; they would have been in a worse situation; they belonged principally to Foulger.

Large iron spikes are referred to?—They were nails which they used to hang up their clothes against the wall.

[*The articles referred to were produced and examined by the Committee.*]

The Inspectors state that they found several books, Guthrie's "Grammar," and so on, and among others an obscene book, which was claimed by one of the prisoners?—It is the book on the "Generative System of John Robertson," by Thomas Little, published by Stockdale in 1827, which Foulger had.

Is it a scientific book?—It is a scientific book.

Had the prisoners generally access to that book?—They had not.

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The book was produced, and it appeared from inspection that it treated of the anatomy and physiology of the male and female organs, and the pathology and treatment of diseases common to both sexes. The plates were examined, and appeared to be surgical and to have been taken from the "Encyclopædia," and the volume appeared from its state not to have been much used.

Were you aware of that book being here?—I was not aware of its being here, and I was informed Foulger had sent for it only three or four days before. He had been captain of a whaler, and had devoted his attention in some measure to medicine and surgery. I had told the prisoners that I should prevent any improper books coming in, and I stated to the Inspectors that I had done so. They asked me whether I had seen this book, and I said I had not; they asked me whether I knew of what it consisted, and I told them I did not; they said it was a most disgusting book, and that I ought not to have permitted such a book to be brought in.

The Inspectors state that the wardsmen, when they are employed to draw briefs for the prisoners, have access to the women without being accompanied by the matron or a female officer?—They are not admitted into the ward, they are on one side of the iron rails and the women are on the other.

Are they within reach one of the other?—In some particular cases a woman in giving instructions for her defence has been allowed to come close to the iron railing, and has not been obliged to call out so that every one might hear what she said.

Can they touch each other except by their hands?—No, it is impossible.

Are they freed from observation?—In one or two cases they have been, but generally speaking the wardswoman or Mrs. Brown is there.

Are they perfectly secluded from inspection, or are there persons who can see them?—Many people may see them, Mrs. Brown, the matron and many untried prisoners.

Were they in a situation to keep persons from coming to see them if they would?—No, certainly not.

It was open to the matron and to prisoners to pass by and see them together?—Certainly.

There is a statement that the females have been allowed to come into the bread-room without any female accompanying them; is that correct?—That never has occurred, to my knowledge, since I have been in the gaol, and I have questioned the matron, who would invariably attend them, and she says, no one person has ever come out except in the presence of the matron.

The Inspectors state that visitors have been permitted to see prisoners without the presence of an officer; is that the fact?—The officer is always there; he may have turned aside to open the other ward gate, and if he is there, it is better that he should be at a little distance than close to them, because he can see more.

The Inspectors allude to money being in the possession of the prisoners, and that they have known individuals have several sovereigns in their pocket; if a man comes in with money in his possession do you feel yourself at liberty to take it from him?—Certainly not.

What allowance of soap is made? Each man has an ounce and a half per week now, we give them just enough to keep their persons clean; when I came here it was an ounce; the women have double.

Do they wash their clothes in the prison?—No, such is the confined state of Newgate that it would be impossible; they have no convenience to wash them or iron them, and therefore they are necessarily compelled to send them out to be washed.

An observation is made upon the prisoners being visited by persons of bad character, and among others by prostitutes?—I should be glad to prevent it if I could, but I do not see what power I have of doing it, they may be their own near relations in many instances; there can be no danger from their communication, for there is an iron railing between them.

Have you ever given permission to women to visit prisoners who were not represented to be the wives or sisters of the prisoners, but who were the women they had lived with?—Mr. Russell asked me whether I had ever admitted any woman unless she represented herself to be the wife or sister of a prisoner, and I said I had in one instance, where a woman came to bring a man some clean linen. It was represented to me that they had lived very happily and comfortably together for 16 years, and had a family, and I let her go in and see him, and I should have thought the magistrates would have directed it, if they had been applied to on the subject, this has never occurred but in one instance in my time.

The Inspectors state, that they observed the beer being distributed without the presence of an officer, and that according to their belief almost any quantity of beer which the prisoners wish may be brought in?—The wardsmen is not always there; a person inside comes up and says, there are so many in my ward, the turnkey will say how many pints of beer do you want, and he says, so many, there is so much put into a pail and taken to that ward.

You have not seen that each man had his pint handed out to him?—No, the difficulty I have felt is, that if I was to stand there and see every man take his pint of beer and drink it off, many say, "Then I had rather go without it if I may not keep half of it till

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the afternoon." When the Inspectors have gone in, or I have gone in, and seen some of the beer about, I have been rather pleased with it; they used to have the beer in twice a day, now that is prevented, and it comes in only once a day; they are allowed to keep part of it till the afternoon.

Is there any mode by which a check has been kept against there being more than a pint of beer per head given into the ward?—No, but that we know how many there are in such a ward, and the wardsman comes and says, I want so many pints of beer; then the turnkey is there, and sees so many pints put into a pail; but perhaps the fourth or fifth man has no money, he comes with the money of the first man who is there, and may get two pints; I see no means of avoiding that, unless I make them stand at the gate, and drink it off at once.

The Inspectors refer to the men, in some instances, lying close together; has that arisen from the crowded state of the gaol?—It has arisen principally from that cause, but in cold weather they will get near together, and it cannot be prevented; I should hope that the number in the room prevents any thing indecent taking place.

Would there be room for separate beds for the prisoners?—It would be impossible, those rooms are day-rooms as well as night-rooms.

The Inspectors state, that in the ward No. 12, there were six prisoners, four convicted and two untried?—There is a list of them in page 103, there is one man committed by the magistrates at Queen-square for not paying several small sums of money.

The Inspectors state that the wardsman in No. 12 was obviously in a state of intoxication?—That is the same man, Wapshott, who is alluded to; I went in directly after the Inspectors named to me that he was intoxicated; I went in with Mr. Jonas, Mr. Newman, Mr. Brown, and two or three of the turnkeys within five minutes afterwards. I believe that man was no more intoxicated than I am at this moment, and that was the opinion of all who went in with me, there was a peculiarity in the man's manner, and there was always a peculiarity; when I examined him the day after he came in, it was just the same; we ascertained that he had drank between a pint and a half of beer.

They state that he admitted having drunk two pints of beer?—He denied that to me, and the men in the ward stated that that was not the fact; he admitted having taken between a pint and a pint and a half in the course of the day; this was, I think, about three o'clock. When he came in at first, I examined him the next morning, and I turned to Mr. Jonas, and said, "What has this man been about; he is drunk?" he said he had not drunk any thing; there was something strange about the man's manner whenever I saw him.

Is he still in the gaol?—No, his time has been out three or four months.

The Inspectors state that the gate-woman, on the female side, had been removed for drunkenness, but that they find no record of her punishment; what were the circumstances of that case?—Immediately on the circumstance of her having been seen intoxicated being reported to me, I went up to the Secretary of State's Office, and saw Mr. Capper, and reported it to him and told him I could have no more confidence in this woman, and that I should be glad if he would give me an order for her transportation, which he gave me, and she went away in the first ship, which was in a very short time afterwards.

Did you state that to the Inspectors?—I did, distinctly; they said they had got the fact, and they did not want to hear any explanation.

Tuesday, 31 May 1836.

Mr. *William Wadham Cope*, was further Examined.

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THE Inspectors remark, that on the master's side there is but one washing-place, and that that is not sufficient, and that the watering-place is exposed?—It is not sufficient; there is only one pump in each yard. When they say the watering-place is exposed, the dust-bin is between five and six feet high, and the watering-place is by the side of it.

Is that watering-place so exposed as to be indecent?—I should say certainly not.

What is the description of prisoners confined on the master's side yard?—The description are those committed for common larcenies and picking pockets.

Are they of all ages?—No, for all under fifteen years of age we put into the boys' school.

Do you put any others in there?—Yes, also persons committed for burglaries, house-breaking, stealing in the dwelling-house, coiners and utterers of counterfeit coin; I think that is pretty nearly all.

Are there any charged with other misdemeanors there, except the uttering of counterfeit coin?—I think there have been others.

Why is it that there has been this admixture, without any distinction?—Because they must all associate together in one yard; I have but two yards, the middle yard and that.

Is it the general practice to put misdemeanants there, or only when the gaol is full?—It is only when the gaol is full; the chapel-yard will not hold more than forty or fifty.

Are the committee to understand, that it is not the general practice to put misdemeanants there, but when the state of the gaol requires it, you do so?—That is the fact; it is not the general practice.

When are they put there?—I have only put the bettermost class of the misdemeanants into the chapel-yard.

Will

Will you account for this mixture having taken place?—It has taken place merely from custom. When I came here they were always admitted in the same way; I understood that from the turnkeys, and have continued the same system.

Are the prisoners who are there tried or untried?—All untried, except one.

At the time the Inspectors were here, were they all untried, except one?—I think they were.

Do you usually mix tried and untried there?—No, we do not, except during the Sessions time, and then I cannot avoid it, because they may be tried on a Monday, and not come down till the Monday week to receive their sentence, therefore I consider them all as untried until they receive their sentence.

This place is devoted generally to the untried?—It is.

There is not any employment there?—There is not.

What oversight or control is there in that yard?—There is a wardsmen in every ward, the same as in the chapel-yard.

They are under the general supervision of the turnkeys, are they not?—Yes, they are.

How many turnkeys are there to each yard?—Sometimes not one to one of the yards; they are more in the passages.

It is stated, that in the receiving ward there were prisoners of all ages?—Yes, prisoners of all ages must go into the receiving ward together in the first instance.

They state that, of 23 prisoners whom they saw in the receiving ward, seven or eight had been detained two days; from what did that arise?—It arose from this circumstance, that Mr. Macmurdo had been very ill, and did not come that day; he sent Mr. Holding early the next morning; he is in general here every day.

Did you inform the Inspectors of that?—They did not ask me a question about it.

There was only one day's defect of attendance of the medical man?—Just so; he sent a substitute the second day; the morning that the Inspectors saw them was at the time we had just received a number from Surrey.

At what time were the Inspectors here?—It is impossible for me to state that.

Whose duty is it to assign the prisoners to their respective stations?—The principal turnkey in general does that; it rests with Brown; it is his duty.

Has it often happened that Brown has been absent?—He has been absent, perhaps, in other parts of the gaol; he may have been on duty at the lodge-gate, for they take it by turns.

Is his absence from the station frequent?—He is, as matter of necessity, on other duty.

Does his absence occur at periods of the day that would prevent his performing that duty?—It would, occasionally.

When he is absent, on whom does that duty devolve?—It has devolved on the wardsmen who has been in the ward.

Is that a convict?—Yes.

Who was the wardsmen at the time?—Pike.

How often, upon the average, do you apprehend that Brown would be absent?—I should think, at that time in the morning, about once or twice in the week.

Supposing him to be absent, is it not his duty to go, after the classification made by the wardsmen, and see that the classification is properly made?—It is his duty, and he does it.

Have you reason to know that that duty is performed?—I know that he does it, because I have seen him do it; I have been in the gaol with him when he has done it.

What is the practice with regard to Brown; does he perform the whole of the duty now?—He does on that side.

If any thing like favouritism had been shown by the wardsmen, it would be detected by Brown and put to rights?—I have no doubt it would.

Is the duty sometimes done by Brown now, and sometimes by a wardsmen?—Yes; but the wardsmen is now one of our own men; he is a turnkey.

Who is the wardsmen now?—His name is Paul Jones, he is a turnkey, not a prisoner; he was formerly in the city police.

Does the appearance of a prisoner, as to poverty, at all operate on his being sent into this ward?—No, it does not; his appearance does not alter it unless the man be a misdemeanant of a decent class, then we put him into the chapel yard; if they are very badly clad, we have generally put them into the middle yard, on the masters side.

Do you put the better description into the master's side as compared to those in the middle yard?—Yes, if they are exceedingly destitute and ragged, they generally go into the middle yard with those who are known thieves.

Has your classification been regulated by cleanliness and decency of appearance?—It has in a great measure; as to the classification for crime that is almost impossible.

At the time when you have mixed up felons with the misdemeanants, has it happened that some wards have been unoccupied?—It has, certainly.

How do you account for this admixture, when the fact of other wards being unoccupied might have prevented it?—Because it has been the practice invariably to fill one ward first, that we would not have wardsmen appointed unnecessarily, or fires.

With regard to the wards which were unoccupied, do those communicate with the middle yard on the master's side?—No, they are separate yards.

Why have you been so sparing of accommodation when you might have afforded it, and have allowed wards to remain unoccupied?—Because I have not liked to put three or four into a yard when the gaol has been thin, just after the session; I must have put three or four into a ward; and I must have had sufficient wardsmen to have attended to them.

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In what part of the gaol were there wards that were unoccupied?—There were some in the middle yard on the master's side.

What has been your course as the gaol has filled, what are first filled and what do you open as it gradually becomes fuller?—We generally begin by filling the master's side; as the gaol fills, we take those who are the most ragged and filthy, and put them, as they come in, into the middle yard; indeed with respect to classification in general, the size of the prison is so small, when compared with the number of prisoners, that the only mode of classification we have been enabled to adopt, was that of external cleanliness and decency; when full, the most respectable and most cleanly are placed in the chapel yard; the next class in point of decency are on the master's side; and those of the worst description, and the most filthy, in the middle yard.

Do you fill the master's side without distinction in the first instance?—No; for when they have been so dirty, I have not liked them to be with the others, and I have put them into the middle yard.

You have put the most respectable into the chapel yard?—I have.

How are you off for bedding?—I have plenty of mats and rugs.

It is not the want of bedding which occasions this?—No.

The Inspectors state that, on inquiring of one of the principal turnkeys, the reason assigned was the insufficiency of bedding?—That is not the case.

Have you any reason to suppose that the non-payment of garnish-money subjects prisoners to any inconvenience?—I have never had any complaint of the kind from any prisoner whatever, and have no reason to believe that that is the case.

The Inspectors state that gaming goes on in the wards is a matter of moral certainty?—I have never heard of gaming being practised without punishing it.

The Inspectors state that the tables are marked as being used for low games?—The tables are in that state they have been in for these 15 years I understand.

It is the duty of the turnkeys to report to you in case they hear of gaming?—Yes, and I punish it.

What is the punishment?—I depends upon the nature of the offence; sometimes one day's, sometimes two days', sometimes three days' confinement in the cells.

There is no recent cutting on the tables?—There is not.

Does the wardsmen pass the provisions and so on?—He does, but not till they are searched by the turnkeys in the outer lodge.

It is stated, that the inner gatesman passes all provisions, money, clean linen, letters, &c., and that he has the key of both yards?—Yes, the gatesman has the key of the master's side and the middle yard.

He being a convicted prisoner?—Yes they go into the master's side first; they go in for the doctor to see them; he has therefore the key of that gate, and therefore lets into the middle yard those who are ordered to go in there.

He has not the key of the external gate?—No, certainly not; he has the key of the door opening into the middle yard for the admission of prisoners into that place.

What description of persons are admitted into the middle yard?—I put in the poorer class of persons for a variety of offences.

What is generally speaking their conduct?—Their conduct, I think, is worse than that of the prisoners in the master's side, they are a worse description of prisoners.

Are they placed there from an inability to pay ward dues?—Decidedly not; it is from their fault rather than their poverty.

Has mere want of money any thing to do with the distribution of prisoners in any ward?—No, it is from their want of cleanliness.

You are understood to say, that persons are put there, whom from their squalid appearance you cannot associate with more decent persons?—Yes.

Would the accommodation those men would get, as to bedding and so on, be the same as in the other wards?—Precisely the same.

The bedding throughout the whole gaol is the same, as far as the gaol allowance goes?—Yes, with the exception that the wardsmen has had what we call a horse to sleep on.

May any body have his own bed in if he likes?—Certainly not, without special permission; it has been conceded in one or two instances of indisposition, and that in the chapel yard.

Would not a man who was ill be in the infirmary?—He might be unwell, but not so unwell as to be sent to the infirmary.

Has that been conceded on account of the rank of the party?—I think it has in one case; latterly the captain of a ship was here, and he made an application to the Sheriff to be allowed to have his bed in, and he granted it.

For what was he committed?—He was committed for manslaughter, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Supposing a dozen men of the same rank were committed here, would they have the same privilege granted by the Sheriff, or by you?—It might be by the Sheriff; I should not grant it.

Would you allow any prisoner to bring in his bed without the permission of the Sheriff?—I should not, and then not without making a very minute search of it.

You have stated that the bedding is the same in every other part of the gaol; is there any such accommodation here as is afforded in the master's side and the chapel yard,—crockery ware and things of that kind?—No, there is not.

What description of persons are the wardsmen in this ward?—They are untried prisoners.
Why

Why are the untried prisoners made wardsmen here, and the tried in the other wards?—
I have done that from its being the practice when I came here; it has been continued the same.

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Is the wardsmen appointed by the keeper?—Either I, or Brown the turnkey, select one of the most decent men among them to be wardsmen.

Are you aware of any rioting in that ward?—I never heard of any serious riot, except on one occasion, then I punished them; that was breaking a form.

Generally speaking, are they more disorderly than those in the other wards?—Yes.

Have any accidents occurred through rioting?—No.

The Inspectors refer to the turnkeys going in with cutlasses in consequence of riot; can you state what that refers to?—I cannot; I have made inquiry since I saw the Report, but cannot learn that such a circumstance ever occurred.

It would be the duty of the wardsmen to make the report to you, would it not?—It would.

It is stated that ward dues were demanded in this ward, but never paid; are they demanded in other wards?—Yes.

Are the dues authorized by the magistrates, or demanded by custom?—They are for plates, and knives and forks.

The Inspectors refer to disorders and fights on the Sunday afternoon?—I never heard of them.

The Inspectors refer to improper conversation taking place after locking up at night; the wardsmen is locked up with the prisoners in the night, is he not?—He is.

Is not he considered responsible to report to you the conduct of the prisoners in that ward?—Yes, he ought to report to me in the morning.

Have you received at any time any report of such disorderly conduct as that represented in the Report?—I have not.

Is there any ward under any other superintendence after locking them up, than that of the wardsmen?—No.

The Inspectors state, that Bibles and Prayer-books have been put into this ward, but that they have been immediately torn up?—They have been frequently put in there, but have been lost, and among so large a number of persons, it has been impossible to discover by whom they were destroyed.

Do you put any others than the transports in the transport yard?—No; it will sometimes happen that there are very few, and at other times that there are a great many, just as I get an order to remove them.

Is it true, that upon the one day in the week when the visitors are admitted, they are permitted to bring enough bread, butter, tea, coffee and sugar for the whole week?—It is not.

To what description of diet are those prisoners confined?—To the gaol allowance; at that time they had also cold meat brought in by their friends on a visiting day, that being limited to a pound.

On that day in the week the friends may bring in cold meat and so on to them, the same as to the untried?—Yes, limited to one pound.

Can a sufficiency of bread, butter and tea for the week be brought in by their friends on the visiting day, without its being known?—It cannot without detection, for every thing is searched in the lodge as it comes in.

Is not that an infraction of the rules?—I think not, for I made an application to the Committee after that order was made, to know whether it was intended to exclude cold meat, and not to allow the men to have tea and coffee, and I was informed that they might have cold meat and tea and coffee brought in.

Have you adhered to the regulation proposed by the Committee?—I have, and I have frequently stood in the lodge and seen it done.

During the week, are the transports permitted to purchase any thing from the shops on the woman's side?—Tea, coffee, sugar and butter.

Not bread?—No, not for many months.

Is that done through the gatesman?—Yes.

Why is it this is allowed; is it not contrary to the Newgate Rules, that the convicted prisoners should be allowed these accommodations?—I understood from the Gaol Committee that they were to be permitted to purchase, tea, coffee, sugar and butter; I put that question distinctly to the Committee.

The shop is in the female yard?—Yes.

Do those men go into that yard to buy the things?—No; they get them sometimes through a wardsmen, and sometimes through a turnkey.

Does that wardsmen go into the female yard?—No; there is a small place just sufficient for a pint pot to come through the gate, and they are handed through.

What description of access have visitors to the transports?—They stand in the passage, the transports are in the yard, and there is an iron railing to separate them.

Can they pass any thing from one to the other?—They might pass in a small article; there is not room for more than two fingers; they could not put a hand through; if any thing has to be passed through which has been examined by the turnkey, he must open the gate to pass it in.

When prisoners are sentenced to transportation, what is the course you pursue, in order to notify to the Government the number of transports you have?—I invariably make up a printed paper that I receive from the Secretary of State's Office at the end of each session, entering the name of every one sentenced to transportation, male and female; I give their

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age, trade, offence, before whom tried, duration of sentence, whether for seven or fourteen years or for life, and whether they have been imprisoned before; whether they are known culprits or not; it takes me about two days after the sentences are passed to make out this; I sign it and take it to the Home Office.

Taking one case with another, how soon after such a certificate is delivered, do you get quit of the prisoners?—Latterly they have been removed much more quickly than they used to be; now it is not above four or five days before I get the orders to remove them; I begin to remove them in about a week afterwards; I sent up last session a list of 115.

In what way were they disposed of; in what proportions?—In about a week afterwards I had three separate orders to remove, 25 under each order, then I set to work and remove them as quickly as I can.

How soon did the orders use to come formerly?—It might have been ten days or a fortnight when first I came in here, and for a twelvemonth afterwards.

How long have you been here?—Two years and a half.

Getting the orders for removing 25 at a time, how do you execute them; have you any time within which they are to be executed?—No, the order is to remove them with all convenient speed.

To what place?—To Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich, Gosport, or wherever the ship may be.

The place to which they are to be removed is specified in the order?—Yes.

Do you send any notice to these places when you are coming?—Only to two places.

Having received those orders, what is your system?—My system has been, that if a few have been remaining from former sessions, I have looked at the order, and said I had better get rid of those first, and I have removed them under the first order; it may happen that there may have been six or eight left.

Do they give you the names of those to be removed?—Yes; I merely act under the orders; I never know till the order comes who is going; I have no discretion as to the individuals.

It sometimes happens that those of a former session are left, and they usually are included in the first orders that come?—Yes.

Is it your practice on all or any of those occasions to attend the prisoners yourself to their respective destinations?—It is.

Are you responsible till they are delivered to the place of their destination?—I am answerable to the Sheriff till I get a receipt for them.

The sessions are now once a month; it will rarely happen according to your statement, that a prisoner who is to be transported, will be here more than a month or six weeks after conviction?—Not so long; the average will not exceed ten or twelve days; the last session was over last Wednesday week, and there are 78 gone.

Could the 17 men in the condemned cells have had air or exercise in any other way, than that in which they had it?—They could not.

Were there cells enough to enable you to put the three men referred to, convicted of an odious offence, one in a cell?—There were, and the reason I did not do it was, that I was apprehensive two of the men would have made away with themselves; it had been communicated to me, that two of the men intended to make away with themselves.

Were you aware of a complaint of the soldier, that he had no means to retire for the purpose of meditation and devotion?—Never; he never mentioned it to me.

Have you access to the chaplain's journal?—I have.

Were you aware of any complaint in the chaplain's journal?—I was not.

If it had been there, do you conceive you should have seen it?—I think I must.

Have you the chaplain's journal here?—I have; this is the journal [*producing it*]; the only entry under the date of the 29th of September, is "Visited the condemned men; visited the boys' school."

Had you ever any opportunity of seeing any of the statements reported to be in the chaplain's private journal of September the 29th, September 30th or October 1st?—Certainly not.

Were you aware of any such complaint having been made to the chaplain?—Certainly not.

Did the chaplain or any of the prisoners make any complaint to you upon the subject?—Not in the least.

Look at the book kept in the gaol called the Chaplain's Journal, and see whether there are any entries on the 29th of September 1835, the 30th of September, and the 1st of October, corresponding with the entries contained in the Inspectors' Report?—Decidedly not.

Had you any means of knowing of any complaints made, except by that book?—No.

Did you ever know of those entries in the chaplain's private journal, until you read them in the Report of the Inspectors?—Never.

Has the chaplain made to you any oral complaint of any such thing?—No.

With respect to blindman's buff, leap-frog, and other games among the felons, are you aware of their having taken place?—I never heard of them; from all the inquiry I have made from the turnkey, they have never taken place during the period I have been keeper of the gaol; I believe the Inspectors were told that had taken place some years ago.

Can you cast your recollection back to the time, when there were 17 persons condemned, there being only three of those who expected, as the Report states, to be executed?—Perfectly; that was the soldier and the two men just referred to.

Do you remember the chaplain's coming to inform them of the Recorder's Report?—I went in with him; I generally accompany him.

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It is stated that some fell down in convulsions and were in great distress; were they removed from the others as soon as conveniently could be?—Directly; one or two stopped with me to assist the men, and get them some water.

As soon as was possible they were removed to privacy from the presence of the others?—Yes.

Has it been usual when the warrant comes down to communicate it to the prisoners who are to be executed, in the presence of others?—It has.

When the result of the Report is communicated, are not those respited removed from those who are to suffer?—They are.

The only association you had amongst the condemned was those who were condemned, and as soon the distinction was made as to those who were to suffer, you immediately removed those who were to suffer from the others?—I did, there was one of them left there at the special request of the two men, Swann, the soldier, who was respited. After the man had communicated to me, that those men had intended to make away with themselves, they made a request to me, in Mr. Cotton's hearing, that Swann might be allowed to remain with them, but they were all put into separate cells at night.

They had previously been put three together in a cell?—Yes, but I separated them by direction of the Sheriff, after the distinction was made between them.

What has become of Swann?—He has been transported.

Were there ever four men locked up in one cell on a subsequent occasion?—There were in the following sessions, and I had the same reason for not permitting one of those to be in a separate cell.

Were they executed?—Neither of them; but one man was exceedingly dejected, and I was afraid of his making away with himself.

In the course of the proceedings the Inspectors examined your different turnkeys?—They did.

Did the turnkeys repeat to you any statements, as to alterations in the prison discipline, as having been made to them by the Inspectors?—Yes.

What have they told you the Inspectors had said to them?—They have told me, that when first they examined them they said, "You must be candid and tell us the whole truth, for there will be an alteration in your gaol; it will be under the Government, and you will be under them, and it will be much better for you to speak the truth."

State as nearly as you can the words which were used; have they stated to you that they were told that it would be better for them to be under the Government than under the magistracy of London?—I think that was said to Sarjeant, and that he told me so.

Did any of the matrons inform you of the same thing?—One of the matrons, Mrs. Kay, told me so; another of the turnkeys has told me that Mr. Russell said "I shall protect you; you will speak the truth; you need not fear the governor; I will go to the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and protect you; tell me all you know."

Were there any other persons said the same thing?—I do not recollect that there were.

There were several persons under charges of felony examined by the Inspectors?—There were.

Were you or your turnkeys allowed to be present at the time they were examined?—Neither of us.

Was the nature of their evidence communicated to you?—Not at all.

Had you any means of correcting any statement of the men, or knowing whether they spoke the truth?—Not the least; I never saw them, and they never alluded to them in any way.

Were those persons, at the time they were examined, convicts under sentence of transportation?—Some of them were.

Were they all convicted?—They were.

Were any for terms of imprisonment?—Some of them were.

Are any of those who were sentenced for transportation, and who were examined, now in the prison?—Not one.

Do you know the names of them?—I think I could ascertain them by referring to my books.

Are any of the persons who were under sentences of imprisonment still in the prison?—Yes.

Where were the prisoners examined?—In the bread-room, or some other of the rooms in the gaol.

Did either of the Inspectors inform you of the purport of the evidence they had heard upon these subjects?—I never heard a syllable upon the subject from them.

Does Mrs. Cope hold any office in the prison?—No.

Was she examined by the Inspectors?—Yes, she was.

Were you present at the time she was examined?—No.

Was she sent for alone?—I am not quite clear about that, I think some of the ladies of the committee was with her when she was examined.

Has Mrs. Cope any thing more to do with the prison than any other lady of the committee would in visiting the prisoners for her own personal satisfaction?—No, not at all.

She sustains no office, and has no business except as one of the ladies of the committee?—No, not at all.

When she was examined did they communicate to you that they wished to examine her?—No, not at all.

Did they give any reason for examining Mrs. Cope?—No, the Inspectors did give me

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a reason afterwards; I rather think they had heard something, and they told me that they never intended that to be an examination of Mrs. Cope: my answer was, "Then why did you say you would send her a copy of every thing, before it was printed, that she might see what was taken?"

Did they send her a copy?—No, they said it was not intended as an examination.

Friday, 3 June 1835.

Mr. *William Wadham Cope*, was further Examined.

Mr. *W. W. Cope.*

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YOU attend divine service only once on the Sunday?—I do.

That is in the morning?—Yes.

Do you know what service is performed in the afternoon?—I have attended there occasionally; Mr. Cotton only read the prayers in the afternoon service.

You do not attend on the week days?—I do not.

There is an observation made by the Inspectors that you have been in the habit of taking the descriptions of the prisoners during the time of divine service, by which many of them have been kept back from the service; does that apply to Sundays as well as week days?—Only to the week days, never on the Sundays, and perhaps it is right I should explain that.

How is it you attend only one service on the Sunday?—I have attended generally once on the Sunday; I understand it was the practice of my predecessors to attend only once.

You make a point of attending in the morning, but you do not make a point of attending in the afternoon, the reading of the prayers?—Just so; I always attend in the morning except when I am ill.

Why do you select the time for performing divine service in the week days for taking the description of the prisoners?—I select that time because visitors are admitted directly after the chapel is over, and I do not like to have the prisoners out while the visitors are coming into the passages; the visitors are admitted till two o'clock.

At what time does divine service begin on the week day?—At a quarter before ten.

What are read, the morning prayers?—Yes, not the litany.

What time does it take?—About three-quarters of an hour, rather less perhaps.

How long, taking one day with another, will occupy you to take the description of the prisoners?—I should think about half an hour.

This refers to the prisoners who came in the preceding day?—Yes, those who came in the preceding day, who have not been removed out of the receiving ward, and consequently could not go to the chapel, not having been examined.

If you were to take their examination at nine, yourself and the turnkeys might go, might you not?—I could not let all the turnkeys go, some must be about the gaol; there are two of the turnkeys with me, and in winter time the visitors are admitted from two to four, that I should hardly have any time to take the description, if I did not take it at that particular time.

It is stated, that in the middle yard No. 14 ward is never used, what is the reason of your leaving a whole ward unoccupied, when that would afford you additional means of classification?—That ward is so damp that having on other occasions put prisoners in there, Mr. Macmurdo has ordered me to remove them, stating that the prisoners would die if they remained there.

Did you state this to the Inspectors?—I did to one of them, Mr. Russell.

Did the Inspectors take the examinations separately?—Very often.

Did they often come separately?—Yes, they did.

Did you state it upon your examination, which is printed?—No, in the office I was asked the question by Mr. Russell why I had not used it, and I told him.

How many Inspectors were you examined before?—Only two, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Russell; I never saw any others.

Another material complaint in this Report is the facility with which prisoners and visitors in all the three different wards may communicate with each other; have you any means of stating any measure of the distance between the visitors and the prisoners in each ward, and the size of the apertures through which any thing might be passed from the one to the other?—I have.

In the chapel yard what is the distance from the visitors to the prisoners?—They stand close to each other in the chapel yard; there is nothing but an iron railing to separate them.

How is it in the master's side yard?—The distance between them is two feet eight inches.

Is there an iron rail by the visitors and also by the prisoners?—There are two, one at each side.

Is there between that space of two feet eight a wire grating?—There is, with diamonds.

What is the size of the diamonds?—They are rather under an inch.

Could any article above the size of an inch be passed through that?—No.

How is it in the middle yard?—The distance there is three feet six inches.

There are two iron railings, one on each side and back?—Yes, the different wards in the gaol and others in the yard the distance between them is three feet four inches with iron railing.

There is no wire there?—No.

How is it on the transport side?—They come close to each other there.

Has

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Has that been always so in your memory?—It has been apparently the state of the gaol for many years.

Visitors are admitted only once a week there?—Only on Tuesdays.

Are the females much crowded in the sleeping?—They are sometimes.

Do you keep the tried and untried females apart?—Always.

Have you better proportional accommodation on the female side than on the male?—We have at certain times of the year; in the summer we have.

Do you mean that there are fewer females than males comparatively?—Yes.

It is smaller in point of dimensions?—Yes.

Are you able to classify on the female side, according to the Gaol Act, according to crime?—No, we have not better accommodation on the untried side, because there are but two wards for untried females altogether.

How many wards have you for females tried and untried altogether?—Eleven.

How many on the untried side?—Three.

How many for the tried?—Eight.

What is the average number of untried females which you have?—The number varies very much.

Will you state the maximum and the minimum?—I should think the average is about 60 at the commencement of every session.

What is the average number of tried persons?—I should think between 40 and 50.

How many have you at this time in prison tried?—I have 108.

Are they all transports?—They are.

How long is it since the Government have removed any female transports from this prison?—Not since the end of last winter.

Do the representations made to Government, of prisoners sentenced to transportation, include females as well as males?—Certainly, every session.

It is stated in the Inspector's Report, that you occasionally employ some of those females as servants in your house?—I have employed two.

Were they convicts?—The two I employed were both convicts and transports.

State the circumstances under which, and the reasons wherefore, you employed them?—The first that I employed was an elderly woman, of the name of Kelly; it was when I first was coming into the house; the plasterers, painters and all the workpeople had been here at work, and I had the woman in just to take off the worst of the dirt from the floors of the rooms; I think she might have been backwards and forwards for perhaps nearly a fortnight.

Was she a well-conducted woman?—A very decent woman.

What was her offence?—I think, stealing some wearing apparel, and Government soon afterwards gave her a free pardon.

Was that on your recommendation?—Yes.

When you applied for her pardon, did you state how she had been employed here, and how she had conducted herself?—No, I did not, because there were other circumstances which induced them to give her a pardon; I stated that the woman's health was such, that the medical man would never sign a certificate for her to leave.

If her health was so bad, how could she be employed in this laborious work?—Her disorder was of a local nature.

Is it usual, when the transports are removed, that they should undergo a minute medical inspection by persons employed on the part of the Government?—I believe that they do not, unless Mr. Macmurdo is aware of some complaint. The doctor from the ship in general meets Mr. Macmurdo. The reason of my employing this woman was, that I knew she had a large family, six or seven young children; and seeing her anxiety to support them, Mrs. Cope and myself thought it advisable to employ her, and to give her half-a-crown a day, which we did, and we used to give her some cold meat, when the children came, to send home by them.

Did, in fact, motives of charity operate in your mind, as well as others?—They did.

What was the age of this woman?—I should think about six or eight and forty.

Of course she would have an opportunity, to a certain extent, of mixing with the other sex, being about the house?—She did, but she was never in this house without one of my own female servants with her.

What were the circumstances of the other case?—The other was a girl of the name of Sarah Hall.

What was her age?—I think about three or four and twenty.

Under what circumstances was she employed?—I think, at first she was employed here at the time some of the gentlemen were here who were committed by the House of Commons.

Was she a convict and a transport?—She was.

In what way was she employed?—She was here assisting my servants at the time. Mr. Clipperton and Mr. Sparrowe were here.

How came you to employ her?—We wanted some one in the house to assist at that time.

Why did you select her in particular?—I selected her from this motive; in the summer of last year we had a great deal of illness on the female side; we had cholera and fever; and indeed the infirmary was quite full; we had only an elderly woman in the infirmary to attend them, and I was requested to get some additional assistance; I inquired of a great many of the women to see whether I could get any one to undertake the duty, and they refused. This girl volunteered, saying, she would very willingly do it.

Mr. *W. W. Cope.*

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Did she conduct herself well?—She did, remarkably well, and did it for some weeks when there was a great deal of disease there.

You selected her as a reward?—I did, and my principal turnkey, Mr. Newman, knew her, and knew her family, coming from Windsor, and knew she had borne an excellent character.

Has she since been transported?—No, she has been sent to the Penitentiary for 12 months. Hall never was in this house when the waiters or the footmen were about, as it is stated in that Report.

Where was she then?—She was in the gaol at that time.

There is a reference to her having had some wine?—I will explain that: on one occasion, I think it was Mrs. Cope's birth-day, the servants had a little wine sent down, and the cook came up and asked whether she might give Sarah Hall one glass, she said, "Yes, but not more."

Was she a good looking girl?—At times she was flushed in the face, but since she has been at my house, and has been in the infirmary, there has been no one who has suffered so much from indisposition as she has; I believe she will never get over the effect of being in the infirmary.

How long was she in your house; there is a reference to her being in your house while you were absent from town?—We were coming home in two days, and she came to assist the servants in cleaning up, and washing the things.

Is it true, that you ever gave to any prisoner in this gaol your promise that she should never be transported?—Never.

Did you ever state that to any prisoner?—Never; I have said I would make a representation of her conduct to the Secretary of State's Office.

Did you in point of fact tell at the Secretary of State's Office how she had been employed in your house?—I do not think I named how she had been employed in my house.

Did you state that she had been acting in this way in the infirmary, and subjecting herself to danger?—I did.

Is it the fact, that she has in consequence of that employment in the infirmary been ill ever since?—It is so much so, that the Government has given her a conditional pardon, and she has gone to the Penitentiary in consequence, I think for 12 months, that is always conditional; if they do not conduct themselves well there, the governor has the power of adding another 12 months.

It appears there are some things which do not appear to be recorded in your journal?—I looked back at Mr. Wontner's journal, and finding he had not been in the habit of entering those things, I did not; I inquired of the turnkeys, and was told that if a man destroyed himself, he did not enter that; if a man dies, of course there must be a coroner's inquest, and the facts disclosed.

Have you read the evidence contained in the Inspectors' Report, and have you written any observations upon it?—I have.

Are those observations the same as you would state upon your oath, supposing you were to be examined before a Committee of the House of Lords?—Yes.

Should you have any objection to give them into this Committee?—Not the least.

Is it the fact, that a turnkey has attended to your horse and gig?—The man attends to my horse and gig before he comes in the morning, and goes in the middle of the day to give the horse a little hay and corn, and attend to him again in the evening.

Is it a sort of over-work?—Yes.

Was that the practice in the time of the former gaoler?—Yes.

Have you paid him separately for that?—No, I have not.

Mr. *Edmund James Jonas*, Examined.

Mr. *E. J. Jonas.*

WHAT office do you fill here?—I am clerk of the gaol.

How long have you been so?—About a year.

Have you frequent opportunities of witnessing the conduct of Mr. Cope in the performance of his duties?—Yes, daily; I am always with him indeed.

At what time does he usually come in to business in the morning?—He is generally in the office when I come in; I come at ten out of sessions time.

At what time do you leave?—At about half-past four.

Do you leave for the day?—Yes.

Is he in attendance when you leave?—He is generally in the office, or has just gone in to dinner when I leave.

During those hours is he constantly doing his duty on the spot?—Always, unless he is called out on public business; he has often to go to the Secretary of State's.

Is he open to the complaints of the prisoners?—Yes; indeed he receives a great many letters from them, that are always opened, and I have an opportunity of seeing the complaints of the prisoners, and I believe he generally goes in and attends to them.

Your department is the paper and ink department?—Yes.

Has it often happened, in the course of your stay here, that he has been absent for any length of time together, two or three days?—He has never been absent but once during the time I have been here, that was when he went out of town last August, I think for 14 or 15 days, but he returned to town in the interval, and went back again; I am not quite sure whether it was in the whole 14 or 21 days.

He had on that occasion leave of absence?—He had leave of absence from the Court of Aldermen; he had been very ailing; he had been exceedingly over-worked in consequence

of

of Mr. Smith, the late clerk, who died, having been absent for a considerable time, and that occasioning a considerable increase to his labour, and he went out to recruit his health.

During sessions, he is the whole day in court?—He is.

How often are those sessions?—Twelve times in the year; now last year there were about 82 or 83 days; the sessions took up more than one-fourth part of the year.

He has to go out with the transports?—He does so occasionally, and I go occasionally; he generally goes what is termed the short journey, that is, to Chatham and Woolwich, and I generally go to Portsmouth; he has been to Portsmouth only once since I have been here.

How long is he out on those journeys?—He generally gets back from Chatham on the same day, about four or five o'clock, having left at six in the morning.

How many days has he been so occupied during the last year?—I can hardly say; I should guess about twelve; he also goes to Woolwich occasionally; he returns earlier from Woolwich, perhaps that will be seven or eight times in the year.

How many days is he occupied in those short journeys?—I should say the outside would be twenty days in the year.

Would it be a duty easily performed, that he should visit every part of the prison on other days, excepting the sessions times, and the days the transports are sent off?—I think he does do it; I have noticed it more particularly lately, in consequence of what has been said; but I think I can safely say that Mr. Cope has usually gone through the gaol five days in the week.

Do you mean to say that he has been more lately?—I do not think it has been more lately, but I have paid more attention to it latterly, in consequence of what has been said; I think I could safely say five days a week.

Do you mean to exclude from those visitations to the gaol, the sessions?—I do not include the sessions at all, for I am in the court, and am never in the gaol then.

May he have gone on other days, when you were not with him?—Certainly; I infer that he goes round for this reason; he says, "Mr. Jonas, I am going into the gaol, if any person wants to see me;" he is gone an hour and a half, or two hours, before he returns; and he has often been sent for while he has been in the gaol, and has come in consequence; I do not mean to say that it would take him an hour and a half or two hours to go round; but prisoners stop him and speak to him, and that he is employed in hearing them.

Mr. Matthew Newman, Examined.

YOU are the principal turnkey of Newgate?—I am.

How long have you been so?—I have been so nine years next month.

Is it your duty to apportion the prisoners to the different wards?—No.

Were you examined before the Inspectors?—I was not.

Whose duty is it to apportion the prisoners to the different wards?—Mr. Brown's.

Do you know the description of persons who are admitted into the gaol as visitors; have you an opportunity of seeing them?—I have.

What description of characters are they?—The fathers and mothers, and sisters and brothers; if they have not a relation, a friend is allowed to come in, one a day.

Is there any difference between the persons admitted to the prisoners before and after conviction, except as to the number of days?—Not any that ever I knew.

Of course a man's wife would be admitted?—Yes; or his father or mother, in preference to others.

What days are they admitted to untried prisoners?—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Do you apprehend that other persons are sometimes admitted under the description of some of those relations?—I think they are.

Are you anxious to prevent it, or do you in fact wink at it?—We are anxious to prevent it; we never wink at it; I found three yesterday that came in, as their wives, that were not; by asking them how many brothers they had, and whether their fathers and mothers were living, and so on, I found it out.

When the deception is detected, do you allow it to go on?—Certainly not; we turn them out directly.

Suppose the prisoner, on whose behalf they have used the deception, has no father or mother, do you admit those persons?—We certainly have when we find they have no relations.

Would they have any other means of preparing for their defence?—They would not; but after those persons have been once detected they are always very shy of coming again.

Are persons, who are known to be prostitutes or thieves, or improper characters in other respects, admitted occasionally?—We cannot find those people out; I dare say there are characters of that description.

Would you admit one knowingly?—Certainly not.

Some carry their character on their countenance?—Yes; but if we found them out we should not allow them to come in.

If any person, who had been in your gaol before, and whom you had known to be tried as a thief, or a receiver, came, should you admit him?—Certainly not.

What is the general state of the gaol as to order?—It has been very orderly indeed.

When you have seen rows, or improper conduct on the part of one towards another, have you taken notice of it?—Yes; whenever it has become known to the governor, he has always punished it.

Mr. E. J. Jonas.

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Mr. M. Newman.

Mr. M. Newman.

3 June 1836.

If any ward or class of persons were in the habit of teasing the others, would you notice it?—Yes; when any thing of that kind has occurred the governor has punished it. I have been called in in the dead of night, in consequence of one throwing shoes at another, and I have had him removed.

Do you consider it useful to employ convicts as wardsmen?—We have always done it.

Do you consider it useful?—We have considered it very useful.

Do you so consider it from your experience?—Yes.

Have you got information from them in consequence of employing them, that you could not possibly have got by other means?—Yes.

Have you from such information been able to find out what crimes they had before committed, and whether they had been before convicted?—Yes.

Have you given such information in consequence to Government?—Yes.

Have you also from such information been able to find out gangs of thieves, and to prevent the commission of burglaries and other offences?—I do not know that it has gone to that extent.

Have you obtained much information as to the previous lives of prisoners?—Yes, we have.

How often does Mr. Cope go over the gaol?—I should think he goes five days in a week; I have an opportunity of seeing it as much as any man in the prison; I go with him.

You do not speak to that being the case during the sessions?—I cannot speak to that in the session times; I have been in the court; but he has said to me when I have been in the court, "I will go into the prison;" that was when the Judges came, and every thing was in order.

You have known of his leaving the court to go into the prison?—Yes; and when it is not session I have gone with him.

During the nine years you have been here, will you conscientiously state, to the best of your belief, how many prisoners you have seen intoxicated?—I think I have seen five or six; I have seen two women; and I think I have seen three or four men.

Is there any intercourse allowed between the men and the women?—No.

Were those prisoners who were intoxicated all punished?—Yes, all of them; two or three of them were sent away in consequence; they happened to be wardsmen and wardswomen.

The prisoners draw briefs for prisoners sometimes, do they not?—Yes; a wardsmen used to go round to the female side to take instructions for a brief, but always in the presence of the matron.

What would be the name of the matron that was present?—Mrs. Ruthven or Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Kay has the tried side; she would not have the opportunity.

Are you in such a situation that you would have the opportunity of knowing they were present?—Yes.

Could they see all that passed between that wardsmen and the female prisoners?—They could.

Were they so situated that nothing improper could pass?—There was a railing between them; nothing improper could pass; but invariably they went up to the gate that enters into the female yard; sometimes the other turnkeys are gone home to dinner, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Sneyd also, that I was generally in attendance to go round with the governor.

You live in the house?—Yes.

It is said that your apartment overlooks the female washing place?—It does.

Who are the occupiers of that apartment; is there any male beside yourself?—Not any.

Of whom does your family consist?—My wife, two daughters and a servant girl; no male at all.

What is your age?—Forty-nine.

At what hour do you generally leave in the morning?—I leave, when I sleep upstairs, at seven o'clock.

That is the window that overlooks?—Yes.

When do you return again?—I return at eight o'clock, and have my breakfast; and then I return down stairs to the other parts of the prison.

Are you occupied during the day in the prison?—Entirely, down stairs, with the governor in the prison.

Not at that window?—No.

When is the washing time?—It commences, I think, about half-past six.

Mr. Thomas Brown, Examined.

Mr. Thomas Brown.

YOU are one of the principal turnkeys of Newgate?—Yes.

How do you rank?—We are all three principal turnkeys.

How long have you been such?—Two years last October; I have been here thirteen years last October.

Is it your duty to apportion the prisoners?—Yes, the untried male prisoners.

They are inspected by the surgeon?—Yes.

In the execution of that duty, have you in your own mind any classification?—Yes.

What is the mode of classification you adopt in the several wards?—According to the cleanliness of the prisoners they are classed.

What

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What class of prisoners do you put into the chapel yard?—Servants for embezzlements, for robbing their masters; they are generally more cleanly than the others.

Where are those most filthy and dirty placed?—In the middle yard.

What class do you put into the master's yard?—The second class.

Is the only classification you adopt decency or filthiness?—Yes.

Do you in classifying them ever consider whether they are able to pay more to the wardsmen or less, when you send them into a particular yard?—No.

You do not refer to their power of paying money?—No, that has nothing to do with the classifying them.

Are you pretty constant in your attendance on duty in the morning, or are you occasionally called away from your duty?—That is sometimes the case, that I am called away.

For what purpose?—Sometimes I have to go up with a prisoner to the Court of King's Bench, and things of that kind, but not very often.

Then you cannot apportion the prisoners?—No.

Upon whom then does the duty of placing the prisoners devolve?—There is a turnkey now placed between the gates that apports them.

When you were called away to perform the other duties, who used until lately to apportion the prisoners?—The inner gatesman.

How often have you been called away on the average one day with another?—About one day in a week I should think on the average, not more than that; there is the session time that I cannot attend up here.

Have you ever said that this has happened three days in a week?—I cannot recollect that I have.

Did you give evidence to the Inspectors?—Yes.

Did you state that to them?—I do not recollect that I did.

Which is correct?—I should say, only with the exception of the sessions when I cannot attend.

You have not told them, it is at least three days in the week?—No, nor do I recollect being asked the question; if there was a draft going to Portsmouth I go with them; then I am out two days.

Are there any weeks you are not absent altogether?—There are.

Including the journeys to Portsmouth, are you absent on the average more than one day in the week?—No.

Taking the drafts and one thing with another, you are not absent more than one day in a week?—No, I think not.

Does the keeper visit the gaol regularly?—I cannot say every day.

About how many days in the week do you think?—I should think five or six times.

During the session you say you are always absent?—Yes, we go down always at half-past eight in the morning, except when there are three principal turnkeys, then one is up at the gaol. In consequence of Mr. Sneyd's illness I have been obliged to be a good deal in court.

In point of fact, during the sessions, have you been able to perform this duty, or have you been prevented doing it?—I have been prevented doing it during the sessions.

It is stated in the evidence before the Inspectors, as the Committee presume by you, that on the average the keeper has not visited every ward above once a week?—About once or twice a week.

You have just stated that he has visited five or six days in a week?—Yes, he has latterly.

When you mentioned that the governor had visited only once a week, what did you refer to, immediately after he came to the prison, or when?—No, some time after he had been here, I think that when he first came here he visited more frequently.

When he first came here, upon the average how many times in the week did he visit the prisoners?—He was frequently in the prison every day, I should think he scarcely missed being in the prison.

Is it your practice to go with the governor when he visits the wards?—No, not always.

Are you able to say positively how often he has visited the wards not going with him?—By being on the station I have an opportunity of knowing when he goes in.

Have you not stated that you are so often off your post that the inner gatesman does your duty?—Only during the sessions.

The governor has been here about two years; during the first part of that time did he visit the prisoners more than he does now, or did he visit less?—Not more I think, very little difference I think.

He visits the prisoners now about as much as when he first came?—Yes.

How many times a week does he visit the prisoners now?—Every day almost; I do not mean to say that he goes into all the wards every day.

You see him about the prison?—Yes.

Did he visit in the same manner when he first came to the prison?—Yes.

Suppose it should be said that you had stated this, "The governor visits the wards much more frequently than he used to," would that be true?—Yes.

Do you mean that there is a middle time that he relaxed?—Yes.

Was not Mr. Sneyd, during that intermediate time, very dangerously ill, and did he not afterwards die?—Yes.

Was that the time that he relaxed?—That might be part of the time; I do not remember how long Mr. Sneyd lay ill.

Was it about the time of Mr. Sneyd's illness?—I think it might be; I will state one question which was put by the Inspectors: they asked me whether he had not gone round

Mr. Thomas Brown. more frequently since they had visited the prison, I said, yes, he had; they asked me, for I forget how many months previously to that time on the average he had gone round; I stated that I thought about once or twice a week; that I thought I could say twice a week.

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When did Mr. Sneyd die?—I do not recollect the time that he died.

Did Mr. Jonas succeed Mr. Sneyd?—He did.

Did you refer to the time just before Mr. Jonas came, when you said he visited the prison only once or twice a week?—Yes, I think they asked me as to the twelve months previous to their coming to visit the gaol.

What description of characters are admitted to see the prisoners?—There are persons of all descriptions admitted; it is impossible for us to prevent their being admitted almost, for they come as sisters and wives.

You do not admit them when you find them to be bad characters?—Not if we know they are bad characters; we frequently turn them out; if we find they get in by any false statement we turn them out.

Is there any person visiting a prisoner who has cohabitated with him, or are you aware of such a circumstance?—There might be an instance of that kind, but I cannot call it to my recollection.

Do you know any instance of a woman who has lived with a prisoner, a married man, visiting him constantly in the prison, she being known to be his mistress?—I cannot call it to my recollection.

Did you ever state this to the Inspectors, "A woman who has lived with a prisoner, a married man, visits him now constantly, and though known to be his mistress, and that he has a wife, she is admitted as a visitor"?—I do not recollect that circumstance.

If you had stated such a thing as that, could you have forgotten it?—I should think not.

Since you have been a turnkey, did you ever know of the existence of such a fact as that?—I do not recollect that I have ever known of such a circumstance.

If it was ever represented that you so said, is it true or false?—I have no recollection of ever having said so.

If any body has stated that you have so said, would that statement be true or false, to the best of your belief?—I do not believe that I have said so; I cannot call it to my recollection.

When you were examined before the Inspectors, was any representation made to you as to the protection of the Government, or any change in the system?—I think the word that the Inspector said to me was, that they were authorized by Government to ask those questions; that they were empowered by Act of Parliament, or something of that kind; and that I need not be afraid to answer any questions, or something to that purport.

Did they say any thing more than that?—No.

Did they say any thing about the government of the prison?—No.

Did they not say that you would be protected in answering the questions?—No, not to me, nothing of the kind to me.

Newspapers are taken in by the prisoners, are they not?—They were, not latterly I believe; I cannot answer for it that they do not get a paper now and then.

Did not the Inspector tell you, you would be under the protection of Government in future?—No.

Who was present at the time you were examined?—There were only Mr. Russell and myself.

Was the evidence read over to you after he had taken it down?—No.

What he wrote down you do not know?—No.

Did you sign it?—No.

Then, if it had been written down as that which you stated, "I do not think the officers have proper authority given them over the prisoners to secure their respect and obedience," would you have adopted that as your evidence?—Yes.

That you have not authority enough over the prisoners to secure their respect and obedience?—Yes.

That is your opinion?—Yes.

Then, having that opinion, did you ever make any complaint to Mr. Cope, or his predecessor, Mr. Wontner, that you had not sufficient authority?—No, it is in Mr. Cope's time that I am alluding to.

Have you ever made any complaint to Mr. Cope?—No.

Or the Court of Aldermen?—No; I have to my fellow-servants, no one else.

What is the want of authority you complain of?—When I have gone down round with the governor, any little fault of ours, or any thing of that sort, he has reprimanded me before the prisoners for not attending to the cleanliness of the place; for instance a little bit of rug, or any thing of that kind.

He has complained of the duty not being properly done?—Yes, he has.

Have you any other reason for coming to the conclusion that you have not proper authority over the prisoners?—If we are reprimanded before the prisoners we cannot exercise proper authority over them.

Is there any other reason for your coming to that conclusion?—Generally when the governor has gone round my station, he has taken Mr. Newman with him, therefore they have always referred to Mr. Newman in case they have wanted any thing, and not to me.

Have you any other reason why you came to that conclusion that you have not proper authority over the prisoners?—Yes, I have made a complaint to the governor sometimes about the prisoners.

What complaint have you made to the governor about prisoners?—For their misbehaviour or bad conduct.

3 June 1836.

Of what prisoners?—I cannot state.

When?—I cannot recollect the time.

What was the nature of the offence of which you complained?—Perhaps fighting or quarrelling, or something of that kind.

What one occasion can you recollect of any fighting or quarrelling, that you complained of to the governor?—I cannot recollect the particular time.

Can you recollect the parties, or the occasion of the fight?—No; sometimes they will quarrel over their dinners.

Will you state any one circumstance which you reported to the governor that he did not redress or notice?—I am sure I cannot recollect the circumstance.

Has the governor been exceedingly negligent of his duty since he has been governor?—No, I do not know that he has particularly.

Has he been at all negligent of his duty in your judgment?—No.

He has visited the prisoners generally on the average five or six times a week?—Yes, latterly.

If any one were to say that he occupied very little time in his duty, not more than from a quarter to half an hour a day, would that be true or false?—It would be false.

If that was taken down by Mr. Russell as part of your evidence, was it true or not?—It was not true.

The words stated to have been used by you, were these, "He occupies very little time in his duty, not more than from a quarter to half an hour;" have you ever said so?—No.

When you have been with the governor round the prison, does he examine the bedding and different things round the prison?—He might have done so.

Did he examine the bedding and different things about the prison when you have been with him?—Is the question whether he did it every day?

When you have been with him did he examine the bedding and different things about the prison?—No, not to move any thing.

Does he inspect them?—I cannot say that he does not look round the ward when he is there, but not to pull the bedding down.

Was the view he took enough to see the bedding was in proper condition?—No, because when the rugs are bad, that cannot be shown when they are rolled up together.

Do you mean to say that it is necessary to examine them every day?—No.

Do you mean to say that the governor never examined them?—No, I do not recollect his pulling them down to examine them.

Did you go with him every day?—No.

If it is said that the governor does not examine the bedding, or see the prisoners regularly take it down to air and shake it, is that true or false?—He does not see that they are shaken in the morning.

You do not mean to say that it is the governor's duty to see them shaken every morning?—No.

Is it not part of the duty of the turnkeys to see that?—Certainly.

And not the duty of the governor?—No, certainly not.

Newspapers have been taken in by the prisoners, have they not?—They have.

What sort of papers have been taken in?—There was a newspaper taken in.

Was it regularly taken in?—Not regularly.

Was a Sunday paper taken in every Sunday?—It was taken in on the Saturday night; the *Weekly Dispatch* has been brought here on the Saturday afternoon.

Did the governor know of that?—I cannot say whether he had a knowledge of it or not; he might not see it.

When the governor went round the prison, did he go round rather idly?—I cannot say that.

Did he look into the cupboards?—I cannot say that.

If any person were to say in your name, that he never had done so, that would not be quite correct?—I have never noticed his looking into the cupboards, except on one or two occasions.

He has been round the prison with you?—Yes.

Do you not go round in every direction of the prison when you go round?—Yes.

Does not the governor, from the same habit, do the same thing?—No doubt of it.

If it were to be said of you, that you go round the prison, you never inspect the cupboards, or see the locks or bolts, would that be true or false?—It would be false.

Would it be true or false to say of the governor, that he never inspects those things when he goes round?—It would not be true.

But notwithstanding you have observed those things, you have never made a complaint to any body?—No.

The gatesmen are persons put over the turnkeys, are they not?—No.

Persons more respected than the turnkeys, however, are they not?—I cannot say that they are more respected.

If any body were to say that the gatesmen and wardsmen are more respected than the turnkeys, what would you say to that; is it true?—I certainly must say they have been treated with more kindness than some of the officers.

Treated by whom with more kindness?—By the governor.

What do you mean by some of the officers?—The governor is a very irritable man, I mean as regards his going round the prison; if people are about in the passages, we can scarcely stand in the right place; we have been found such fault with; and the prisoners have been treated with more kindness.

Mr. Thomas Brown.

3 June 1836.

Than whom?—Than myself.

What has his general complaint to you been about; in what has this unkindness consisted?

—I never could give him satisfaction.

Why?—I do not know, I have always attended to my duty.

What has he found fault with; has he complained of any thing besides your not getting the dust out of the wards?—Yes; for instance, if there were two or three of us standing together, he has complained of it.

Has he complained of any thing else?—There are several other causes, but I cannot call them to my recollection at this moment.

You say he has complained of your standing together, and has complained of your not having cleaned out the dust, are there any other circumstances of which he has complained; he has never complained of intoxication, or any thing of that kind?—No.

Has there been any other complaint he has made against you, or which you had to make against him?—I have nothing particular to state, only that he certainly has not treated me kindly.

Has that unkindness been anything more than insisting on your doing your duty?—Yes, I think it has.

In what respect?—Any little thing that has occurred in the wards, any little noise, and so on, he has blamed me for it; and the men tearing and destroying their things, and so on.

Anything else?—Sometimes for giving out clothing when it is necessary.

When you have thought it necessary, and he has thought it unnecessary?—Yes; he had also given me orders that I should not give any clothing at all out; that the magistrates complain of the expenses, and I have ceased to do so in consequence of that order.

Who generally gives the clothing out?—I give it out in my own station—the second station.

Who does it now?—I do; this was some time ago; and I have been found fault with for not giving them clothing, when he has come round and caught them without shoes.

You gave them out now by the governor's orders?—Yes, I now do.

Instead of giving them out as you used to do formerly, you give them out now by the governor's order?—Yes; there have been complaints of their being without shoes.

Is there any thing in which the governor has complained of you, or you have complained of him?—No.

He has not complained of you for any thing else?—Yes, there is one thing; we have been in the habit of taking the description during Divine Service, and the governor wished me to take the description, and I have done so; he afterwards has found fault with my stopping away from chapel.

Did you ever stop away except for the purpose of taking descriptions?—No.

Since the present governor has been governor, has he ever ordered you to take descriptions while the men were in chapel?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that he has found fault with you for doing that duty?—He has found fault with me for going to chapel, and I have been fetched out of chapel merely because I did not attend to him in room of going there.

Have you not stated that he had found fault with you for taking descriptions there?—No, for staying from chapel for taking descriptions; then I have gone to chapel after that.

You now say that he has found fault with you because, instead of taking the descriptions you have gone to chapel, and sent for you out of chapel?—Yes.

You say, that you do not consider that he has upheld your respectability before the prisoners?—No; I have thought he has not.

Have you yourself associated with the prisoners at all?—I do not know that I have in any way.

Have you no otherwise been familiar with the prisoners, except borrowing newspapers of them, or lending them to them?—No.

Have you borrowed newspapers of them?—Yes.

Have you lent newspapers to them?—No; I have borrowed newspapers of them.

Do you think that upheld your respectability, borrowing newspapers of them?—It has been their own offer.

Has not your son gone of errands for them?—He has done so.

Is he paid for that?—Yes.

Did you ever tell the governor that?—No.

The governor did not know that?—No; there have been few very errands during Mr. Cope's time.

But there were frequently before that time?—Yes, they have been frequently before that, particularly in sessions time; when there was any letter they wanted to send to their friends in a hurry, when they were called for trial, or any thing of that kind.

Have you any further complaints or observations to make relative to the governor?—No; I have no further complaint to state, except that one circumstance about the chapel, that is one circumstance very fresh in my memory.

If you have any thing further to state, the Committee will be happy to hear you?—I cannot call any thing else to my recollection now.

The Reverend Horace Salisbury Cotton, Examined.

The Rev.
Horace S. Cotton.

HOW long have you been ordinary of Newgate?—I think nearly 23 years; 22 or 23.

Do you keep a journal of occurrences here?—Yes; the Act of Parliament directs me so to do.

Will

Will you have the goodness to let the Committee see it?—It is in the office.

[*The same was produced and inspected by the Committee.*]

The Rev.
Horace S. Cotton.

3 June 1836.

Does that journal contain a fair entry of observations, which you deem it necessary to make?—Yes, except lately; I have not entered in that journal, lately, observations; only my visits.

What period do you mean to cover by lately?—The book itself will show when I left off. There is an entry in the book why I left off.

What period of time do you comprehend in the word “lately”?—I should think, speaking by guess, about a twelvemonth. They have put a wrong label to the journal; it is the occurrence book.

What has induced you to abstain from making those observations of late?—The reason is given there; I found the keeper accusing me of writing falsely, reading my notes in that book before a prisoner who was under sentence of death, and saying that I wrote false, and a bundle of nonsense. I could no longer go on if I was subject to that.

Do you mean that you saw the keeper reading those notes?—Yes. I went in one day, and he was reading them to a prisoner who was about to be executed, but, fortunately, he was saved.

Will you refer to the entry showing the reason, and state it?—It appears to be the 13th of June 1835.

Up to that time you had entered in the public journal all the observations which you had thought proper to make?—Yes.

In point of fact, any cause of complaint you had against the governor was not particularly noticed in your journal?—After that I have made no other entry but my visits.

The visiting magistrates, up to that period, might have known from that book every cause of complaint, and every observation passing in your mind necessary to be communicated with reference to the prison?—Yes, any thing I chose to put down; there were many things I did not put down.

Any substantial cause of complaint, which you thought ought to be known, was written in that book?—Yes; it was always lying upon the desk.

Up to that period, did you or did you not insert any thing that was deserving the observation of the visiting magistrates, or necessary for them to attend to?—Up to that time there were several things for them to attend to.

Were there any others not introduced in the public book?—I dare say there were.

Did you enter into the public book up to that period any thing to which you thought it necessary to draw the attention of the magistrates?—Yes, I mean the reading things I thought they ought to take notice of.

Every substantial thing?—Yes, every substantial thing in my judgment.

Do you keep any other journal than the public journal?—Yes, one which I submit to the sheriffs, because I am told I must do so; I have declined doing so, but I was told I must do so.

Did you keep any prior to the month of June 1835?—No.

Are you certain of that?—I do not know whether I may call this a journal which I have in my pocket; I do not call it a journal.

Did you keep before the 13th of June 1835 any other journal than the public journal?—No, I made entries of executions and so on, but I kept no other journal, not a regular journal certainly, I might have made entries on a slip of paper.

Did you keep any journal regular or irregular?—No, I think not.

Have you any doubt about it?—My doubt is because I have made entries in this book.

You say you kept no regular journal, did you keep any journal at all?—I scarcely call this a journal.

Is it a diary?—Is it not a diary, it is only an account of people that were executed.

You kept no book which you showed to any other person?—No.

That is a mere diary of executions?—Yes.

Have you kept any other book that you have shown to any other public officer, or is this a mere private book of your own?—This is a private book.

It is a mere diary of executions?—Yes, any thing that particularly occurred at the executions.

Is it a journal of general occurrences in the prison?—O dear no, only what related to executions.

Does that book contain any extracts that show you have been obstructed in your duty?—No, I think not, I am pretty well sure not.

Your occurrence book begins after that date?—Yes, I refer to the book I have kept since I have ceased keeping the book now before the Committee.

Do you keep any book which states that you have been stopped in the performance of your duties, and that you have been obliged to relax your efforts in consequence?—Yes, I dare say it is stated in the occurrence book that I have kept since I have ceased making the public entries, before that certainly not; I should have put it in this book before that time.

Those public entries you ceased to make on the 13th of June 1835?—Yes, in that book.

If any body has asserted that you had made entries to that effect in November 1834, would that be true or false?—If you will turn to November 1834 in that book, it will

The Rev. Horace S. Cotton. show at once every thing is entered up to that date in that book, I am not aware at this moment that there was an entry on that day.

3 June 1836.

[The book was referred to and the entry read therefrom, dated 22d of November 1834.]

Have you a private journal distinct from this book, except the book you have alluded to and that now produced by you?—Yes, after the date of the 13th of June 1835.

That book comprises all the observations you have to make with respect to the gaol up to the 13th of June 1835, and from that time you have a separate book, which you have shown to the Inspectors, but would not show to the keeper?—Yes, and which I have shown to the sheriffs.

Have you any reason to suppose there are instances in which you have been debarred from seeing the prisoners?—There are instances in which I have been refused.

By whom?—By the orders which were issued here.

By whom?—I suppose a turnkey told me that such orders were given.

Which turnkey told you?—Indeed I cannot tell, some turnkey when I was wanting to go in; I recollect an instance where I recorded my wanting to see a woman in Mrs. Brown's room and I found it was forbidden, that I was not to see her there.

Was that a woman convicted?—I think both a woman convicted and a woman for trial.

Can you state the name of the woman?—No, I do not suppose I can.

Can you state when it took place?—No, but it will appear probably in the Report.

Can you name the persons whom you were refused visiting?—No, I cannot off-hand.

Can you do it by taking the Report?—No, but the Report probably will tell the name; I do not know that it does.

Be good enough to look at the Report of the Inspectors, and see whether you can find out the name?—Here it is, Wednesday, 14th January 1835, page 136, "Visited a woman committed for murder in the Pound Ward, I had requested to see her in Mrs. Brown's room as usual, and the matron to be present according to Act of Parliament, but was refused, and was told the keeper had ordered the nurse to attend instead, and that I must see the prisoner in her ward.

Who refused you then?—I cannot tell, some of the turnkeys.

What is Mrs. Brown's room?—The place where I have been accustomed to see women privately that I wanted to converse with; she is a sort of attendant, or sub-matron, or turnkey.

Does she perform the duties of a turnkey?—Yes, she has the command of the women.

She discharges the duty on the female side, which is synonymous to that discharged by the turnkeys on the male side?—Yes, she is the woman who keeps the shop.

Is not that the room where she generally occupies herself?—Yes.

And where prisoners under particular circumstances have been seen by you in this way; you have called them down instead of speaking to a number together in a ward?—Yes.

You were refused an opportunity of seeing her there, and were told you might see her in her ward?—Yes.

Is that the refusal to visit the prisoners of which you speak in your evidence?—Yes, that and others.

Did you go to see that prisoner in her ward after that?—Yes, I saw her several times, I have no doubt, because she was accused of murder.

Are there any other instances?—There comes further on, immediately after, "Visited a woman, convicted of manslaughter, accompanied by the nurse, she was in a ward with several others, on the tried side; but by the orders of the 11th of January had no opportunity of private communication with her."

Are you aware what those orders of the 11th of January were?—They were the orders I have just alluded to.

Do you mean orders by the magistrates?—No, the turnkey, or the keeper, told me I could not see her there.

Were the orders in writing?—No, they told me so.

Who told you?—The turnkeys, who were to let me in.

Do you recollect the name of any one turnkey who told you you were not to go in?—No, I do not.

Were you ever told by any turnkey you were not to go into the prison?—No, that is not at all what I have said, but that I was not to see the woman to have a private conversation with her.

Were you ever told you were not to go into the ward to visit her?—I was told that I might go into the ward to visit her, but without a private conversation.

[Mr. Cope was called in.]

To Mr. Cope.] It appears from the journal of the chaplain that on the 14th of January 1835 a communication was made to the ordinary, that he was not to go to Mrs. Brown's room to see a prisoner there, who was charged with murder, and another with manslaughter, on a subsequent day, in private, but to go into the ward; did you give any direction of this description?—I stated, that I thought the shop a very improper place, and that it would be much better the ordinary should have the committee-room, or what we call the servants' ward, where I would have a comfortable fire, that I thought that a much better place than the shop, where persons were continually coming in.

The Rev.
Horace S. Cotton
and Mr. Cope.

3 June 1836.

To whom did you state that?—I stated it to Mrs. Brown and to Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Cotton.] I never heard this before, it is the first time I ever heard it.

To Mr. Cope.] Did the ordinary, provided your recollection is correct, make any observations on that statement of yours of the propriety of his continuing his visits in Mrs. Brown's room?—I added to it, that the matron would accompany him, and he said he would not go into the ward; he would not go with the nurse.

Mr. Cotton.] Good heavens! I never heard a word of all this before.

Mr. Cope.] He said he would not go with the nurse, that is what I call the matron, Mrs. Ruthven; the ordinary called her the nurse.

Where was this communication made by you to the ordinary, as far as you recollect?—It was made very near to the entrance gate in the passage.

Do you recollect whether any other person heard it?—I really cannot say whether Mrs. Brown heard it, but I repeated it to her.

Has there been any instance in which the ordinary has been prevented or obstructed in visiting the prisoners, in consequence of any orders given by you?—Not at all.

[Mr. Cotton was informed that he might ask any questions upon this subject of Mr. Cope.]

Mr. Cotton.] I cannot ask anything, because I never heard of this before; there is very likely an entry afterwards that will refer to this; I think there is some other entry.—“Tuesday, the 10th of February:—Complained to the Lord Mayor of the treatment I have lately experienced from the keeper in Newgate, and of the order, that the keeper, and not the ordinary, is for the future to have the control over the admission of persons who come to give spiritual instructions to the prisoners. His lordship promised to rectify both these points?”—No, that will not help me; but here are two entries that will assist me; “Monday, the 9th of February:—Visited a woman, convicted of manslaughter, accompanied by the nurse. She was in a ward with several others on the tried side, but by the orders of the 11th of January, had no opportunity of a private communication with her, which I deemed necessary at that time.”

You produce that order to show the fact of your visiting, not in the committee-room or the servant's ward, but that you had visited her in the public ward?—Wherever she was.

Was that complaint to the Lord Mayor stated on the date of the 10th of February, and were the particulars of that complaint in writing, or by parole?—By parole.

Is there any entry of it in your journal?—Yes.

Is there any other entry than that contained in page 136?—Not that I know of.

Reading the journal no one could ascertain the particulars and nature of the complaint?

—No, I do not know that they could, I told the Lord Mayor.

Could the visiting magistrates, by reading your journal, ascertain the particular nature of the complaint against the governor?—Perhaps not.

As an intelligent man, did you so write that a stranger who might read it could understand the subject?—I cannot say that they could understand it, but they could see there was a complaint.

Could they understand the nature of the complaint?—No, but they would see that there was a complaint.

How does it happen that the entry relating to the 9th comes after that on the 15th?—Because that is entered by the surgeon, perhaps I did not enter it for two or three days.

Then you do not enter things as they occur, but afterwards?—I enter them as they occur, but transfer them into that book perhaps two or three days afterwards.

Which is the book in which you enter them?—I entered them on loose pieces of paper then, now I enter them in a book; I always enter every night the transactions of the day, what I think necessary.

The point between you is this, you state that you were refused admission into Mrs. Brown's room, and only allowed to see the prisoner in the ward; Mr. Cope says, “No, my statement was, I thought Mrs. Brown's room was not a proper place, and I pointed out the committee-room or the servants' ward as the proper place” —That I never heard of.

Is it the fact that you never heard of it before?—I never did hear of it until this instant; there is an entry of mine which I think bears upon that point.

The keeper never informed you of it?—No.

Did Mrs. Brown ever communicate it to you?—No, it will appear from those entries what happened.

Is it not possible that you from your deafness might not have heard that statement of Mr. Cope's?—But I had no communication with him about it; when I desired the woman to be brought down I was told, “No, she cannot come down, you must go to her ward, and you must go with the nurse.”

Do you mean that you never received any communication from Mr. Cope on the subject of that woman?—No.

Did you never see him upon the subject?—No, I never heard a word from him upon the subject.

You were told by some person in attendance that you could not see her in the shop?—Yes.

Did you remonstrate with Mr. Cope on the subject of that direction?—No, not after those orders.

Having received orders from some person about the prison, which you disapproved, you made no complaint to the governor or the visiting magistrates?—I have an entry in the journal, that I complained to the visiting magistrates.

The Rev.
Horace S. Cotton,
and Mr Cope.

3 June 1836.

To Mr. *Cope*.] Did you see the Lord Mayor of that year upon this subject, as far as you can recollect?—No.

Was any body sent there from the prison on the subject of this complaint?—Not that I recollect; I never heard of it.

To Mr. *Cotton*.] You were understood to have stated to the Inspectors that there was a man who expressed a fear that your kindness would draw down the governor's odium upon him?—Yes, there was such a person I think.

Have the goodness to state who that person was?—I do not recollect the name now.

Did you tell the Inspectors who he was?—Not that I recollect; I do not know whether they asked me or not.

Was the evidence you gave to them read over to you?—Yes, I think it was, but I really cannot tell now.

Did you sign it?—No.

If it was stated to them, that a man expressed a fear that your noticing him would draw down the governor's odium, was that correct?—If I stated it it would be correct.

Can you state who that man was; the man is stated to be in Cold-bath Fields?—Then it is a man from Cardiff.

Under what circumstances was it you were induced to say, that your noticing him would draw down the governor's odium?—I think he said so, that he told me so, that he was afraid by having communications with me he should suffer for it.

What did he tell you?—Exactly that, or tantamount to it.

Did you make an entry of that in your journal?—No, I do not think that I did.

Did you tell any of the visiting magistrates of it?—No, not that I know of.

When did it take place?—Whenever the date is.

Supposing there is no date, when did it take place?—Then we must trace back the books to see when he was here; I do not recollect that.

You never made an entry of it in your book, nor mentioned it to the magistrates?—No.

Did you ever mention it to any body till you mentioned it to the Inspectors?—Not that I recollect.

Did you ever ask the governor to put a boy into the school that he refused putting in?—Not that I know of.

Did you ever hear of an instance of any man expressing a wish to see you, and the message not being delivered?—Certainly I do not recollect any such thing; it might have occurred, but I have no reason to suppose it has occurred.

Did you ever see male prisoners go round to see the female prisoners on the female side of the prison?—On every Sunday.

Do they go alone?—They went in a body; I have seen half-a-dozen of them go to them the moment chapel was over.

Without any female attendant watching the female prisoners do you mean?—I did not go to the females; I saw them go in there in a body.

Into the female side?—No, to the grating.

When they went to the grating were there female matrons there inspecting what passed?—That I do not know, because I did not go to see.

You merely contented yourself by seeing the male prisoners go to the grating?—Yes, but I do not know that I have said that before.

Did you ever see prostitutes, young girls and little drabs visiting the boys under the name of sisters and so forth?—Of course I have.

Is it not possible that females, who may be in a state of prostitution, may be actually the sisters and relations of the thieves they visit?—It is very likely they may have been their sisters.

Whether they visited under these names or not you cannot tell?—I suppose they would not get in unless they claimed to be sisters or cousins, or something of that kind.

Though they were prostitutes, unless they made themselves out as sisters, you think they would not have got into the gaol?—No, I should think not; if the Inspectors had asked me that I should have stated that of course.

Whatever the Inspectors asked you you answered?—I did, as if I had been on my oath.

But you did not add any explanations to the answer?—I did not volunteer any thing in my evidence; before the Lords I stated, that I volunteered nothing, but that I would answer any thing that was asked.

Had you not an opportunity, by a question being put, to give a fair explanation of some of those questions?—Whatever they asked me I answered; they did not ask me whether they were sisters or any thing of that kind, but I said that myself.

Did they ask you whether you had any explanation to give?—Not that I am aware of, but my answer was, that I supposed that they got in as sisters or cousins, or something of that kind.

You stated that you would visit the prisoners voluntarily if they were separated; according to the present construction of Newgate, do you think it possible they can be separated?—Not unless some fresh arrangement is made.

By fresh arrangement you mean an alteration in the structure of the building?—Yes.

You think the prisoners cannot be effectually classified without that?—No.

You state further on that you left off doing your duty because you were so much interfered with and laughed at, and from seeing that no success attended your efforts, owing to the evils arising from association; would not that necessarily almost arise from the incapability of separation as this prison is now crowded?—Certainly, they cannot be separated as they are.

Does

Does not that laughing arise from there being so many together?—Yes, that is one of the great reasons I have for wishing them to be separated.

According to the present structure of the prison, is it not impossible to separate them as you or any man would wish?—Certainly.

What does the Sunday service consist of in the chapel now?—Prayers twice a day, a sermon in the morning, sometimes a sermon in the afternoon, sometimes a lecture, sometimes a homily, or whatever I think proper, for which I have the sanction of the Bishop of London; I submitted it to him.

Does it ever happen that there are only prayers in the evening?—In the winter time that frequently happens, because it has got dark.

At what time does the service begin in the afternoon?—Now it begins at three o'clock; in the winter time I think about half-past two, or a quarter to three.

Had not the ordinary an extraordinary 100*l.* a year for a full service in the afternoon?—Yes.

Then why was it not performed?—I think it is performed.

You say in the winter time it is not performed?—Because it is dangerous to have all the people collected together in the dark.

The money is received all the year round, is not it?—Yes.

By prayers and sermon the Committee do not understand a homily?—The Church of England understands it so; the curate is directed to preach a sermon or read a homily.

The 100*l.* a year was voted under the expectation of a sermon being delivered, and not a homily?—I understood that; at the same time the homilies are better than any sermons I can compose; I submitted that to the Bishop of London, who approved of it.

Who were present when you were examined by the Inspectors?—Both Mr. Russell and Mr. Crawford, I think.

How many times were you before them?—Really I cannot tell, I think two or three times.

Was it here?—It was one time here, one day was at my own house.

They took your examination at your own house?—I think so.

Have you any doubt about it?—It was at my house; they examined the keeper at his own house, and they examined me in my house.

What is understood in your answer by winter; how long in the course of the year?—The winter quarter, when it begins to be dark.

From what period?—Really I cannot tell; I suppose about November.

How late is the afternoon service over?—I think it is over somewhere a little before four o'clock; now it is later, twenty minutes after four, I think, in the long days.

You do not preach a sermon from November until the end of February, probably?—Thereabouts, I should think.

You state, that the chapel yard is appropriated, in point of classification, to the bettermost class of prisoners?—Yes, I have always understood that.

Do you mean by that the most orderly, the most decent in point of appearance?—Yes.

Did you state, that so little discretion and judgment is exercised in classing them, that their appearance is a thing quite disgusting, for want of a better plan of classification?—Yes.

What better mode of classification can you suggest, than that of decency on the one side and filth on the other?—That is the only mode of separation, certainly, but it does not go far enough.

What would you propose?—To make the prison fitter for the purpose.

Can you suggest a better mode of classification as the prison now stands; do you not think that every thing has been done to classify, as far as it can be done, by putting the most decent in one ward and the most filthy in the other, under existing circumstances?—I do not know any other mode.

The classification, as it at the present exists, is the best, according to the circumstances of the prison?—No, I do not say that.

How can it be improved?—I think I see instances where it can be improved.

Can you point out the instances?—I cannot at this moment; as a general mode it cannot be done any better than it is, I should think.

Mr. Gilbert Wakefield Macmurdo, Examined.

HOW long have you been a surgeon of Newgate?—Six years last March.

You have been examined by the Inspectors of Gaols?—I have.

The first thing you mentioned as a ground of complaint was, that you had no means of providing trusses for the ruptured?—I made no complaint, and I wish it to be understood every answer given by me was an answer to a direct question, and bearing upon this subject perhaps an observation was made to me, "I found the prisoners without trusses."

Is there any case in Newgate wherein a prisoner wanting a truss has not received it in some way or other?—I think there have been cases at different times, it has depended on my exertions with the aldermen, or some of my friends or myself; up to the present time it has been a matter of private charity always.

Have you ever stated to the Court of Aldermen the defects that there were in the means of providing trusses?—I have stated several times to the sheriff for the time being, that it would be desirable there should be a ready means of supplying trusses, and requested them to ask for a contribution from the city to the Truss Society; I have asked for it several times,

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times, a regular contribution, that I might be able to supply a certain number of persons with trusses.

Have you ever made any such complaint to the Court of Aldermen, or the visiting magistrates?—I believe I have made a similar recommendation to Mr. Aldermen Matthew Wood, but it has been generally to the sheriffs or under-sheriffs; now and then they have been aldermen by chance.

Have you ever made such application either to the Court of Aldermen or to any body of magistrates?—No, not as a court.

Whatever applications you might make were to individuals?—Always to individuals.

Except the sheriffs?—Yes, it has been done in the prison; Mr. Alderman Kelly remembers that I mentioned it when he was present once.

You stated that accidents have occurred from larks?—I did not use those terms; I have read my evidence and certainly the answers are given very much in respect to the tenor of them as I gave them; but the words, I must say, were a little put into my mouth, "Did they arise from larks?" or something of that kind.

Did you give in that evidence any explanations of any facts which are stated here, which explanations are not put down in this Report?—My evidence was a great deal longer than it appears; I am not aware this moment of the facts; it was spoken to in this way, "We find, Mr. Macmurdo, in your journal, notice taken of a great many accidents and what the prisoners call larks having occurred on Sundays, by which accidents have occurred; has your attention been wanted or drawn to them?" I stated, "It has been so, Sir; I am not aware that it has been particularly on a Sunday;" they said, "But we find your dates?" I said, "If you find them on these dates it must be so; I put them down when they occurred."

It is said that you stated, "The accidents are caused by the want of control and subordination amongst the prisoners; they would never occur if there was proper discipline;" will you have the goodness to state wherein you consider the discipline too lax?—The question was put to me, "Would they occur, Mr. Macmurdo, if there were parties there to watch, and there was proper discipline?" my answer was, "Of course not;" mine were very short answers to very long questions; I was seven hours before them on three occasions.

When was the increase of salary?—I have not had an increase of salary; I asked for it about two years ago; the question was this, "Mr. Macmurdo, we suppose this was taken into your consideration when you made your demand for an increase of salary?" they asked me this question, I said, "Certainly it was, with other circumstances." "Did it form a material point in your mind?" these questions were put to me exactly in that way; I said, "I certainly considered that as one of them." "Well but, Sir, you were called very often, as we find records of your being called three times in a day, I suppose you considered that?" I said, "Yes;" that was not an off-hand statement of mine.

Is there any particular suggestion, which having had the opportunities of observation you have, you would make whereby better order might be preserved in the gaol than is preserved?—I do not know that I am a competent person to give an opinion on such a question as that.

You state here that for want of proper discipline those accidents occur; is there any thing you could suggest, which is faulty, and which requires alteration?—A great deal of desultory conversation took place between us, which I was informed was not to be taken in evidence, and which led to a great many questions.

Do you approve of the conclusions the Inspectors have come to?—A great deal was asked me that I declined answering; I said I did not think it was within my sphere; I declined answering any thing that was not within my office.

They having asked whether those accidents would have occurred if the discipline had been proper, you said, "No;" what is there which you can suggest which in your opinion would prevent those accidents?—The question was put to me, whether I did not consider this to be the result of the want of proper control; "They would never have occurred if there was proper discipline," I stated as my answer.

Is there any thing you can suggest by which the discipline of the gaol might be amended?—No, I do not know how far it is practicable, but I should suppose there might be parties present to watch the prisoners, but I should be only presuming to give an opinion on that subject before this Committee.

The Committee, conceiving you have opportunities of observation, will be glad to hear any suggestions you might be able to make which would lead to the good order of the gaol; was it your statement to the Inspectors, that you conceived this might be prevented if there were proper discipline?—I recollect making an answer certainly to this point in consequence of several of these questions.

Considering the description of persons that come here, and their habits of life, do you apprehend that quarrels and fights in the gaol are of more frequent occurrence than might under such circumstances be expected, and would any punishment be sufficient to guard against the occasional occurrence of such things?—Not without the constant presence of officers for the purpose; that was the question put to me; they were bearing all the time on the separation of the prisoners.

Considering the situation of the gaol, taking the prisoners as they are, placed together as they are, considering the situation in life of the people, and their habits, are disturbances of more frequent occurrence than might reasonably be expected?—Not of more frequent occurrence than might be reasonably expected, in the state of the government of the prison,

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as it has gone on for as long as I have known it; I suppose, if they were constantly expecting that individuals will watch them, less quarrels will happen.

Constructed as the gaol is with the number of persons of that description, congregated in a ward as they are, do you apprehend that any vigilance could prevent broils of this description?—I do not think it would prevent them entirely.

When you stated those accidents would never occur if there was a proper discipline, did you refer to a discipline of a different description, by constant personal inspection of the officers?—Exactly, in answer to their questions.

You were appointed in March 1830?—Yes.

The extracts from the surgeon's journal, recorded in page 141, as commencing in March 1825, formed no part of your journal?—I have not read those extracts; I have read only my own evidence; I was not appointed till March 1830.

Is not Tuesday, the 6th of April 1830, the first entry of yours in that appendix?—Certainly.

The next entry, in 1831, refers to a man having dislocated his arm; have you any recollection of the circumstances of that case?—No; it is stated, I observe, in the evidence, "says, that he has no doubt the severe accidents amongst the prisoners, which are mentioned in the surgeon's journal as of frequent occurrence, are caused by the prisoners fighting and larking—so and so." It is not true that I stated that there were frequent accidents; I have never stated them as frequent; they said, "We observe, Mr. Macmurdo, frequent accidents mentioned in your journal; are they not caused so and so?"

Is the Report printed here the fair result of what you said?—I have no hesitation in stating, that I never stated that severe accidents were frequent; but they put this question, "We suppose, if a person scratches his finger or gets a little bruise, you do not put that down?" I said, "No; of course I do not put down such things as that."

When you applied to the Court of Aldermen for an increase of salary, did you state upon that occasion it was in consequence of the increase of duties arising from the defective discipline of the gaol, and the severe accidents which occurred?—I stated that there was an increased number of persons come into the prison; that was one of the chief grounds; that I had been frequently called more than once in the day here, and my attention was taken up for a longer time than it had at first been; I do not recollect at the present moment mentioning the word accident.

Was it one of the principal grounds of your application to the Court of Aldermen for an increase of salary, that there were so many accidents arose in prison?—It was one of the principal ones, certainly, as my memorial to the Court of Aldermen will show; that will show the grounds on which I made the application.

The Inspectors state you to have said, "that you were not satisfied with the arrangements made for the cleanliness of the prisoners, particularly on their admission; wishes there were a bath or copper." Is there not a bath in one portion of the prison?—There is a very poor bath in the infirmary, which is used now and then; but not such a bath as there should be.

Is there not a bath in the prison large enough to hold half-a-dozen persons?—I am not aware of it; the question was put to me, "We see prisoners come in covered with filth and vermin; do you not wish you had similar accommodations with the officers at Cold-bath Fields?" I said, "Certainly, I do." "Do you not wish you might have their clothes taken away during the time of their imprisonment, and prison clothes given, and all the persons who are dirty, washed?" "Certainly, I do." I have in the time of the late governor often requested application to be made for such accommodation.

Are you in the constant habit of visiting the gaol?—I am.

Have you visited the day-rooms, one up stairs and one down stairs, occupied by the prisoners who are under sentence of death?—Certainly.

In passing up and down stairs, do you not know there is a place there in which there is a window?—Yes; I have been with Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood there.

Do not you know there is a large bath there?—No; I do not recollect it; I have very likely taken it for a cistern. [*The Committee and the Witnesses viewed the bath in question.*] Having seen the bath, I would say I have taken it for a cistern; it is in a very inconvenient situation.

You would wish to have a bath near the receiving yard?—Yes.

It is stated, that you think the prisoners ought to have clean linen once or twice a week; do you mean that that ought to be furnished to them in this prison?—I was asked, "Do you not think so and so?"

Would it be possible, from the construction of the prison, to enable them to wash their linen once or twice a week in this prison?—It would not, and I stated that to the Inspectors.

Do you consider the allowance of soap sufficient, considering the capacities of the gaol; have they soap enough for the purpose of their ordinary washing?—I did not know the quantity of soap till the Inspectors told me; they brought me a piece of soap and said, "Is this sufficient for them to wash their persons and their linen for a whole week?" and I smiled and said, "Certainly not;" they brought me the soapman, and he brought several pieces of soap with him. Mr. Russell said, "This is too large; this is larger than what we found the other day; bring me the piece I told you to put by." The man said, he cut it by the eye; they then asked me whether I thought that piece was sufficient for their persons and their linen.

Had you previously told them their linen could not be washed there?—They asked me,

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"Do you know of any other place than the pump?" I said, "No;" they told me that themselves; every answer I have made is an answer to what I should call a leading question.

Who is Mr. Holden, your assistant?—He is a surgeon and apothecary.

Who is the infirmary man to the surgeon; is he a convict?—He has always been a convict, kept back on good behaviour up to the time that the last was ordered to be sent away.

A convict transport?—Yes; we have had them for three or four years. I have had none for two months now.

How many infirmary men have you had since you have been in the office?—I should think three or four.

How have they conducted themselves?—Remarkably well; very usefully, so much so that I have interested myself for them to get their sentence shortened; I am very unpleasantly situated by this having been stopped.

Have they in any instance been acquainted with medical practice?—In one instance a man had been in a large druggist's house, and had a good deal of information, which was very advantageous to me.

The Inspectors state you to have said, that you think it undesirable that a convict should be the infirmary man?—I will give the question which was put to me how it occurred; "Well, Mr. Macmurdo, if you had your option, would not you prefer a paid servant?" and I said, "Certainly;" "Would you not prefer a man of known integrity, who might go any where about the prison?" and I said, "Yes, Sir."

Was that the answer which they have inserted, "thinks it undesirable that a prisoner should be his infirmary man?"—Yes; I was asked, "Would you not prefer so and so?" and I answered, "Yes." They laid a great stress on known good character, and I said, "Certainly;" I recollect that question and answer perfectly well.

You are represented to have stated, "that you would wish to have an officer continually attached to the male infirmary;" was that your suggestion, or the result of a question of the Inspectors?—It was the result of a question of this nature, "Would you not like to have a man who was regularly paid, and who would be attached to the infirmary as your servant?" and to that I gave an affirmative answer.

You are stated to have said, "Prisoners who are not patients are sometimes placed in the infirmary as the most comfortable place, but not by the surgeon's directions; he has objected to it?"—Yes, I did object to it several times, I thought I ought to be the master there; I made that statement in consequence of being asked whether I had not objected to it, and I said, I had.

With respect to the insane prisoners, it is said, "you have complained of insane prisoners, who are, for the most part, placed in the infirmary?"—We have had several there, and I have complained very often, and the keeper has said, "What can I do, doctor, I have placed them in the chapel yard, but there is no peace; I have placed them in the master's side, and there is no peace;" and I told those gentlemen the answer of the keeper. The keeper has said to me, "that if they are imbecile other prisoners are likely to ill-treat them, and if they are violent, other prisoners complain of them;" those observations I stated to the Inspectors, but I do not see them in the statement of my evidence.

It is stated, that in cases where insane prisoners have attempted their lives, and when they ought to be watched, you have sent them there for safety?—I have, occasionally, in such cases; then I have had handcuffs put on them, and had them put into bed, and had their feet chained occasionally.

Do you or not consider it most desirable that insane persons should be removed immediately on their being acquitted on the ground of insanity?—I think it most desirable they should be removed.

It is stated, "the prisoners are not as clean in their persons and clothing as, in his opinion, they ought to be, and is consistent with health," was that the answer you gave?—The question was put to me, "Do you think they are as clean as they ought to be; and do you think they are as clean as is consistent with health;" and my answer was, "I certainly think it desirable they should be clean, and that it would be desirable for them as regards their health;" but I recollect, perfectly, stating that there were great difficulties, as regarded the construction of the prison; I repeated that a great many times, that many of the faults of which I complained lay in the construction of the prison, rather than in the management of individuals.

Taking into consideration the construction of the prison, and the great number of persons who are here, do you think a better classification could be adopted than is at present adopted here?—Not with the prison as it is constructed.

Do you think it possible, under any circumstances, their health should be better?—I think their health is very good, and better than could be expected, considering the numbers; I think it is a very healthy place.

It is stated, "has frequently seen prisoners' shoes, and stockings and clothing hardly consistent with decency, hardly, in fact, keeping on their persons?"—I must state the question put, that led to my answer; "Mr. Macmurdo, we observed a man in the yard with a rug about him, did that come under your notice?" "Yes, it did." "Well, do you frequently observe such things?" "No." "But do you not frequently observe them without shoes or stockings?" "Yes, I do." "Are they not provided?" "Yes, they are." I forget the next question, but I stated what I had formerly stated in some other evidence; I gave the reasons why they were not given so frequently as they otherwise would be; and the reason that I did

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did not order them so frequently, that they were sent out of the prison and sold, and that they were cut up, and that is my present impression.

Have you frequently seen prisoners in a state of clothing hardly consistent with decency?—I do not recollect stating that, but I have seen a good many in my time with their trousers hardly covering their persons.

The word “frequently” is a word of measure and comparison; looking at the number of persons in the gaol, have you seen frequent instances of persons so badly clothed as to be in an indecent state?—They have not been very numerous; I am speaking to a period of between six and seven years.

You think that a pint of beer a day is not too much for the men?—Certainly not; under their existing circumstances, I recommended it. The conversation on that subject arose in this way; the Inspectors attacked me a long while about diminishing the food here, and said we had no business to give them meat, and that they did better in Winchester gaol on bread; I said, “It would not do in London.” “You are aware of the fact,” said Mr. Crawford, “that we have here some that have been in such gaols?” I think he mentioned Dorchester, “where they are not fed on meat;” I said, “I am not aware of the fact;” but my impression is, that living in London, with their habits, and the influence of their situations, meat is desirable, and in a great many instances a pint of beer is desirable.

Assuming that they have a pint of beer a day, do you think that they should drink it off in the presence of the officer, or take half in the morning, and the other half the latter part of the day?—I stated that, rather than let that system go on, which did, I believe, go on now, I would put up with their being obliged to drink it in the presence of the officer; they said, “We know so and so, that A. B. C. and D. get pints of porter, and that E. drinks all the four.”

Who told you that?—The Inspectors; there was a long conversation upon it; they had information of the fact, and had asked me previously, whether I had seen men intoxicated; then they said, “We know some do not drink any, and some drink more than is good for them; do you object to their being obliged to drink it, if you order it medically, in the presence of the officer?”

Do you think it at all desirable, if those parties should be allowed a pint of beer *per diem*, that they should drink it off at once?—I gave that, as the lesser of two evils, on their suggestion.

From your knowledge of the gaol, have you had reason frequently to see such occurrences as that which was stated to you by the Inspectors, namely, that one man drank the beer of four or five, or do you believe it to be a matter of rare occurrence?—I have frequently seen men intoxicated; I have not seen them drink the beer myself.

You stated in your evidence, that “the complaints most prevalent are those incidental to their condition and class, the venereal, the itch, slight fevers resulting from cold and exposure, and rheumatism in its various forms;” for the most part, speaking of diseases, are they those which the prisoners bring in with them, or which they contract here?—I should say the majority of the diseases are what they bring in with them; there is very little disease contracted here.

Did you inform the Inspectors that?—I told the Inspectors that several times, in answer to different questions; I spoke very strongly as to the healthy state of the prisoners, and they agreed with me about it; they said it was quite surprisingly healthy.

The Inspectors state, in page 11, that when they visited the itch ward, they found there two men sitting naked by the fire, with the exception of an old rug tied round one; this man had been rubbed for this disorder, and ought to have been covered up in bed; ought he so to have been?—He was placed in that ward for the sole purpose of being rubbed in three times a day, and my orders were, that he should lie down covered up with this rug throughout the day; I ordered his clothes to be taken away, and washed and prepared for him when he came out.

Was there any neglect of your orders on this statement, “that having been rubbed in, he was then sitting by the fire naked”?—They keep a large fire, and rub in before the fire; there was a voluntary neglect on the part of the prisoner for a short time, perhaps, sitting up instead of lying before the fire. It is the invariable order; their clothes are taken away, and their skin saturated with sulphur, and in two or three days they are well. The other individual, I take for granted, had been what they call washed out, and would be I suppose about to leave the ward in a few minutes, or in the course of half an hour. The infirmary man would take him away; his clothes would have to be brought to him; it appears to me really a most trifling thing.

His sitting by the fire was an occasional departure from the rules?—Yes, and no neglect on the part of the infirmary man; I had considerable trouble to get that ward; I think it is carried on in a most desirable way; it is the way in which they cure the itch in the army; they put them into two blankets on a bed; and do not let them move for two or three days.

Have not you objected to the use of one or two of the wards, in consequence of their being too damp for the prisoners?—I complained of a ward near the condemned cells, as being too damp; I said “This is unhealthy,” and the answer was, “We seldom put any one here, only for a short time, and are about to remove him directly;” there was one prisoner sent there for solitary confinement.

Have you ordered them not to put prisoners there?—I remember on one occasion doing so.

Is it the impression on your mind, that that was a place unfit for them to remain in permanently?—Yes, certainly.

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How many deaths have occurred during the course of the year, and what is the number of prisoners that have been in the prison?—I cannot recollect the number; the Inspectors asked me the question, and I stated that I did not think the deaths averaged more than three or four annually, and that in the cholera year we had three or four more.

What is the average of prisoners here generally?—I have known as many as 600, and I have known as few as 150.

The Rev. *Horace Salisbury Cotton*, further Examined.

The Rev.
Horace S. Cotton.

THE Committee, understanding that you wish to have an interview with them, have sent to you, and are now ready to hear any thing you may wish to state?—There was a point on which I thought I might be misunderstood, and I wish that that may be explained. About a question that was asked me, I think almost the last question when I was here; whether the people were properly classed?

[*The latter part of the Examination of Mr. Cotton on Friday evening was read.*]

Mr. Cotton.] I wish to alter the last answer; I think it can be done better.

If you have any further communication to make, the Committee are ready to hear it?—I was contradicted in what I said about having instructions given me by the keeper about seeing the woman, who was referred to, in Mrs. Brown's room; I said that the keeper and I had never had any conversation upon that subject, and that I had never received any instructions from him; he stated that he did give me instructions.

Have you any thing to say upon that?—Yes. If my word can be doubted as a clergyman and a gentleman, I am not apt to assert that which is untrue, and certainly I cannot permit myself to be served so; that is not the way I have been accustomed to be treated; I have been bred a gentleman, and I think I have had the reputation of a gentleman.

No one has attempted to impeach your conduct as a gentleman?—I was contradicted; I was told it was not so.

Wherein do you consider that you have been contradicted?—By its being said, before my face, that instructions were given me by this man.

By what man?—The keeper; when I asserted to the contrary.

The Committee must look at this as a subject of their inquiry; have you any mode of showing that you are right and that Mr. Cope is wrong, or would you wish to call any body in support of your statement, that you are right?—I can only assert that which I have already asserted, I pledge my word, and am ready to pledge my oath; I do not see how it is possible for me to call any body; I stated that directions were given me by one of the turnkeys. Now I have called to my recollection that it is Mrs. Brown who did give me the directions; when I asked to see the woman, she said I could not see her there.

Will you state, as accurately as you can recollect, what Mrs. Brown did communicate to you?—That I was forbidden to have the woman there to speak to, and that, if I wanted to speak to her, I was to go up into her ward, that that was the place for me, and that I must have the nurse instead of the matron.

Did she not tell you there was a room provided for the purpose, and you might have a fire there?—No such thing.

You state that the directions, such as they were, you received from Mrs. Brown; that she said you were forbidden to have a woman there to speak to, and that you must go up to the ward, and speak in the presence of the nurse?—Yes, and not the matron.

Is Mrs. Brown the matron?—No.

What is she?—She is a turnkey or attendant, and shopkeeper.

Did she or not tell you, there was a separate room up stairs, where you might see the woman and have a fire?—No.

Did she tell you of that separate room?—No, certainly not.

Was any thing said about the committee-room?—Certainly not; most distinctly not; it will appear by the entry, a week or ten days afterwards, that the matron suggested that there was the ladies' committee-room, where I might have the woman, and that she asked permission of the keeper that I might go there.

Did the keeper grant it?—Yes, then, when the matron suggested it.

Mr. *Henry Barrett*, Examined.

Mr. H. Barrett.

WHAT are you?—One of the under turnkeys.

How long have you been in this gaol?—Between 17 and 18 years.

Were you examined before the Inspectors?—No; I was ill at the time they came round the gaol.

How many keepers have you seen here?—Three; Mr. Brown, Mr. Wontner and Mr. Cope.

Which of the three keepers has been in the habit of doing his duty, by visiting the gaol most frequently?—Mr. Cope has visited the gaol more frequently than any of the others; Mr. Brown did a great deal, but I do not think he did as much as Mr. Cope.

How often, upon the average, does Mr. Cope go into the gaol and inspect the prisoners?—Not less than five times in a week; I do not know that he always went into the rooms, but to the best of my belief I think I can say he has visited the prison five times a week; four or five times certainly.

Do you think he does the best in his power to keep the prisoners cleanly and decent?—I am sure that he does; we have a proof of it, by the gaol being so much cleaner.

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Do you think he does the best in his power to prevent noise, and tumult and quarrelling among the prisoners?—I am certain of it.

Have you ever known any complaint made to him, which he did not remedy as far as he was able?—Never.

What ward are you in?—I am doing duty in different parts of the prison; sometimes in one part of the prison, sometimes in another; I have known him very particular when he has come into the wards when I have been there.

Have you frequently observed riot and disorder in the wards?—No, not particularly; I have heard noises with the men, but not particularly riots; sometimes I have heard men make a noise; it has always been noticed if there has been a complaint; I have known men fighting, and have known men locked up for it.

When those occurrences have happened, has Mr. Cope done every thing in his power to prevent it and to punish it?—Always, whenever he has been made acquainted with it.

Is it your practice to classify the men, as far as you are able, from their squalid or their decent appearance?—I believe it is, so far as the gaol will allow of it; he does it to the best that can be done.

From your knowledge of the prison, having been there 17 years, do you consider the prison in as good a state as in former times, or in a better state?—In a better state; more cleanly.

Has the quantity of beer been the same ever since you have been here, or has it been lessened?—It has been lessened; when I came here first, beer was allowed to them twice a day, two hours at a time; Mr. Wontner had it taken down to one hour at a time; but since Mr. Cope has come in it has been allowed only one hour in the day.

Has each man been allowed to have as much beer as he liked?—No; we know the number in the ward, and there is only one pint to each man.

Is there smoking in the prison now?—No, I have not seen it for the last two or three months.

Mr. Thomas Brissington, Examined.

HOW long have you been here?—Ten or eleven years.

Have you been in the habit, whilst you have been employed here, of attending to Mr. Cope's horse and chaise?—I have kept his horse and chaise and harness.

Did the Inspectors ask you that question?—They did.

State the question, as far as you recollect it, which they asked you, and your answer?—They asked me how long it took me, and whether it took me two or three hours a day, or four hours.

Did they mention four hours or did you?—They mentioned four hours a day; they asked me, "Whether it took me two or three or four hours," and I said, "Sometimes it did."

Do you recollect that at any time it ever took you longer than four hours?—I might say it might be five at times.

What is the fact; on an average, taking the care you do of that horse and chaise, does it take that time?—Not five hours a day, certainly in that case.

Does it take that time one day with another?—Not one day with another; sometimes Mr. Cope does not use it at all.

Was there any body else had the care of the horse and chaise but you?—No; sometimes I have taken the horse out myself when it was not wanted.

When the horse and gig does not go out, how much time does it take you?—Not above an hour, perhaps; I have done what I did very willingly; I had a good master, and so I have now.

Mr. William Newcombe, Examined.

HOW long have you been a turnkey?—Two years and a half.

Were you examined by the Inspectors?—Yes.

How long were you under examination?—I cannot say rightly, I should think about three-quarters of an hour.

In what part of the gaol does your duty lie?—We are regularly stationed round the gaol every day.

Do you mean that the turnkeys change their stations every day?—Yes, there is a board made out regularly every morning.

What were the points as to which you were examined before the Inspectors?—I was examined as to how often the governor went round the gaol, in regard to the prisoners, and keeping them quiet in their wards.

Any thing else?—There were a great many things they put to me.

Did you answer all those questions they put to you to the best of your belief?—Certainly.

Do you recollect any other particular point as to which they examined you?—No, I cannot.

How often, generally speaking, has the governor gone round the prison?—Generally every day; I might by chance not see him every day, because I am in front, and may not see him go in on those days.

Does he go into all the wards?—That I cannot answer for; he comes into the ward where I am stationed.

This was the case before the Inspectors came here?—Certainly.

It is no new practice?—No.

Does he go lightly round, or look minutely into everything as he passes?—He looks minutely into every thing as he walks along.

Mr. H. Barrett.

3 June 1836.

Mr. T. Brissington.

Mr. W. Newcombe.

Mr. W. Newcombe.

3 June 1836.

Of course you do not include sessions time?—No; in the sessions time I am chiefly on duty in the court.

Does he ever inspect the bedding and cupboards and locks?—Certainly; I do not mean to say that he takes the rugs out and shakes them out, but he has them taken down.

Do you know at night in what ward you will be placed to-morrow?—No, unless we sleep here; we sleep here every fifth night, then we know before we go off.

What is the general conduct of the prisoners?—They are very noisy sometimes.

Does the governor, or any one by his authority, do every thing he can to prevent disturbances?—Certainly.

Have you ever seen them fight?—No, I never have; I have been called in just after they have been fighting.

How are the prisoners classed when they come in; what would determine the particular place to which a prisoner goes?—When they come into this gaol, for the last two years, the receiving ward has been open; they all go into that ward; then, in the morning, after the doctor has been, they are placed round by the principal turnkey according to their crimes, whatever they may be.

That is not in your department?—No.

If a man be in a very abject, filthy condition, where does he go to?—They generally put him into the middle yard, if it is that particular case.

Were you in the prison at the time the Inspectors came in at night?—No, I was not.

Do you know who it was on duty?—No, I do not.

You stated that you are not the person who classifies them?—No, I am not.

Where were you examined?—In the bread-room.

Who examined you?—Mr. Crawford.

Have you seen the printed evidence?—No, I have not.

Are not those who bear the most decent appearance put into the chapel yard?—No, I have seen very decent men indeed on the master's side.

Thursday, 9th June 1836.

Mrs. Grace Kay, Examined.

Mrs. Grace Kay.

9 June 1836.

ARE you a matron here?—I am.

Were you examined before the Inspectors?—I was; they asked me two or three questions when they came into the prison.

Did they write down what you said?—I rather think they did.

How long have you been here?—I shall have been here 12 years next October.

How often are visiters admitted to see the prisoners on your side?—On Tuesdays now since the alteration; they used to visit every day until the alteration.

When did that alteration take place?—I think it is ever since the new rules were made. [The date of the rules appeared to be the 25th of December 1834.]

Do you mean to the tried and the untried?—I have nothing to do with the untried.

Who is the person that regulates the admission of visiters, you or the keeper?—The keeper entirely.

Is there any distinction as to sex; do you admit male or female?—Husbands or brothers come.

Or persons representing themselves as such?—Yes.

And also parents?—Yes.

With that exception, are females only allowed to visit?—Yes.

Do you think improper characters have been admitted at any time under those pretences?—I think it has been so in some cases, and that it is not possible to prevent it.

Have you ever complained to the keeper that such is the case?—No.

If it is obvious that that is the case, is there any means to prevent it?—I have so little to do with the visiters that come here, that I can hardly answer correctly; I so seldom come down at the visiting times.

Who attends at the visiting times?—Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Ruthven know more about the visiters than I do.

How many visiters come at a time; how many are each of the prisoners allowed to see?—Only one at a time.

In point of fact do you know whether they see more or not?—I think they will encroach sometimes; for instance, there are some who have no friends, and they will soon ascertain that, and then they will ask for a person that they know very little about to get in to see their friends, and I do not think it possible to avoid that, even if the men were more strict than they really are, there are so many ways to evade.

Are visiters allowed to bring in articles of provisions?—Not now; a little tea and sugar to the females.

How long has that been the case?—I am sure I can hardly tell.

Since the rules?—Yes, since the rules; I do not think that has been above a month or two that they have not had a little bread brought to them.

You have stated to the Inspectors that any quantity of cold provisions, except poultry and fish, was admitted on visiting days?—It was then.

How long ago is it since you were examined?—I cannot say particularly, but it is not more than two or three months since the rule has been observed.

When

When you were examined by the Inspectors were cold provisions allowed to be brought in?—Yes.

Have you any towels on your side now?—Yes.

How long has that been?—Since the present governor's time; we never had any before that.

You are stated to have said that there were no towels on this side nor combs for a very long time?—We have had towels, and we have had combs once or twice since the present governor came here.

The statement is "that you had had no towels on this side or combs for a very long time;" did you state that to the Inspectors?—I am sure I cannot recollect; they have had combs I think only once since Mr. Cope came here.

Have you combs enough for use in the prison?—No; there is not one in the prison now belonging to the prison.

Have you made any request for any, stating that you were in want of any?—I think I have spoken of it since.

Have they combs of their own, so that it is not necessary to have those of the prison?—Some have them and some want them, and they lend to each other; they hardly ever make an application to me as wanting a comb.

What quantity of towels is there?—There is a towel to each ward, two jack towels.

What is meant by "has had no towels on this side nor combs for a very long time;" that implies that there were neither towels or combs then; were there towels during Mr. Wontner's time?—No.

Were there combs in Mr. Wontner's time?—I never bought combs but once in his time; I laid out 10s. for combs in his time. I rather think we had no towels at the time the Inspector spoke to me; we have had the jack towels since.

It is not above four months since the Inspectors were here, cannot you charge your memory?—I cannot recollect, my memory is very treacherous; if I said there were no towels at that time it was no doubt so, and we must have had the jack towels since.

What is the allowance of soap?—I think it is about two ounces.

Is that the case now?—I should not think the piece is more than that.

Is it not three ounces?—I never saw one weighed in my life; I really cannot say whether it is two or three.

Is not that sufficient?—Every woman washes her own bit of clothes, and it is little to do that and to wash her person.

It is enough to wash their persons, but not to wash their clothes?—Yes.

Is it yellow soap or mottled?—Mottled.

How often does the governor visit your ward?—Every day.

How long has he done so regularly?—Ever since the Inspectors came; he did not come in quite so regularly before that; it was about twice or thrice a week before that.

Did you state that the bedding and cupboards and coal-boxes are never inspected by the governor?—The governor looks into every part of the place, he looks at the mats when he comes in.

Have you seen him do that?—Yes.

You are stated to have said to the Inspectors, "that you never saw any inspection of bedding?—I never saw him have the things taken down; the bedding is that which is on the rack; it was never taken down for the inspection of the governor.

When it is hanging up it may be easily seen by a person?—O, yes; the blanket and the rug are hanging up rolled together on the rack; I should not think it at all the governor's province to take them down.

Do they have sheets allowed them?—No.

Is the wardswoman Bailey here still?—Yes.

What beer is allowed to the women?—A pint a day if they can afford to get it.

Do any of them get more?—I think it possible that they may do so.

How?—When they come for their beer, if there is one woman does not wish to get it and another does, she may send another for her pint without any one detecting it.

Sanders is gone away, is she not?—Yes.

Do you apprehend from the association the women corrupt one another?—I should think they did.

Did you tell the Inspectors so?—I think I might have said so.

Does that arise from the construction of the prison?—Yes, there is no means of altering it at the present moment.

Do any prisoners come into this house to do any work?—No, not now.

How long has that been altered?—It was before the Inspectors came.

Did they come in every day before the alteration?—No; Bailey used to come to clean the office.

She does not do that now?—No.

Do you mean by the governor's office, the counting-house?—Yes.

Is that since the Inspectors were here?—Yes; she has not left off coming in here long.

You were some time with the Inspectors under examination, were you not?—Yes; I think they were up stairs a good bit.

An hour or more?—I think it was an hour.

Did they ask you to speak out to them freely?—Yes, they did.

Did they say any thing to you about the Government?—Yes; there was a remark made by one of them; he said that it was better to be under the protection of the Government than under no protection at all.

Mrs. Grace Kay.

Who said that?—I think it was Mr. Russell.

Do you mean better for you?—Yes.

9 June 1836.

He told you to speak freely?—Yes, I think those were the words he made use of.

Did he say that in the beginning or at the end of your examination?—At the end; he went down and looked at the washhouse.

It was a mere observation after the examination was over?—Yes.

Did he say any thing more in reference to the alteration, or what would be its future discipline?—No.

You say the prisoners see their friends only once a week; how long has that been the case?—Three or four months, I should think.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Examined.

Mrs. E. Brown.

YOU have been here nearly 12 years, have you not?—Yes, I shall have been next October.

In what situation have you been?—I believe they call me sub-matron.

Was it formerly the practice of the ordinary to visit the prisoners in your room?—Yes.

Do you mean in the shop?—Yes, if he thought proper.

Do you recollect any particular prisoner that any objection was made about, or any difficulty raised as to the ordinary visiting her?—Isabella Hope; she was here for the murder of her infant child.

What passed upon that?—Mr. Cotton and this woman were in the shop together; and Mr. Cope came in; he passed through and saw him; I believe he took no notice at that time; but after Mr. Cotton had left, he came in and desired me to say to Mr. Cotton, if he came in again, that he was not to see her there; that he was not to see any woman there; that he was to make it known if he wished to see a prisoner; and that he was to see her either in the inner room of the servants' ward or the committee-room.

You mean, if he wished to see a prisoner alone?—He never saw a female prisoner alone, but always in the presence of a matron.

Are the Committee distinctly to understand that he was to make it known to Mr. Cope before he saw any female prisoner again?—Yes, I believe it intimated as much.

Repeat as nearly as you can what he said?—That he was to make his wishes known to Mr. Cope, and that he was to see them in the inner room of the servants' ward, or in the committee-room. I suppose he meant by that, the untried in that room, and the tried in the committee-room.

He did not make use of those words?—No.

Did he say any thing about a fire?—Not to me; I believe he ordered Mrs. Ruthven after that to have that room in readiness.

Did you tell Mr. Cotton of what the governor had said to you?—I believe one day passed before Mr. Cotton came in and wished to see the woman in the usual way, and I delivered the message to him.

What then?—He said, "Very well."

Did he attempt to see the woman that day?—I believe he did.

In what room?—In this same room I have spoken of; she was placed in that room at that time.

What room?—In the servants' ward.

What makes you believe that?—I am not certain whether he went into that room and saw her there, but I believe he did.

Did he do that without communicating with Mr. Cope?—Yes, I think he did; I think he saw her that day.

And you think he did that without communicating with Mr. Cope?—Yes.

Can you assign any reason why the governor made this alteration?—No; he gave me no reason, any further, than afterwards he said, that he thought it a very inconvenient place for the ordinary to see women, because they were liable to interruptions.

In point of fact, was the shop a convenient or inconvenient place?—I do not think it was convenient; only that if the women who came for any article saw any gentleman they retreated.

Did he give you the reason at the time he gave you the order or afterwards?—I think it was not at the time he gave me the order.

After that, did the ordinary visit any other prisoner in your room?—No.

Were you examined by the Inspectors?—Yes.

How long were you with them?—I think they were in my room twice, I dare say half-an-hour each time; or it might be more than that.

There was a young woman brought in to attend for a while upon the family in the governor's house, was there not?—Yes, Sarah Hall.

Was that the subject of much complaint?—Yes.

That was when the persons were here who were committed by the House of Commons?—Yes, and after that.

By whom was that complained of?—By the committee of ladies, I believe.

Are you paid by the ladies?—Yes; they did not complain to me.

You do not belong to the gaol?—No, I have never been paid by the gaol. I passed the gaol committee, and was appointed under their approbation.

What do the ladies pay you?—30 *l.* a year.

Have you what you can get by the shop besides?—Yes, exactly so; they allow me 10 *s.* a week, as a sort of board wages.

Besides

Besides the 30*l.* a year?—If the shop produces more than that, they expect that I should render an account, at other times, it does not produce that upon the average.

Supposing it were to produce one week 15*s.*, do you mean to say that you should have to pay them 5*s.*?—No, I have never paid them; we take stock once a year; they have never received any money from me.

Do they find the property to furnish the goods?—There was a little capital to the person before me.

Who found that?—The ladies; this capital had purchased the stock, and I pay for every thing.

Did you pay for the capital when you came in?—No.

Did you find any stock there when you came in?—Yes, a little.

Do you keep that shop for the tried or untried prisoners?—For both. I should expect both of them; they all come to me.

What had been the conduct of Sarah Hall in the gaol before she was admitted into the governor's house?—She was in the infirmary, as helper to the nurse.

Had her conduct been good?—Tolerably good; we had never had any complaint against her; she was an inoffensive girl.

For what purpose had she been in the infirmary?—As helper to the nurse.

Was she a helper during the time of the cholera, or other dangerous illness there?—No.

Was she so for any length of time?—I do not know the exact time; I think she was in the infirmary nearly a twelvemonth altogether as helper, and during the time she herself was ill.

How long was she ill during that time?—She was ill for two or three months; she kept her bed for part of the time.

Was she ill when she went in?—No, she went in a very healthy strong girl.

What occasioned her illness?—I do not know.

Do you think she brought any disease with her?—No, it was inflammatory; she was blistered several times there; she got better, and then worse again.

The ladies disapproved of her being brought in to the governor's house?—Yes, they became acquainted in some way with it, I cannot tell how, that she did go through, and they disapproved of it.

Mrs. Sarah Ruthven, Examined.

YOU are matron on the untried side?—Yes.

How long have you been so?—I have been here three years this month.

Do you recollect the circumstance of Mr. Cotton visiting the prisoners in the shop kept by Mrs. Brown?—Yes.

Do you recollect its being discontinued?—Yes.

Was there a woman for murder there?—Yes.

Have the goodness to state whether any thing occurred upon that occasion about that woman?—The woman very much objected to going down to the shop.

To whom did she object?—To me; she said she would rather be in my room, if it was convenient; however, I did not say any thing to him about it at that time, but I believe the governor spoke to Mr. Cotton about it.

Did any body communicate to the governor what the woman said?—I do not know that they did; I may have mentioned to the governor that the prisoners were not willing to go into the shop, they did not like to go into the shop.

Did not the prisoners in general like it?—No, two or three that I could mention objected to it.

Did you mention to the governor the general objection?—I have mentioned the general objection I am sure.

You cannot recollect whether you did as to this woman in particular?—No, I cannot; the governor came to me one day, and desired I would get my room in readiness every morning by ten, or half-past ten at farthest; likewise the inner room in the servants' ward, as Mr. Cotton was coming there, if he chose; or if he preferred being in the inner room in the servants' ward, he might be there, which he liked best.

What do you mean by getting it ready; to make a fire in it?—Yes.

What did he desire you to do?—He ordered me to get it ready for Mr. Cotton, and to pay particular attention; he said that Mr. Cotton was coming to see a young woman of the name I think of Isabella Hope.

When he said you were to get it ready for Mr. Cotton, and that he was coming, did he specify any thing particular to be done?—That he thought it would be more comfortable for him.

Was it in summer or winter?—It was in winter.

Did he say any thing as to a fire?—He desired me to keep a fire, and in the inner room of the servants' ward I was to keep a fire.

Did you communicate this statement the governor had made to any body?—Not that I know of.

Did you say any thing to Mr. Cotton about it?—No.

Did you get the rooms ready, according to the governor's directions?—I did.

Did Mr. Cotton visit any of the prisoners there?—Yes, in my room; I always had a table and a chair placed near the fire for him to sit down.

Whom did he visit in your room?—The prisoners; there have been two or three in my room.

Did he visit Isabella Hope in your room, or the servants'?—In my room.

Mrs. E. Brown.

9 June 1836.

Mrs. S. Ruthven.

Mrs. S. Ruthven.

9 June 1836.

Did he visit any other that you can recollect?—Yes, I think Mrs. Ann Clark, and a young woman of the name of Georgiana Clark and a young woman of the name of Jordan.

Have all those been visited since the conversation with you about getting this room ready?—Yes.

He did not see who was in the shop?—Mrs. Clark went to the shop and was very much mortified by it.

How soon after the direction given to you did Mr. Cotton visit any prisoner in your room?—I believe that very day, or the day after.

How long did he continue to visit in your room?—He has not visited there lately, he visited as long as those persons came in; he has come in and said "I am not going to stop a moment;" then I directed the prisoners to go out into the other room that Mr. Cotton might be with me and the prisoner whom he wished to see.

Does Mr. Cotton still visit them in your room?—No, he does not come in now at all; we have not had him inside for some time; the last time he came was to see a prisoner of the name of Pugh, in the infirmary.

What are the Committee to understand by that; what description of prisoners did he use to visit when he came into your ward?—He came to visit prisoners charged with murder, and any persons seriously ill that wished to see him; there is one thing I wish to say; Mr. Cotton has particularly told me, that if there was any person on my side who wished to see him, if I let him know, he would attend at any time.

Is not he in the habit of going round to visit the prisoners, and talking to them?—No.

Does he read to them in the ward?—No, we had a prisoner that we thought dangerously ill in the ward, named Pugh; I told him that she wished to see him and he came up.

Are you to be understood that he does not visit the prisoners unless they are seriously ill, or are accused of murder?—No, he does not.

Do the females go to prayers in the morning?—Every morning regularly in the chapel.

Do you go on a Friday?—Yes, every day regularly now.

How long have you continued to go on the Friday?—Two or three months; either Mrs. Brown or myself go with them regularly every morning.

Have you Bibles and Testaments in the ward?—Yes.

Who superintends the use of religious books on the female side?—I do; I have a small library furnished by the ladies.

Does the chaplain see to that library?—O no, he never saw the inside of it yet; he wished me to read to the prisoners, which I often do to the sick when they wish it; he does not come unless he is sent for.

When he is sent for what does he read to them?—He read a part of the Visitation of the Sick.

Mr. James Francis Firth, Examined.

Mr. James F. Firth.

YOU are clerk to the town-clerk?—I am.

Do you produce a return of the number of commitments to Newgate, the cases of sickness, and the number of deaths from the year 1826 to the year 1835, inclusive?—I do, extracted from the annual reports made by the Court of Aldermen to the Secretary of State under the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

[The same was delivered in. See Appendix, No. 5.]

Mr. William Wadham Cope, further Examined.

Mr. W. W. Cope.

IS there any other observation you wish to make to the Committee?—I have a paper which I should be glad to hand in.

[And the said paper was delivered in and read. See Appendix No. 6.]

Saturday, 2 July 1836.

Mr. William Wadham Cope, further Examined.

Mr. W. W. Cope.

2 July 1836.

IN the evidence you gave to the Inspectors of Prisons it is stated in folio 23, "After a few days Mr. O'Malley ceased to pay his guinea a day, was removed to the infirmary, and provided for himself;" explain why he was removed?—In consequence of a communication made to me by Mrs. Cope that Mr. O'Malley had gone into my female servant's bed-room about two o'clock in the morning, and that the servant was woke by his putting his hand on her shoulder (she woke her fellow-servant and Mr. O'Malley retired), I told Mr. O'Malley of it when he came down in the morning: he admitted it to be true, and in consequence thereof I removed him; he begged me not to do so as it would disgrace him, and said that he would rather pay me five guineas per day if I would allow him to remain in the house.

What was your reply?—That I would not allow him to stop if he would give ten or twenty guineas, or any sum of money.

Was any body present?—I think Mr. Sparrow and Mr. Clipperton were present; I certainly mentioned it to them on that day.

Did you inform the Inspectors that Mr. O'Malley was removed because he discontinued the payment of one guinea per day?—No; they asked me whether he had been removed from my house; I said he had, and that he then discontinued paying the guinea per day. I was proceeding to state my reason for removing him, when the Inspectors stopped me and said "that was enough, they had got the fact, and did not wish to hear more about it."

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the GAOL COMMITTEE referred to in the before-mentioned Minutes of Evidence.)

Tuesday, 6th October 1835.

Appendix, No. 1.

The Committee considered the several provisions of the Act of Parliament passed in the last Session relative to the regulations for gaols, and the necessary regulations to be adopted in consequence for the city's prisons.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the present gaol of Newgate cannot by possibility be adapted to the regulations recommended in the second Report of the Committee of the House of Lords (Session 1835), inasmuch as it is principally used for the safe custody alone of prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court, the greater part of whom are removed immediately after trial. This Committee are of opinion that the new regulations with reference to that prison should be made for the purpose of giving every possible effect to that arrangement, conforming, where practicable, to the regulations recommended by the said Committee of the House of Lords.

Resolved, That a conference be requested with the Secretary of State, and that Mr. Remembrancer do apply for the same.

Thursday, 15th October 1835.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to prepare new rules for the regulation of the gaol of Newgate, since this Committee continue of opinion that the said gaol cannot by possibility be adapted to the regulations recommended in the Second Report of the Committee of the House of Lords.

Appendix, No. 2.

Saturday, 8th August 1835.

Appendix, No. 2.

Sir Peter Laurie reported he had been summoned to the House of Lords, where he was examined at some length relative to the city prisons, and on charges for bedding, men not sufficiently clothed, &c.

Mr. Cope heard thereon; prisoners sent in sometimes in evenings in very bad state of clothing; the wardsmen who provides the prisoners knives, cooking articles and other necessities receives something from prisoners for it; it has been the case; the keeper has nothing to do with it. He exercises his best discretion as to clothing prisoners.

Appendix, No. 3.

Saturday, 12th March 1836.

Appendix No. 3.

Mr. Cope reported to the Committee that he had received an order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the immediate removal of all the transports from the gaol of Newgate, in consequence of which he should be under the necessity of having some additional turnkeys to replace some of the present prisoners who had been employed as wardsmen.

Mr. Cope reported there were ten such prisoners, and that the order which came down only mentions the names of the men and the hulk they are to be sent to; that it was the Secretary of State's order, that the transports could not be kept back, and that the magistrates must provide proper parties to do the duty; he had seen Mr. Capper, who gave him the information.

Appendix, No. 4.

EXTRACT from the JOURNAL of the ORDINARY.

Saturday, 22nd November 1834.

Appendix, No. 4.

A difference of opinion prevailing between the new keeper and myself respecting the right of control over those who are to be admitted for religious purposes into Newgate, I this day applied to the Gaol Committee to determine this question. I stated that this appeal to them arose principally from the circumstance of the two murderers from Cheshire, not committed, but only lodged here on Sunday last in their way to the King's Bench, whom I had declined visiting, until I afterwards found they requested the attendance of a clergyman, and to whom I also requested the keeper not to admit any other persons.

In this conduct I conceived myself fully justified from what had occurred in the case of Bishop and Williams, in November 1831, there being here also a confession upon which I had reason to apprehend some confusion or misinterpretation might happen.

The Committee were pleased to express their disapprobation of my conduct in having declined visiting these men in the first instance, and then in having requested the keeper not to admit others to them.

Lamenting as I do having incurred the disapprobation of the Committee on these points, after a service of more than twenty years, as ordinary of this prison, I can only and truly say that I was actuated in those transactions, perhaps, by too extreme caution and anxiety, but yet according to the best of my judgment. But alas! I am become old now, and that judgment may not be so clear as it was some years ago; however this may be, I bow with great deference in their decision.

On the question whether the keeper or the ordinary was for the future to control the admission of persons into Newgate to give religious instructions, they also decided that it was the province of the keeper, who was alone responsible for such admission.

Before leaving the Committee I submitted to them, as the Act of Parliament directs me to do as chaplain, an abuse respecting the admission of persons into Newgate, which I learnt only yesterday, viz. that Mr. Owen of Lanark, a visionary philosopher, whose doctrines are well known as opposed to society generally as at present constituted, and to the established religion, had been admitted more than once into the prison, and been allowed to preach to and address the female prisoners when they were assembled together. This they assured me should be inquired into.

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RETURN of the Number of COMMITMENTS, Cases of SICKNESS and DEATHS in the GAOL of NEWGATE for the last Ten Years, extracted from the Returns made annually to the Secretary of State by the Court of Aldermen, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament 4th George 4, c. 65.

	Commitments.	Cases of Sickness.	Deaths.
1826	2,702	174	4
1827	3,045	221	2
1828	3,085	175	4
1829	2,974	196	4
1830	2,762	185	4
1831	2,971	188	3
1832	3,277	231	4
1833	2,414	227	2
1834	1,821	140	6
1835	2,877	140	3

Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, }
9 June 1836, }

Extracted from the Returns,
Jas. F. Firth.

Appendix, No. 6.

REMARKS on the REPORT presented by the INSPECTORS of PRISONS to HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT, relative to the Prison of Newgate in the City of London, with explanatory Notes and Corrections, and emendations of the Evidence on which that Report is founded, by

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W. Wadham Cope,
Keeper of the said Prison.

AS in this Report the evidence on many occasions appears to be misunderstood, or inserted without the explanations which accompanied it, I feel it necessary to claim, respectfully, permission to supply such additions and explanations in that evidence, as the nature of the case may appear to require.

In the narrative of the Inspectors, page 4, it is alleged, that all the prisoners have access to the chapel yard, can go to all the rooms, and that all the classes were there associated together.

The construction of the prison is such, that this common access of the prisoners to the chapel yard cannot be avoided, nor will it admit of the classification required by the Act of Parliament and the rules of the gaol.

To this fact the keeper and other witnesses gave testimony in various parts of their evidence to the Inspectors, stating the inability to comply with the regulations, and the best course that could be pursued, under the crowded state of the gaol, was to follow the practice adopted by former keepers.

One of the provisions of the Gaol Act prescribes a separate lodgment for insane prisoners. There are no separate apartments provided for prisoners of that description in Newgate; such being the case, the keeper considered that (as his predecessors had done) to disperse them among the different prisoners was preferable to the plan of placing them together, unobserved by others, especially as he had the sanction of the magistrates for so doing.

Several other enactments of the Gaol Act are wholly impracticable, and cannot be carried into effect in Newgate, as it is at present constructed. Some of the rules relate to prisoners sentenced to hard labour, whereas the sentence of hard labour is never passed upon prisoners remaining in Newgate.

The poverty and wretchedness observed in the middle yard, is the consequence of the deplorable state of the prisoners when admitted there. It has always been the practice to put those prisoners there who are in the most dirty, ragged and destitute condition, and those who are known to have been before in custody.

The most decent in appearance, particularly servants, and those whose characters were comparatively good, have been placed in the chapel yard. Those of an intermediate description in the master's side yard; but the keeper must declare that any ability or inability to pay ward dues has never in any respect influenced him in making his selections; he has never directly or indirectly received any money from any prisoner placed in either of these yards. The only system he has been able to adopt in the classification of the prisoners in the three yards, has been decency and filth. The construction of the gaol admits of no other mode of classification.

The keeper is required to visit all the prisoners once in every 24 hours; it is impossible for him to do so without neglecting other important and indispensable duties, such as attending the judges in sessions during the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, and affording them information relative to former trials, which occupied him with two principal and three other turnkeys between 80 and 90 days in the year; during these periods he was personally employed from eight o'clock in the morning until about half-past ten or later at night, with scarcely even the interval of half an hour to take necessary refreshments.

Again, there are, at this moment, remaining in the gaol, 67 female convicts left for transportation; many of whom have been waiting for their sentence to be carried into execution since November last. One ward, which would hold 20 or 30 prisoners, is so damp that the surgeon has prohibited its use, as dangerous to the health of the prisoners. Other duties arise daily in the keeper's office, such as attending the conveyance of convicts to their places of destination, attendance at the office of the Secretary of State, and upon the courts and committees of aldermen, which further preclude the possibility of strict compliance with all the requirements of the Gaol Act, and occasionally place him under the necessity of, in some measure, delegating the authority to a turnkey, whose duty it is to assign men to their wards; or, in his necessary absence, to some other trust-worthy officer of the prison; but, at the same time, he respectfully states, that he takes every opportunity of doing all in his power towards the classification of the prisoners, as far as the construction of the gaol will allow.

In page 12 of the Report, a severe censure is directed against the keeper for his mode of disposing of three men under sentence of death for atrocious crimes, intimating that it was done "as if to fly in the very face of the judge, and to mock the solemn rebuke of the court." In defending himself against so grave a charge, the keeper begs leave to state, that it is usual in the first instance, and immediately after trial, to put all prisoners under sentence of death together.

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The parties in the case alluded to were purposely put in cells, each with two others, as they appeared most dejected and gloomy, and the keeper had grounds for apprehending a suicidal attempt, which he conceived might be prevented by strangers being placed in their company; Swann, one of the prisoners, had informed him, that he believed the two men would destroy themselves. A day or two afterwards, on consultation with the sheriff, it was deemed best to place the three who were likely to suffer in a spare room by themselves, and at night they were all singly placed in separate cells; all their clothing being taken out of their cells as soon as they were in bed, to prevent the attempt apprehended.

The keeper never received any intimation from the men that they wished to be kept separate, until he heard it from the sheriff, when it was immediately complied with. He was never made acquainted with any part of the entry contained in the ordinary's private journal, as quoted in the Report, and in the public or official journal of that functionary kept in possession of the keeper; no complaint was made by him, nor a single syllable expressed on the subject. For the same reasons, three of the four men under the sentence of death at the following sessions were placed together; and the keeper considers that if, on observing their dejected appearance, and entertaining those apprehensions, he had placed the parties in separate cells, and suicide had taken place, he would have been blamed for not adopting those precautions which in the exercise of his best judgment were most likely to prevent suicide, and which his predecessor had always adopted since Montgomery, who was placed by himself, destroyed himself the night before he was to have been executed.

The practice of appointing wardsmen from among the prisoners has been a custom of many years' standing; it has been considered advisable to give some of the least objectionable class of prisoners a kind of supervisorship over the others, as the first steps to the maintenance of due subordination throughout the various gradations of the inmates of the prison; individuals of this description will doubtless at times endeavour to take an undue advantage of the situation in which they find themselves placed; but all possible precautions are taken to prevent and correct abuses in this respect; the most important and useful information is given by the wardsmen, and the benefits arising therefrom seem to counterbalance even the circumstances alluded to. Cards, and gaming of all kinds, have always been strictly prohibited by the keeper; in any instance where cards have been discovered, he has immediately destroyed them, and generally punished the parties playing. The tables marked with gaming marks were in that state when the present keeper was appointed, and appear to have been so at a period so distant as to preclude the possibility of saying when they were originally so marked; yet it is not possible, with the utmost vigilance, whilst the prisoners are alone in their rooms, to prevent occasional gaming.

The draught-boards mentioned in the Report were made of paper only, which might be folded and carried in the pocket; and the draught-men were small pieces of pasteboard, partially dipped in ink, which could not have been recognized as draught-men by any person unless he had been informed for what purposes they were used.

Smoking, except in the bed-room or infirmary, has not hitherto been prohibited by any law or regulation; neither was the keeper aware that daily newspapers should not be permitted in the prison; he had strictly forbidden the introduction of Sunday newspapers.

The files, nails, &c. &c., referred to in the Inspectors' Report, are articles which, when examined, appear to be of a very trivial description, with which the prisoners used to mend their shoes and clothes, and which by no possibility could have enabled them to escape from the gaol, which is perfectly secure. All improper books are prohibited by the keeper, and, if found, are always taken away. Occasionally improper books, as well as improper articles, may be introduced into a prison without the knowledge of the keeper or officer under him. It is difficult to meet the ingenuity of man; the most careful search of a person is often circumvented by a prisoner's friend, and occasionally the best officers must be and are deceived. The impossibility of prosecuting the search of visitors on all occasions is admitted in several parts of the Report, and the indelicacy of such a proceeding is manifest. All due caution is, however, used to prevent the surreptitious introduction of improper articles, and in the detection of such articles the keeper and officers have generally been successful.

The keeper feels himself bound to state, that parties bringing in provisions, money, &c., never, to his knowledge, pass unchallenged.

He has never seen whole joints, &c., brought in since his complaint to the magistrates, but has always prevented the introduction of unnecessary quantities of provisions. Although the inner gatesman passes money and provisions, &c., he does not do so, until those articles have been previously examined by a turnkey. He has not found himself authorized to deprive prisoners of money, which they have stated to be necessary for their defence or future provision; nor is there any law, as far as he knows, that would justify him in so doing; as the magistrates order all monies connected with the charge against the prisoners to be given to the police officers to be produced at the trial, and the judges have repeatedly blamed persons taking money from prisoners, when there is no reason to suppose that such monies were the produce of the robbery, or connected with the charge against them, it would be depriving them of their means of defence.

In page 16 of the Report an observation is made, "that the extra meat ordered by the surgeon is issued raw;" the meat for the prison use was always brought in undressed, and divided in the same manner as at present. Precautions are taken to prevent the introduction of more beer than is directed to be allowed; but, for the reasons given in various parts of the Report and evidence, it is impossible to prevent some evasions of this order, unless each man was compelled to drink his whole allowance immediately on its delivery to him in the presence of the officer.

The prisoners necessarily sleep on the rope mats placed on the floor, bedsteads not being provided for them; nor would there be room to place bedsteads, even if they were provided, under the present management of the gaol. An increase has been made in the portion of soap allotted to each prisoner by the present keeper.

The impossibility of entirely preventing the admission of persons of bad character, as visitors, in such a gaol as Newgate, in the metropolis, must be obvious, when persons present themselves as wives, sisters, or brothers; in general, the officer can have no means of ascertaining the fact. In those cases, when the keeper has permitted the visits of those whom he has suspected not to be relatives, it has arisen only when he has learnt that the prisoners had no other friends to visit them; and in such case the prisoners would have been left utterly destitute of the means of procuring clean linen, or the means of defending themselves had such admission been refused.

As to the necessity of officers going among the prisoners with cutlasses, to restore or maintain order, the keeper does not know of any such circumstance during his period of office in the ward alluded to; and presumes, if it happened at all, it must have been previous to his appointment.

The two men found sitting by the fire in the infected or itch ward, one of whom was cured, were merely waiting until the attendant, or the surgeon, could dispose of them; and it is hoped that the fact of there being but two prisoners infected with this loathsome disease, out of several hundreds, and one of them cured, will form no small argument in favour of the keeper's endeavours to enforce cleanliness throughout the prison.

In answer to the complaint of the want of discipline in the male infirmary, the keeper feels it necessary to state that there is but one staircase, which is common to the three wards, and that every exertion is made to maintain discipline, as far as it is possible under those circumstances.

As to the paper containing rules or bye-laws of the prisoners affixed in ward No. 12, the keeper had seen a similar one on the door, when he tore it down and burnt it, stating to the prisoners that no punishment would be inflicted but by himself or his orders.

The observations in page 17 of the Report might by possibility be thought to imply that male and female prisoners are indiscriminately mixed in the bail-dock; the reverse is the fact, the male prisoners are kept separate in one room, the female prisoners in another, and both distinct and under separate locks and keys.

In page 20 of the Report, as well as in some parts of the evidence, allusion is made to the circumstance of a female prisoner being occasionally employed in the keeper's house. The keeper feels it to be but right to state the circumstances fully and at large. At the time when several prisoners had been attacked by cholera, assistance was required in the female infirmary; an older woman had been selected from among the prisoners, and appointed to that service, but either through fear or incapacity she was found unequal to the task, and a more active, able and efficient assistant became necessary. The young woman in question, Sarah Hall, was applied to and expressed her willingness to undertake the duty, in the performance of which she rendered essential service, and gave general satisfaction. The keeper on making some inquiry ascertained that her previous character up to the time of committing the offence for which she was then under sentence of transportation, had been good; she behaved well while in custody, had shown willingness and ability to assist in time of need, and had risked her life in doing the required services for her fellow-prisoners, and contracted a serious disease by her labours. Under these circumstances the keeper considered, that, if lenity might be shown in any instance at all, if any discrimination was to be made between the unruly and the more steady, this was a case in which that lenity might not be improperly bestowed; he therefore allowed her to come and give occasional assistance to his household servants, where she acted with continued propriety. The keeper takes occasion here to correct a part of his evidence as given in pages 26 and 27 of the Report, relative to this female prisoner; he finds upon subsequent reflection that she was not, as there stated, in his kitchen or house during the time when waiters attended with dinners from the tavern; and he further takes the opportunity of correcting an apparent misunderstanding of the answer he is said to have given (p. 20) to one of the ladies who made inquiries concerning this prisoner. It would be arrogance in him to assume that he possessed the power of withholding the execution of the sentence passed on any prisoner in his custody. All that he said or meant to imply was, that on account of the favourable circumstances attending the character and conduct of this prisoner, he had promised to represent her case in as favourable a point of view as it deserved to the Government, leaving it to be dealt with as the superior authorities should determine. The keeper, in reference to his own examination relative to the fees for county prisoners, deems it necessary to say in explanation, that the statement given by him was, that he receives nothing for their accommodation in Newgate, and that the turnkeys only receive the usual fee of one shilling. On the subject of the prisoners committed to Newgate by order of the House of Commons, the keeper feels himself called upon to add the following explanations to the evidence already given. Although the manner of disposing of these prisoners, and the accommodation afforded them by the keeper may be said to be an infringement of certain clauses of the Gaol Act, yet it is stated, and the keeper trusts it is so stated with propriety and correctness, that "this was done under peculiar circumstances," and that those peculiar circumstances will be considered sufficient to justify the line of proceeding adopted in this case. There are specific directions given in the Gaol Act for the treatment of such prisoners; no precise places are allotted them in Newgate, nor was there any room to dispose of them otherwise than by the mode adopted, except by placing them among the common thieves and felons of the prison,

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which the keeper imagined he should not have been justified in doing. Hence he had recourse to the method pursued. Some of the prisoners were placed in the infirmary (as stated in the Report, page 12) as being the most suitable lodgment that could then be found for them; others were accommodated in the keeper's house, as stated pp. 22, 23 and 24; no instructions were sent by the House of Commons as to where the parties were to be confined; no directions were issued by Government on the subject. The Under Secretary of State wrote to the keeper to inquire how those prisoners were disposed of, and the keeper sent back an answer in writing describing all the facts, and the manner in which he had acted; he presumed, therefore, that his conduct was satisfactory, as no notice or complaint was made by Government on the subject.

In the case of the prisoner Elstole, (p. 24 and 25 of the Report) there must have been an inaccuracy in taking down or printing the keeper's evidence; he could not have admitted "that there is nothing in any of the books which states those circumstances;" for they are minutely recorded in the keeper's journal or book of punishment, which book was produced to the Inspectors, who have themselves printed a copy of the entry in the Appendix to their own Report (p. 143). The keeper further obtained the order of the Lord Mayor for the punishment of the delinquent, which was accordingly inflicted on him.

On the subject of briefs drawn by one prisoner for another, the keeper has to observe, that it has been a practice of long standing, and that he had no authority to prevent persons taking measures to defend themselves in the mode most congenial to their feelings, and least expensive; he therefore considered that he might be blamed for unnecessary harshness, had he attempted to prevent the practice. The usual system of the prison, as to books, registers and accounts, has been followed.

The return is always made by the keeper, who takes his books, together with the journals of the ordinary and surgeon, quarterly, to the Court of Aldermen.

With regard to the statement of the wardsman of No. 12 ward being in a state of intoxication at the time of the Inspectors' visit, the keeper must beg permission respectfully to state, that the allegation is founded entirely in mistake, most probably arising from the general appearance of the man being such as might indicate a propensity of that kind, or give ground to suspect it, at almost any time; but the keeper had seen him at his duty early in the morning on the day in question, when he was perfectly sober, and again immediately after his examination by the Inspectors, when he discovered no difference in him, and all his officers concur with the keeper herein, a peculiarity of manner has been considered intoxication.

The keeper begs to state, with regard to the gateswoman found in a state of intoxication, and of whom it is said in the Report that no record was kept, the fact was immediately reported to the Secretary of State by the keeper, who obtained an order, in consequence of such Report, for the fulfilment of her sentence of transportation, which was carried into effect.

In reference to the sixth regulation of the Gaol Act, it may be necessary to add, by way of explanation, that although the passage man may communicate with the gateswoman, yet this is done only through a door with gratings, lined with iron, and the same in the cases after alluded to; the coalman carries up a sack of coals, which the females would be unable to do; the female prisoner cleans the office, as was always the case.

In explanation with regard to the 11th regulation, the keeper observes, that by examining the prisoners before divine service, he does not thereby prevent their attendance, for as they consist of those who have not been examined by the surgeon, until which time they cannot be placed in their wards, it is the most convenient, and, in some instances, the only time in which it can be done, as, after divine service, visitors are admitted until two o'clock, and then attorneys from two till four; so that, in the winter season, especially, this examination must take place during the time of daylight.

The two turnkeys who have been employed by the keeper to take care of his horse and gig, to clean knives, &c. during leisure hours, were so employed for many years before he was appointed, and were continued by him in the same occupation; but the work is generally done early of a morning, and of an evening after the prison duties are over.

The foregoing explanations he considers to be due, not only to himself, but to a correct understanding of the facts connected with the inspection and conduct of the prison. Conscious of his integrity, and an honest intention in the exercise of his judgment, under all the circumstances in which he has been placed, he respectfully asks for a favourable interpretation of his actions. He has been ever ready to attend to such directions as may have been given him, and trusts that his future assiduity will enable him to receive a continuance of that confidence, which it has been his endeavour, as well as his best reward, hitherto to merit.

NEWGATE GAOL.

COPY of a REPORT made on 2d July 1836, by
a COMMITTEE of the Court of ALDERMEN to
that Court, upon the REPORT of the INSPECTORS
of PRISONS in relation to the GAOL of NEWGATE;
with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE, &c.

(*The Lord Mayor.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 July 1836.*

[*Price 7d.*]

GAOL OF NEWGATE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 July 1836;—for,

COPY of the REPLY of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS for the HOME DISTRICT, with regard to the REPORT of the COURT of ALDERMEN, to whom it was referred to consider the FIRST REPORT of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS, so far as relates to the GAOL of NEWGATE.

LETTER from *William Crawford* and *Whitworth Russell*, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District, to the Right honourable Lord *John Russell*, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

26, Cumberland-street, 22d July 1836.

WE beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Court of Aldermen, to whom it was referred to consider the First Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, so far as relates to the Gaol of Newgate, with which your Lordship has had the goodness to furnish us.

We consider this document to be very important, as attesting the truth of nearly all the facts stated in our Report. Under these circumstances, had there been nothing further to notice in the Report of the Committee of Aldermen, we should have felt unmixed satisfaction at finding our statements so abundantly confirmed by the testimony of that Committee, so far as the members of it have thought proper to consider our Report.

But, my Lord, when we find in the Report of this Committee certain mis-statements, affecting our fidelity and candour; when we see, also, attempts made to excuse and palliate acknowledged evils and irregularities, in the condition and management of the gaol of Newgate, it is then only due to our character and office to correct those mis-statements, and to animadvert on those observations by which it is sought to extenuate, and, in a measure, to defend, those evils which it is one of the special objects of our appointment to detect and expose.

We rejoice that the light which our Report has thrown upon the interior of Newgate has rendered conspicuous and undeniable many of the abuses which it was our duty to mark; but we feel that we should be acting with most censurable inconsistency, if we did not enter our earnest protest against any endeavours that may be made, in any quarter, to explain away or soften down the representations of evils we have made, which can only be estimated and effectually removed when they are viewed in their real nature and just magnitude. We should betray our important trust if we were designedly to overlook or mitigate the evil character of any irregularities which our inspection has disclosed: and equally culpable should we consider ourselves, if we were silently to acquiesce in any express or implied impeachment of the accuracy of those statements which we know to be true, and which we feel to be important.

Higher considerations than any thing affecting us personally, call upon us to address your Lordship upon this Report of the Committee.

We have said, that the document under consideration furnishes a strong confirmation of the statements contained in our First Report, so far as the Committee have thought proper to apply themselves to the examination of those statements; and in proof of this, we beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the following admissions made by the Committee:—

They admit that the Rules for the better government of Newgate, dated 2d June 1817, and those of the Act 4th Geo. 4., c. 64, with regard to the classification of prisoners have not been observed in Newgate:

They admit that prisoners convicted of assaults of an abominable nature have not been kept apart from other prisoners:

They admit that convicted prisoners, sentenced to transportation, have been appointed wardsmen and wardswomen, and retained in Newgate, instead of being sent away, to undergo the sentence of the court:

They admit that by permission, prisoners have received what is technically called "garnish" from each other, contrary to the directions of the Gaol Act:

They admit that cards, cribbage-boards and draught-boards were found in the gaol by the Inspectors:

They admit that tobacco-pipes and tobacco were found in the wards by the Inspectors:

They admit that a daily newspaper was taken in by the prisoners; and that Sunday papers, though prohibited, may have been admitted; but if so, that they were a portion of the edition published on the Saturday afternoon:

They admit that certain instruments, alluded to in the Report of the Inspectors as being "all of them instruments calculated to facilitate attempts at breaking out of prison," were found in one of the wards:

They admit that among the books found by the Inspectors, in their progress through the prison, was "The Generative System of John Robertson."

They admit that prisoners were permitted to draw briefs for their fellow-prisoners, both male and female :

They admit that among the visitors, persons of notoriously bad character have been, no doubt, sometimes admitted :

They admit that the regulation for the admission of beer into the prison may have been abused :

They admit that drunkenness has occurred amongst the prisoners :

They admit that the bedding is of the description stated in the Report of the Inspectors :

They admit that there were devices cut on many of the tables, which may have served the purpose of gaming :

They admit that the washing-places are in the open air, and are objectionable :

They admit that prisoners sentenced to death are all associated together, in that part of the prison, called "The Condemned Cells."

They admit that the shop, at the entrance to the female side, ought to be discontinued :

They admit that female prisoners have been employed in the keeper's house ; and they are decidedly of opinion that the practice ought not, upon any account, to be repeated :

They admit that the supply of soap is scarcely sufficient ; and that, until recently, combs and towels have not been provided :

They admit that there is a part of the prison secured by one set of rails only, which is capable of considerable improvement, by adopting such precautions as are calculated to prevent any evils that might arise from the visitors coming too near to the prisoners :

They admit that there have been some instances in which Mr. Cope, the keeper of the prison, appears to have permitted deviations from the rules of the Gaol Act, where those rules might have been observed :

They admit that officers have been employed in acts of servitude for Mr. Cope, the keeper of the prison, which should for the future be strictly prohibited.

We respectfully submit to your Lordship that these admissions (however it may be attempted to palliate the evils which they acknowledge by excuses and explanations, upon which it will be our duty to animadvert) fully bear out the statements which we have made respecting the condition and government of the Gaol of Newgate in our first Report.

We now proceed to notice those mis-statements in the Report of the Committee of the Court of Aldermen which we have already shown it to be our duty to correct.

In speaking of the statements in the Inspectors' Report relative to the books found by them in their progress through the wards of the prison, the Committee thus express themselves :—"Passing by the other books particularized in their Report, we confine ourselves to the notice of a book referred to, for the name of which, and its author, blanks are left ; but the name of Stockdale is mentioned as that of the publisher ; and the additional statement that the book was of a most disgusting nature, and the plates obscene and indecent in the extreme, we were prepared to have met with a publication very different from that which was handed to us as being the identical book referred to by the Inspectors. We found that it bore the title of the 'Generative System of John Robertson,' and that it was dedicated, by permission, to the late Dr. Baillie. It appeared, on a careful examination, to be a scientific book ; the plates to be purely anatomical, calculated to attract the attention of persons connected with surgical science ; and we learned from Mr. Cope that it belonged to the before-named prisoner Foulger, who had been captain of a whaler, and who had devoted himself to such studies."

The design of the above passage no fair and candid reader can affect to misunderstand : it distinctly charges the Inspectors with describing a certain book by characteristics which they (the Committee) pronounce, upon a *careful examination*, not to belong to it.

We submit to your Lordship that there are scientific and anatomical publications of the highest reputation, which, however useful and indispensable, as forming a part of the subjects of study to the professional anatomist, would, if submitted to general inspection, be justly described as "disgusting, obscene and indecent in the extreme ;" and we also submit that, even if the book were of the character ascribed to it by the Committee, the ward of a prison is not the place in which the studies, for which alone they regard the volume as calculated to serve, may be properly pursued. We are satisfied that such a book ought not to remain in an open cupboard, accessible to the various prisoners, young and old, who in turn occupy the ward in which we found it. Its very name is sufficient to determine this point.

But we deny that that book is a scientific work (using that term in its ordinary acceptation), or that the "plates are purely anatomical, calculated only to attract the attention of persons connected with surgical science ;" and we adhere to the terms which we have already employed as those only by which to characterize such a book.

We have asked the opinion of several of the most distinguished persons of the medical and surgical profession, and from them we learn that, so far from the volume in question being a scientific book, it is scouted and reprobated by the whole profession.

We proceed to quote the very terms in which different medical and surgical men have spoken of this publication. One said, "It is a book reprobated by the profession ; for, under the guise of being a scientific work, it was published with the intention of entrapping young men." Another said that "he had never seen it, but had always heard it spoken of

as a most disreputable production." A third said that "there could be no doubt it was a most disgusting and indecent work, and that the plates were obscene; that it was never used by the profession, nor ever intended for them, and that a respectable medical man would be ashamed of having it."

We also applied to several medical booksellers, who all gave it the same character. They described it as "one of Stockdale's obscene books," that "it never was considered as a scientific work," that "it never was written for, or bought by, the members of the profession, as such;" that "it was intended to take young men in, by inducing them to give an exorbitant price for an indecent work."

As to the statement that "it was dedicated, by permission, to the late Dr. Baillie," we have been informed by two gentlemen who stand pre-eminent in their profession, the one a physician, and the other a surgeon, of the mode in which the name of that highly distinguished physician was obtained for such a disreputable work. When in Scotland some years ago, he was asked by Dr. Robertson to allow him to dedicate a medical book to him. Dr. Baillie, thinking him a respectable member of the profession, gave his permission without seeing the book; but when it came out, Dr. Baillie was most indignant at the imposition that had been practised upon him, and everywhere disavowed the work. The physician above referred to said to us, "You may say in your Report that I myself heard Dr. Baillie say that he was horror-struck when he discovered that he had permitted a bawdy book to be dedicated to him;" and the surgeon to whom we allude said, "Dr. Baillie was exceedingly indignant at having been entrapped to patronize an indecent work."

For ourselves we will only add, that we did not think that on such a subject there could have been two opinions; but finding that the committee of the Court of Aldermen have come to a different decision upon the point, we leave it to be determined whether the Court of Aldermen or ourselves have more properly described the book in question.

Another mis-statement which we are enabled to correct, is one that occurs in the "Remarks" of Mr. Cope, the keeper of Newgate, near the conclusion of that gentleman's explanations respecting a passage in page 23 of our own Report, which states, "That after a few days, Mr. O'Malley ceased to pay his guinea a day, was removed to the infirmary, and provided for himself." The keeper says, that he was going to explain the reasons for the removal, but that we said, "We have got the fact, and we do not want any reasons;" we most distinctly and emphatically state, that neither at that, nor at any other part of our examination did we make use of such an expression, or of any other words bearing in the most remote degree the same meaning. In the passage above quoted from our Report, we had not the slightest intention of implying that Mr. Cope removed Mr. O'Malley from his house to the infirmary, because he had ceased to pay his guinea. On referring to that part of our examination of the keeper of Newgate, which relates to the prisoners committed by the House of Commons, it will be seen that our object, in the interrogatories which we put to the witness, was to ascertain whether, and in what instances, and to what extent, Mr. Cope had infringed that regulation of the Gaol Act, which provides "That no keeper or officer of a prison shall have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any thing to any prisoner." We had enumerated the different persons who had agreed to pay him certain sums for certain accommodations; and when we found that after a few days, Mr. O'Malley had ceased to pay that which Mr. Cope had illegally received, and provided himself with those accommodations which Mr. Cope had illegally afforded him, we considered, that, so far as Mr. O'Malley was concerned, the charge against Mr. Cope, for an infringement of an express provision of the Gaol Act, ceased. We conceived that in stating the fact of Mr. O'Malley's removal from the keeper's house, we were marking the cessation of an illegal act on the part of that gentleman, and not recording a charge against him. We could have had no motive for preventing Mr. Cope from explaining his reasons for doing that which he ought to have done from the very beginning; and we repeat that we did not do so. But Mr. Cope had a very cogent reason for not giving us the explanation he has now afforded. He says, "Mr. O'Malley was removed from his house to the infirmary, in consequence of his having attempted to take improper familiarities with his (the keeper's) female servant." Had Mr. Cope told us this, what an additional argument would he have given us in proof of the great impropriety of his bringing, as he did, a young female prisoner into his house at this time, to act as a servant, when his own female servants could not be protected from insult! Mr. Cope knew that we were in possession of this fact, and that we highly disapproved of it, as a most improper infringement of the positive provisions of the Gaol Act; and while there was no assignable motive why we should silence him on this matter in the way in which he has most incorrectly charged us with having done, there was every reason why he should keep back a circumstance which strongly illustrated his own imprudence.

Whilst we are thus enabled to dispose of these mis-statements, we trust we shall have your Lordship's pardon for availing ourselves of this opportunity of meeting two other mis-statements equally affecting our candour and fairness, which, though not made in the report now under consideration, were reported to have been made by no less distinguished a member of the Court of Aldermen than the Lord Mayor, in his place in Parliament.

The Lord Mayor stated, that to ascertain the character of the Home Inspectors' Report, he put two questions to Mr. Cope: "The first as to the mode in which the evidence of the governor was taken. The Inspectors asked if he visited the gaol once in every 24 hours? Mr. Cope replied 'No, I cannot; and for these reasons.' The Inspectors then interrupted him, and told him they wanted to hear none of his reasons. You have answered the question, in the negative, and that is sufficient for our purpose."

This statement is altogether incorrect. On referring to our Report, page 24, it will be seen that the keeper's reasons for not regularly performing the duty of visiting the gaol

in the prescribed manner, are set down. But in addition to that which is recorded, the governor was invited, in reference to this very question, to put down in writing, at his leisure, his own account of his own duties which interfered with his daily visits to the gaol; and he was told that his account should be inserted in his evidence. He promised to furnish the document. He failed to do so. The Inspectors subsequently reminded him, *by letter*, that the promised account of his duties had not been sent them. They did so a second time, verbally, telling the keeper that their Report must be presented in a few days; but the promised document has never been furnished to this hour.

"The second question the Lord Mayor stated he put to the governor, related to the prisoners who had been examined by the Inspectors, and were described in their report under letters A. B. C., &c. The governor said that there were now no means of re-examining those men, for they were on their way to New South Wales."

This statement is altogether incorrect; nineteen prisoners were examined by the Inspectors, whose statements appear in their Report; of these nineteen,

Fourteen are in the General Penitentiary at Milbank, and may be re-examined at any time as to the truth of the statements put forth as their evidence:

Three have been liberated, and are now in London:

One is still in Newgate; and

One only is gone abroad to New South Wales.

The individual designated in the Report by the initials C. D. and whose evidence is the most important of the whole 19, is, at this time, a pardoned and a free man; he is now in a condition to give evidence upon oath; he is ready and willing to come forward and be sworn to the entire truth of his former statements, and as to the state of Newgate during the time he was confined there.

While we are thus enabled to meet most fully, and, we respectfully submit, most satisfactorily, these mis-statements, we cannot omit the expression of our regret that the pledge reported in the public papers to have been given in the Court of Aldermen, and to have been repeated by the Lord Mayor in his place in Parliament, "that the Inspectors should be invited to be present at the inquiry made by the Court of Aldermen, in order that the truth should be fully ascertained," has not been redeemed. Had this promise been fulfilled all these mis-statements would have been prevented, and we should have been spared the injustice of being subjected to the unfounded imputation of being wanting in fairness and candour.

We now proceed to consider the palliations and excuses, which have been offered by the Court of Aldermen, for the evils and irregularities which they admit to exist in the condition and management of the gaol of Newgate; and we shall take those excuses in the order in which they stand in the Report of the Committee.

They admit that the classification required by law and by the regulations of the prison has not been observed in Newgate; but they go on to state, that, constructed as Newgate is, and used as it is for the reception of such various descriptions of prisoners, it is impossible that the classification as directed can be carried into effect.

The complaint made by us against the authorities of Newgate is, that they have not attended to the required classification of prisoners to the extent of the capabilities of their prison. There is a part of the prison expressly set apart for transports, yet on a reference to the return of the number of prisoners confined in the wards in the chapel-yard in Newgate, at page 103 of our Report, it will be seen that there were five *transports* associated with the untried, the misdemeanants, the Newgate fines, and the insane, instead of being sent, upon their conviction, to that part of the prison appropriated to their class.

We have also often found many wards unoccupied, while other parts of the prison have been crowded to excess. On no single occasion, indeed, in all our visits of inspection, have we found all the apartments occupied. When, therefore, we have complained of the improper and illegal association of prisoners in Newgate, it is no answer to point, as an excuse, to the construction of the prison, when even the limited means afforded have never been made use of to their full extent.

It is also alleged that there are seasons (and that which the Inspectors appear to have selected as the most fitting on which to found their Report, is one of them) when the prison is so crowded as to present greater obstacles than usual to the observance of such rules. To this we reply, most distinctly, that we have selected no particular season upon which to found our Report. We have again and again inspected this prison: we have gone there by day and by night; during the sessions, and in the intervals between them; both when the prison has been crowded, and when its inmates have been few; and our Report is based upon observations made during a long course of careful, patient and searching inspection into the construction, condition and management of the gaol of Newgate; and we take upon us to state, that we found ourselves much better acquainted with its general economy than the governor himself.

The Report of the Court of Aldermen goes on to remark, "We think it right however to observe, that we see no reason to believe that the possession, or the want of money, has had any weight in determining the place to which prisoners committed for trial have been assigned."

We beg to refer to the evidence of Mr. Brown, one of the principal turnkeys, at page 40 of our Report. He states, "That it is his duty to apportion the prisoners to the different wards, after the surgeon has inspected them; but from his being frequently absent on various duties, this duty has devolved upon the inner gatesman, a prisoner, at least three days per week."

When this statement is considered, when it is also remembered that this prisoner was a wardsman; that he was permitted to levy ward dues; and when again we bear in mind the particulars

particulars as to gaming, stated at page 51 of our Report, by prisoner C. D. (who is now a free man, capable of giving evidence upon oath, and willing to do so), and which particulars relate to the very ward of which this inner gatesman was wardsman, the inference is neither unfair nor forced, that this prisoner selects for his own ward those whom he thinks best able to pay his ward dues.

The Report of the Court of Aldermen admits that those convicted of assaults of an abominable nature have been associated with other prisoners; but they allege in palliation of this, that "the keeper would not be justified in subjecting them to solitary confinement; neither would the construction of the gaol allow of the infliction of such a punishment." We ask, why, so long as there remained an unoccupied ward in Newgate, a man convicted of an abominable offence might not be kept separate from the other prisoners? We ask, how then comes it to pass that, since the publication of our Report, such offenders have been kept separate in Newgate?

We certainly never for a moment contemplated that "they should be confined together, apart from other prisoners;" but that so long as any place could be found in which each offender might be kept entirely separate, the nature of his offence demanded that all the other prisoners should be spared the danger and disgrace arising from such companionship.

The report of the committee thus proceeds: "This course was resorted to under the impression that, while thus mixed, they would be prevented from indulging in vicious propensities amongst themselves."

As a commentary upon this remark, and indeed upon all that has been adduced in defence of this mode of treating such offenders in the prisons under the control of the Court of Aldermen, we beg permission to relate to your Lordship a circumstance of a most awful nature which has very recently occurred in the Giltspur-street Compter, a prison under the same government as that of Newgate. A prisoner, convicted of an assault of an abominable nature, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Giltspur-street House of Correction. He was placed in that part of the prison called the "Fines' Ward," with, upon an average, twelve other prisoners, amongst whom was a boy aged fourteen years. From the intimacy observed to exist between this prisoner and the boy, and from certain suspicious circumstances, the other prisoners were led to believe that something improper had taken place between them. They questioned the boy, who confessed, that after several attempts, this man had succeeded in perpetrating an unnatural offence with him in the privy of the ward. The other prisoners immediately communicated this confession to the governor, by whom it was reported to the Court of Aldermen; and they, having inquired into the case, found sufficient grounds to direct that when the sentence, under which this man was suffering expired (which would be in a few days), he should be transferred to Newgate, to take his trial for the new offence. But upon the morning on which he was to have been removed to Newgate, he was found dead in his cell, having hung himself by a piece of rope to the iron gratings over his cell-door. Thus the association which is contended for, gave the opportunity of repeating that very offence for which this unhappy man was at this time suffering imprisonment. There is ground to believe that this prisoner availed himself of the opportunity to corrupt, and even to commit the capital offence with, a boy only 14 years of age; and the whole ends with a *self murder*!

We feel that further comment is unnecessary.

In palliation of the acknowledged fact, that "garnish" had been received by one prisoner, for articles of domestic accommodation used by other prisoners, it is said, that all necessary articles, of the description alluded to, have been provided for the use of prisoners, and that thus the discontinuance of the practice objected to is secured for the future. But why has the irregularity been allowed to continue up to this time? It has again and again been brought as a charge against the administration of Newgate, and until now it has never been interfered with.

With reference to the tobacco and tobacco-pipes found in the wards by the Inspectors, the defence is, that though by the prison regulations of June 1817, the smoking of tobacco in the bed-rooms in the infirmary, and in the sick and convalescent wards is forbidden, the regulations appear to sanction, or at all events do not forbid the smoking of tobacco in other parts of the prison. But we beg to state, that the keeper of Newgate himself told us, that the use of tobacco was strictly forbidden by him throughout the prison, with the exception of two wards, where there were individuals to whom permission to smoke had been given upon medical grounds; but besides the circumstance of our finding pipes and tobacco in No. 12 ward, on our night visits, the smell of tobacco smoke was perceptible in almost every ward of the prison; in the infirmary, condemned cells, chapel-yard, master's side, middle yard, workman's ward and transport yard. In two instances we saw the men smoking in the wards, and took away the pipes.

With respect to the daily newspaper, which it is admitted was taken in by the prisoners, it is said by the Committee, that "it does not appear to us that this is any violation of any law or regulation."

By the 14th and 15th regulations of the Gaol Act, permission is given for the admission of food, clothing and *other necessities*, under such limitations and restrictions as shall prevent extravagance and luxury within a prison. We beg leave to ask, is a daily newspaper a necessary? Is it right and proper that convicted felons should have such a *pleasurable resource* within the walls of a prison where they are undergoing the sentence of the law? And if there are no regulations to prevent the admission of such things, why have not the Court of Aldermen, who, by the 12th section of the Gaol Act, have the power, and upon

whom devolves the duty of making such further and additional rules as to them may seem expedient, provided such?

They say further, "Sunday papers, as we find from the testimony given to us, were prohibited; and the keeper considered that if any were admitted, they were a portion of the edition published on the Saturday afternoon." We beg to ask in what manner they were prohibited? Was there any written or generally promulgated order to that effect?

We beg to refer to the keeper's evidence on this subject, at page 30, in our Report. "The governor, not knowing whether a newsman does or does not daily visit the prisoners in his custody, at the request of the Inspectors, called in Mr. Brown, one of the principal turnkeys, who, in the governor's presence, stated as follows: "The newsman daily brings in the newspapers to the prisoners. The newsman used to come in the same manner on the Sunday mornings, about nine o'clock, and sell his Sunday papers to such of the prisoners as wished and were able to purchase them." The governor heard this evidence without contradicting it; and on his own examination being resumed, he said, he had confidence in him (Brown), and that if he had known that the governor disapproved of Sunday and other newspapers being brought in, he would, no doubt, have prevented it. The governor stated that he did not prohibit the Sunday papers more than the daily; that he did not know whether any came in, and took no steps to ascertain it. Several other officers gave us similar evidence as to the regular supply of Sunday newspapers up to the time when our inspections commenced.

We went to the newsman, who keeps a tobacconist shop adjoining Giltspur-street compter, and from him we learnt that, up to the time we first inspected Newgate, he regularly every Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, took in Sunday newspapers to his customers, the prisoners; that he visited the various yards, and sold from two to five papers every Sunday morning; that at a time named by him (which we found to have been a few days after our inspections began), Mr. Newman, the principal turnkey, came to him, and told him that he must bring in no more newspapers on the Sunday mornings.

With respect to the instruments represented in the Report of the Committee as being the same which are alluded to in our Report, page 5, we regret that we did not number them and put our seal upon them; being quite certain that if all those found by us had been produced, no doubt could have been entertained as to their being calculated to facilitate attempts at escape, and capable of becoming most dangerous weapons in the hands of desperate and determined men.

"As respects prisoners drawing briefs for each other," we beg to state that two selected prisoners,—the wardsmen of No. 12 ward and the inner gatesman of the master's side yard,—alone had the privilege, and were allowed to charge their fellow prisoners five shillings for each brief; and Mr. Newman, one of the principal turnkeys, informed us, that he had known some sessions, and that not long ago, in which wardsmen had drawn from 20 to 30 briefs. We beg leave to state that our opinion on this point remains unchanged by any thing which the Court of Aldermen have urged in its defence, and that we strictly adhere to all we have said in our Report in reprobation of the practice.

When we inquired at Newgate upon what authority permission was given to certain prisoners to draw briefs for other prisoners, both male and female, and to charge five shillings for each brief, we were told that it was by authority of the Secretary of State; but when we inquired at the Home Office whether this statement was correct, we were told that it was altogether unfounded, and that the practice, so far as it came under the cognizance of the authorities of the Home Office, had been disapproved of.

The Report of the Committee thus proceeds:—"We are decidedly of opinion that on no account should male prisoners be allowed to transact that business (the preparing a brief) for a female; at the same time we deem it right to add, that it does not appear to us that any improper intercourse, or the means of holding it, have been allowed or connived at in any instance of males being so employed by female prisoners; nor do we, after having inspected the prison, consider that any opportunities for such intercourse are afforded by the means through which the parties are allowed to communicate with each other." We take leave to say that our opinion differs from that expressed in the latter part of the above extract. The male prisoner was allowed to communicate with the female prisoner when receiving instructions to prepare her brief, often out of the hearing of any female officer, and with only one set of open iron rails between them; and one of the female officers of the prison informed us, that a female prisoner had, a very short time before, complained that the male prisoner, Pike, employed to prepare her brief, had attempted to take improper liberties with her during the time she was giving him her instructions. The female officer said, at the said time, that she did not believe the story, but that the thing was very possible.

With respect to the defence attempted to be made for the admission of persons of notoriously bad character amongst the visitors, we cannot help saying that, even in the case of the untried, we think the practice altogether unjustifiable; but with reference to the *convicted*, the plea of preparing a defence can have no place; and yet to them the same characters find access in the same way; the only difference being this—the untried see them three times a week, and the convicted only once. And, with reference to the other plea, the receiving clean linen by means of these visitors, because there are no accommodations in Newgate for washing, we contend that it is the duty of the authorities of the prisons in the City of London to provide all such things as are indispensable to the health and decency of those committed to their custody; and they ought to make provision for washing, either within the walls of the prison, or by contract without, as is the case in some prisons; and

the neglect of a duty at once so obvious and imperative cannot be urged in justification of their admitting notoriously bad characters to do it for them.

The Report of the Committee admits that irregularities may have taken place in the mode in which beer is admitted into the prison. We think that such irregularity might easily be guarded against, if a trustworthy officer invariably accompanied the beerman to the various stations, having a list of the prisoners in each ward, who should be called forward in turn, and be marked off as each received his permitted quantity of beer, and each should be compelled immediately to drink his portion in the presence of the officer. But in these observations we beg to be clearly understood, as giving no sanction to the practice of admitting beer into prisons. We are decidedly of opinion that no beer should be admitted for the use of any prisoners, under any pretence whatever, unless by a written order of the surgeon, specifying the quantity, and for whose use.

In their notice of the two cases of drunkenness mentioned in our Report, the Committee say, "The former complaint we believe to have originated in error." We beg to state that we were not in error in either case. The wardsmen alluded to is the prisoner Brooks, who is still in Newgate, and whose evidence is given under the initials X. Y. at page 61 of our Report. We beg to call your Lordship's attention to his evidence, which was given us in the presence of Mr. Newman. Brooks was wardsmen in No. 11 ward, in chapel-yard, and he was displaced and removed round to the transport yard in consequence of this act of drunkenness. As to the latter case, the Report goes on to say, "It is to be regretted that the Inspectors have not gone on to state the additional facts, that the case was immediately reported to the Home Office, and that not only was the delinquent removed from the office of wardswoman, but sent from the gaol to undergo her sentence of transportation." We beg to refer your Lordship to page 24 of our Report, where will be found recorded those very additional facts which we are charged with having omitted. In speaking of this very case we distinctly say, that "the governor stated the case at the Secretary of State's Office, and the woman was sent abroad." We also say, "There is no record of this offence, neither was she punished;" and we complained of this. Had the offence been reported in writing, and had the woman been punished, by being placed in a refractory cell, the keeper must have recorded the case in his journal of punishments, where it might have been read by the Visiting Justices and Inspectors; but by merely removing her from her office, and having her sent abroad, she passed away as the other prisoners, without any notice being recorded of such an offence as an act of drunkenness in a female prisoner.

The case in which the Report of the Committee supposes we were in error, was a third instance of drunkenness in a wardsmen. This came under our own notice, and we deliberately repeat our statement, that we found the wardsmen of No. 10 ward in a state of intoxication; we observed him closely, and asked him many questions, and satisfied ourselves that he was drunk. A reference to the evidence of officers, male and female, as well as of prisoners, will show that cases of drunkenness have not been of unfrequent occurrence in Newgate.

In their defence of the mode in which prisoners under sentence of death are associated together in the condemned cells, the Committee of the Court of Aldermen say, "We apprehend, however, that the keeper could not, and ought not, to recognize any distinction between persons all of whose lives were forfeited. It was not for him, by any such distinction, to intimate an opinion as to the individuals to whom the Crown might in the exercise of its prerogative extend its mercy, and those upon whom the uplifted hand of justice must fall unstayed."

We feel more than ordinarily anxious that upon a case so awful as that of the legal forfeiture of human life, our observations may not be misinterpreted. The Committee of the Court of the Aldermen obviously bear in mind the fact, assumed by us in our Report, and indeed well and generally understood, that of those upon whom the sentence of death is passed, there are few of whom the dreadful penalty is exacted. The nature of the crime, the circumstances of the case, the progress and issue of the trial, and the sentence of the judge, are generally believed to mark out, nearly with *moral certainty*, those upon whom the last penalty of the law must eventually fall. Is it now assuming too much to suppose that the authorities of the gaol may not be ignorant of those peculiar circumstances in any given case, or that it is any impeachment either of their justice or humanity, that they should act accordingly? The Committee think that they ought not to do so; they think that the *technical* equality of condition of those whom the law has sentenced to the same punishment is the point at which they are solely to look, unmoved by the nature of the respective cases, the probability of the dreadful sentence taking effect in any particular instance, the demeanour or even solicitations of the unhappy culprit himself. We are of a different opinion: we are impelled to that opinion by the overpowering and most affecting evidence exhibited in our Report, on this branch of our inquiry.

The Report of the Committee of Aldermen remarks, "That the Inspectors, animadverting upon the conduct of the keepers, as to the locking up other persons with those convicted of unnatural offences, must have been strangely forgetful of the 18th regulation of the Gaol Act." We cannot discern the propriety of this, as it appears to us, somewhat uncalled-for observation. We expressed our surprise that other prisoners (one of them a lad of only 13 years of age) should have been locked up at night with each of those men who had been convicted of unnatural crimes; when they might have been placed in separate cells. The regulation of the Gaol Act, above alluded to, is this:—"Every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a separate bed, hammock or cot, *either*

in a separate cell, or in a cell with not less than two others." We reiterate the expression of our surprise at an unnecessary departure, in such cases as those in question, from the closest possible separation.

In reference to the intercourse which we state might, in certain instances, take place between the male and female prisoners, the Report of the Court of Aldermen says, "We think it right distinctly to state that the intercourse between male and female prisoners, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has not been, in any instance, of any description than that between female prisoners and their visitors from without the gaol; by oral communication through iron gratings."

The Committee, in drawing up this Report, must surely have forgotten that male prisoners are engaged every Friday afternoon in carrying coals into the several wards of the females' prison, when they always see the women without any gratings intervening. We ourselves were present when one of the male prisoners, after he had emptied his bag of coals, stopped and spoke to the women who were in the ward all around him. We heard him say, "Have you any bread for us to-day?" This ward was up stairs: the female officer was at the bottom of the stairs; and if we had not happened to have been in the room, the male prisoner would have been alone with the female prisoners. Such opportunities of intercommunication must have occurred almost as often as the coals were taken in; as, on those occasions, four or five prisoners were employed in carrying coals at the same time to the various wards, and there are not officers enough to accompany each individual prisoner so employed. The Committee appear to forget also, that there are male prisoners employed as workmen and whitewashers in the females' prison, who must also, at times, have opportunities of speaking face to face. They overlook also the instances of female prisoners passing through the passages to the governor's house and office, not unfrequently without any officer attending them; and that male prisoners are constantly about in those passages.

Considering that the Report of the Committee almost commences by stating, "We have minutely inspected the gaol, that thereby we might be better enabled to attain the object we have in view," we were surprised to find the following passage in that part of their report, which alludes to the arrangements made for prisoners seeing their friends: "We are of opinion that *throughout the prison*, with the exception of the part which is devoted to the reception of male convicts sentenced to transportation, abundantly sufficient caution has been used to prevent any evil which might otherwise arise from the visitors coming too near to the prisoners. In *all parts* except that adverted to, there are two sets of iron railings, with a passage of sufficient width between the two; and there is also a further precaution adopted in the placing of strong latticed wire, so as to prevent the clandestine transit of articles of any description from the visitors to the prisoners. The male transport yard is secured by one set of railing only, and is in our judgment capable of considerable improvement."

Notwithstanding the commendable anxiety evinced by the Committee to acquaint themselves well with the subject, by minutely inspecting the gaol of Newgate, and notwithstanding the apparent exactness of specification exhibited in the above extract, in which it is said that in *all parts* of the prison except that adverted to, there are *two* sets of iron railings, &c., yet have they with singular inadvertence, overlooked the fact that in the chapel-yard also, there is only *one* set of open iron railings; in the boys' yard also, there is only *one* set of open iron rails; and in *no* part of the prison, except in the visiting room of the master's side yard, and on the untried side of the females' prison, is there the strong latticed wire, which is said in this report to be in *all parts* except the male transport yard.

We cannot discern the circumstances of extenuation alleged to be connected with the cases in which the keeper has employed female prisoners in his house; neither can we join with the Committee in their expressions of approbation as to the manner in which the keeper has discharged the important duties of his most responsible office. Let the state of this prison, as shown in the Report of the Committee of the Court of Aldermen, as well as in our own, indicate what is fairly due to each officer employed in it. And while we cannot but agree in the opinion that the conduct of Thomas Brown, one of the principal turnkeys, has, in some instances been censurable, we must also do him the justice to say, that his answers to our interrogatories, as well to those which bore a reference to his own departures from the strict line of duty, as to those which related to the state of discipline of the prison generally, were given on all occasions in a most fair, candid and manly manner.

The Report goes on to say, "We feel it our duty explicitly to state, that the evils adverted to in the report of the Inspectors, are for the most part to be traced to the construction of the prison," &c.

Is it owing to the construction of the prison that prisoners have been allowed to levy contributions on their fellow prisoners, under the name of "ward dues" and "garnish"? That cards and other implements of gaming have been found, together with tobacco-pipes and tobacco? That daily and Sunday newspapers have been freely admitted? That disgusting and improper books have been introduced? That prisoners have been permitted to draw briefs for their fellow prisoners, both male and female? That among the visitors, persons of notoriously bad character have been permitted to come in? That the beer has been introduced in such an irregular manner that cases of drunkenness have occurred? That the bedding and mode of sleeping is such as we have described? That female prisoners have been employed in the governor's house? That the keeper has permitted deviations from the rules of the Gaol Act, where those rules might have been observed; and that officers have been employed by him in acts of domestic servitude? Finally, is it owing to the construction of the prison that male and female prisoners have the means of seeing, conversing and holding

holding intercourse with each other, by the employment of male prisoners as coal-porters, workmen and whitewashers, within the females' prison?

We admit, however, that the construction of the prison is lamentably bad; but why has it been, to this day, permitted to remain so? Why, we solemnly ask, after the repeated descriptions of this metropolitan prison, in Parliamentary Reports and various other documents, has it been allowed to remain a discredit to all connected with it? Why, when the magistracy of the surrounding counties of Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Essex have been setting them such noble examples of liberality in the re-building and improvement of their respective prisons, why have those to whom is committed the jurisdiction of this great metropolitan prison, been satisfied with permitting it to continue an example of all those imperfections from which the prisons in the surrounding counties have been, in a great measure, most happily delivered? How can they whose important duty it is to look to the wholesome discipline and well-being of the multitudes of unhappy creatures who annually are committed to the gaol of Newgate, sit quietly by and look on the vast improvements which are making around them, with a supineness strongly contrasted with the enlightened zeal, and praiseworthy devotion of time and talents, so conspicuous in the magistrates of the counties around the metropolis and throughout the kingdom!

The last passage in the Report of the Committee upon which we have to trouble your Lordship, is the following: "As the result of our investigation of the matters referred to us, we have no hesitation in avowing our conviction that, in the Report of the Inspectors, undue importance has been given to isolated facts."

My Lord, we earnestly repel this imputation, with the warmth which is inseparable from a sense of undeserved wrong. Our observations and inferences rest upon accumulated facts of the last importance, by which they are fully sustained. We respectfully, but earnestly request your Lordship's attention to the documents contained in our Appendix:—the Extracts from the Chaplain's and Surgeon's Journals, and Governor's Punishment-book; the various Returns; the Parliamentary and other documents. We also request your renewed attention to the vast body of facts collected during our numerous, careful and patient inspections of the prison, and which are detailed in our Report; to the evidence of officers and prisoners; and to the admissions contained in this very Report, to which we have felt it our duty to reply. Upheld by such a foundation, we confidently take our stand upon the fidelity of our statements respecting the gaol of Newgate. We have exaggerated nothing; we have suppressed nothing; but, in the discharge of our duty, have made, to the best of our power, a faithful and accurate report of all we saw and heard in our numerous inspections of that prison.

But, my Lord, we cannot dismiss this Report without stating that we have just grounds of complaint against the Committee of the Court of Aldermen, some of which affect the important question at issue, no less than ourselves.

We complain of the precipitancy with which the Court of Aldermen have suffered themselves to be hurried into the production of erroneous charges against us, from which further examination on their part would have preserved them.

We complain of the delay which has been occasioned by the length of time which the Court of Aldermen have suffered to elapse before the production of their Report; which, now that it has appeared, contains nothing to justify that delay, or to redeem the pledges given of furnishing a satisfactory reply to our charges. It contains nothing to atone for the injury sustained by society, in consequence of the postponement of the remedy of those evils, the existence of which they cannot wholly deny, and the mischievous tendencies of which no one can doubt.

We also complain of the stigma attempted to be cast upon our official character; the effect of which, if successful, would have been to defeat the important objects which the Legislature designed, from the appointment of the office which we have the honour to fill.

We however feel satisfied that, notwithstanding the injustice with which we have been assailed, the issue of this inquiry will be, but to fix more intently the public eye upon the numerous and undeniable evils that prevail in the gaol of Newgate, and to secure their immediate removal.

With this hope and persuasion we now commit the case to your Lordship's hands;

And we have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

Wm. Crawford,

Whitworth Russell,

Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.

GAOL OF NEWGATE.

REPLY of the INSPECTORS of PRISONS for the
HOME DISTRICT, with regard to the Report of
the Court of Aldermen, to whom it was referred
to consider the First Report of the Inspectors
of Prisons, so far as relates to the Gaol of
NEWGATE.

(*Mr. Fox Maule.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 July 1836.*

PRISONS: MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX, AND LONDON.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 June 1836;—for,

A RETURN of the Amount of MONEY EXPENDED by the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, and *Essex*, for the Erection, Enlargement and Repairs of PRISONS, from 1815 to the present Time.

A similar RETURN for the City of *London*.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

A RETURN of the Amount of Money Expended by the County of *Middlesex* in the Erection, Enlargement and Repairs of Prisons, from 1815 (inclusive) to the 25th day of June 1836.

	£.	s.	d.
House of Correction, Coldbath Fields - - - -	75,138	16	5
New Prison, Clerkenwell - - - - -	50,784	7	4
Tothill Fields Bridewell - - - - -	2,723	15	2
Westminster New Bridewell, (built under the 7 Geo. 4, c. 42)	182,144	18	9
£.	310,791	17	8

28 July 1836.

Charles P. Allen, Treasurer of Middlesex.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

A RETURN of the Amount of Money Expended by the Treasurer of the *Eastern Division* of the County of *Essex* for the Erection, Enlargement and Repairs of Prisons, from 1815 to the present Time.

	£.	s.	d.
For the erection of a Gaol at Springfield and two Houses of Correction (one at Little Ilford and the other at Colchester), and the enlargement and repairs of the several Prisons in the County - - - - -	49,766	3	3½

Note.—The above sum includes 1,310 *l.* 0 *s.* 7 *d.* paid for tread-wheels, and 842 *l.* 10 *s.* paid for rent of a building in Colchester, used as a House of Correction, until the erection of the new House of Correction, such building being deemed insufficient.

11 July 1836.

J. E. Walford, Deputy Treasurer.

A RETURN of the Amount of Money Expended by the Treasurer of the *Western Division* of the County of *Essex*, for the Erection, Enlargement and Repairs of Prisons, from 1815 to the present Time.

	£.	s.	d.
For the erection of a Gaol at Springfield, and two Houses of Correction (one at Little Ilford and the other at Colchester), and the enlargement and repairs of the several Prisons in the County - - - - -	52,456	15	3

Note.—The above sum includes 2,382 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.* for tread-wheels.

11 July 1836.

Parker, Clerk of the Peace.

In relation to Additions and Alterations of the Borough Compter :

1829	Cash to the Bridgemasters, in discharge of the sum expended by the Committee for letting the Bridge-house Estates, in effecting the said additions and alterations, per order Court of Common Council 25 January 1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
										3,383	4	6
1821 to 1829	To Cash to ditto, for interest on the said sum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,522	8	6
									£.	4,905	13	-

AMOUNT Paid in the REPAIRS of the under-mentioned PRISONS.

In the Years ending	NEW GATE.	HOUSE OF CORRECTION GILTSPUR-STREET.	DEBTORS' PRISON.	BORO' COMPTEER.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
31 Dec. 1815	2,819 3 2½	503 17 6	—	—
— 1816	1,825 6 3	536 11 9½	—	—
— 1817	1,652 3 6	551 17 3	—	—
— 1818	1,918 4 8½	336 19 3	706 10 3	—
— 1819	1,496 19 8	294 9 4	74 7 4	—
— 1820	997 15 5	285 9 9	316 15 -	9 7 11
— 1821	1,431 14 11	652 14 10	325 19 9	397 13 7
— 1822	1,298 13 3	591 15 5	336 17 2	956 7 6
— 1823	981 2 1½	420 15 3½	1,125 10 3	898 11 -
— 1824	401 18 3	324 15 8	1,217 9 1	69 8 -
— 1825	905 2 1	285 2 -	902 6 5	32 12 7
— 1826	1,400 - 8	442 10 10	2,177 4 -	102 8 -
— 1827	833 14 3	354 11 7	1,395 4 -	194 2 -
— 1828	1,233 8 10	217 15 -	275 13 6	390 - 6
— 1829	1,636 5 3	425 8 7	1,321 7 6	155 7 6
— 1830	665 6 5	279 7 1	832 3 8	143 7 6
— 1831	572 19 5	183 14 6	372 15 6	71 2 -
— 1832	1,189 2 8	382 8 1	651 11 -	127 11 -
— 1833	582 7 8	339 6 10	650 3 8	82 5 6
— 1834	1,428 7 11	329 19 1	494 15 -	66 1 6
— 1835	312 11 -	335 3 7	490 19 -	50 19 -
£.	25,582 7 5½	8,074 13 3	13,667 11 11	3,747 5 1

Guildhall,
16 July 1836.

James Shaw,
Chamberlain.

PRISONS:

MIDDLESEX, SURREY AND ESSEX.

A RETURN of the Amount of MONEY EXPENDED
by the Counties of *Middlesex, Surrey and Essex*,
for the Erection, Enlargement and Repairs of
Prisons, from 1815 to the present Time.

A similar RETURN for the City of *London*.

(*M. Haues.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 August 1836.

P R I S O N S.

RETURN (so far as the Information required has been obtained) to an ADDRESS of the Honourable
The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1836;—for,

A RETURN from every Market Town, or other Place not Corporate, in
England and *Wales*, of the Nature of the PLACE OF CONFINEMENT within
such Town, for Persons apprehended for FELONY, or by Warrant of a Justice
of the Peace, previously to their Discharge, or to their Commitment for Trial
or Punishment.

(*Captain Pechell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 August 1836.

[*Price 1 s.*]

A RETURN from every Market Town, or other Place not Corporate, in *England* and *Wales*, of the Nature of the PLACE OF CONFINEMENT within such Town for Persons apprehended for FELONY, or by Warrant of a Justice of the Peace, previously to their Discharge, or to their Commitment for Trial or Punishment.

VIZ.

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BEDFORDSHIRE.

Division of *Biggleswade*.

In the following parishes there are places of confinement usually called Cages :

Biggleswade	Potton	Tempsford
Blunham	Stortford	Warden.
Shefford		

In the following parishes there are no places of confinement :

Arlsey	Dunton	Holwell	Shitlington
Astwick	Edworth	Langford	Southill
Moggerhanger	Everton	Meppershall	Stondon, Upper
Campton	Eyeworth	Northill	Sutton
Clifton	Henlow	Sandy	Wrestlingworth.
Cockayne Hatley			

Division of *Bletsoe*.

PARISHES.	Nature of Prisons (if any).	PARISHES.	Nature of Prisons (if any).
Colmworth -	All villages. No prison, except that in a few of the parishes the parish-stocks are preserved.		A small stone-built prison, or cage, which is capable of containing about three persons. Harrold is a market-town.
Bolnhurst -		Harrold -	
Dean -			
Keysoe -		Odell -	No prison, except (in some) the parish-stocks. All villages.
Knotting -		Pavingham -	
Melchburn -		Puddington -	
Milton Ernest -		Sharnbrook -	
Pertenhall -		Souldrop -	
Riseley -		Thurleigh -	
Staughton, Little -		Wymington -	
Shelton -			
Tilbrooke -			
Yielden -			
Bletsoe -			
Carlton -			
Chellington -			
Farndish -			
Felmersham -			

Olney, 21 April 1836.

Iliffe & Garrard,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Division of *Luton*.

Town of *Luton*, at which the petty sessions for the division are held, an excellent cage, in two departments or cells, recently erected on property belonging to the church, and vested in the Vicar; and which property was, till last Lady-day, in the occupation of the overseers as a workhouse; but in consequence of a new workhouse having been built for the Union of *Luton*, the overseers have now given it up to the Vicar, and the property is about to be let on building leases, in which case the parish will be left without a place of confinement before commitment, and which, as the petty sessions are held here, will be particularly inconvenient.

Parish of *Houghton Regis*:—A cage, part of the old workhouse, which, in consequence of the new workhouse being erected for the Union, is about to be sold. It was erected by the overseers.

Town of *Dunstable*:—A cage adjoining to the engine-house; both lately erected by voluntary contribution.

Parish of *Barton*:—A cage lately erected by the parish, and unconnected with any other building.

There is no other parish in the said division, consisting of 18 parishes and hamlets, in which there is any place of confinement for prisoners, except stocks.

22 April 1836.

Edw. Williamson, Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Division of *Amphill*.

There are three places of confinement in the district, being such as are commonly known by the name of a cage.

One at *Amphill* (the only market town in the district).

One at *Cranfield* (a populous village).

One at *Silsoe* (a township in the parish of *Flitton*).

Woburn, 16 April 1836.

John Green,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Division of *Woburn*.

The only places of confinement in this division are three small buildings, called cages, in the parishes of *Woburn*, *Leighton-Buzzard* and *Toddington*.

Woburn, 17 April 1836.

R. A. Reddall,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

BERKSHIRE.

Division of *Faringdon*.

The only place of confinement for this purpose is a house, or cage, built with wood, situate close to the market-house in this town; but when a constable has apprehended a person on a charge of felony, and has to keep him in custody all night before he can be taken before a magistrate or sent to gaol, as the case may be, it is usual for such constable to keep the prisoner in a private room at one of the public houses in the town.

Faringdon, 23 May 1836.

Rd. W. Crowdy.

Hundred of *Compton*.

The hundred of Compton comprises seven parishes, viz.:

East Ilsley (a market town, where the justices sit)	no place of confinement.
West Ilsley (a village)	- - - - ditto.
Chilton	- - - - ditto.
Farnborough	- - - - ditto.
Aldworth	- - - - ditto.
Catmore	- - - - ditto.
Compton	- - - - ditto.

The want of a temporary place of confinement in East Ilsley (a market town, where the justices hold their meetings) is very much felt, and there are no means of compelling the erection of one. East Ilsley is nearly ten miles from any other market town.

Division of *Newbury*.

The only place of confinement within this division is the gaol in the borough of Newbury (at which place the petty sessions for the division of Newbury are held weekly), where the persons apprehended are detained for further examination, and until they are committed to the county gaol at Reading for trial, or punishment. Three guineas a year are paid by the county treasurer to the corporation of Newbury, for the use of the gaol, which is a mere lock-up-house, as all prisoners committed by the borough, as well as the county justices, for trial or punishment, are only detained in the gaol at Newbury till they are conveyed to the county gaol and house of correction at Reading.

Newbury, 17 June 1836.

G. Gray,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Division of *Reading*.

The following parishes only in the said division have what are commonly termed round-houses, built wholly of brick and tiled, and with wood floors. The door of each has an open space or window in it (secured by iron bars) to admit light and air, and each of these places will hold about a dozen persons, and are used only for temporary confinement:—

Parishes of Aldermaston, Pangbourn, Shinfield and Tilehurst.

Wm. Andrews, Clerk to Magistrates.

District of *Wantage*.

There are two places of confinement; one at East Hendred, consisting of a circular building capable of holding three or four persons, built of brick, and standing alone, and I believe properly secure. The other is in this town, and forms part of the new market-house, not completed, capable of holding a dozen persons, strongly built of brick, and properly secured for the purpose of detaining prisoners before committal.

25 April 1836.

Wm. Ormond.

Division of *Forest*.

There are two places of confinement in the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, in addition to one in the corporate town of Wokingham. They are situate at Bracknell and Twyford, and are both of a similar description, consisting merely of a small room, or cell, strongly barred. Prisoners are never kept in either for more than one night, as in all cases of commitment for further examination they are removed to the county gaol.

Wokingham, 14 April 1836.

Edward Roberts, Clerk to the Magistrates.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Hundred of *Burnham*.

For the division of which I am clerk to the magistrates at petty sessions, there are two market-towns not corporate having places of confinement; the one at Amersham, under the market-hall, being fenced round at one corner with strong bars of wood, where the public can at all times have free access, and a place attended with little security; it has occurred more than once that a prisoner has been set at liberty in the night by some person unlocking or breaking the lock. The other, at Chesham, is of a similar construction, but with this important difference, that the outer parts of the market-house are closed with iron bars, so as to prevent the public having access to the prisoner, which adds greatly to his security.

Amersham, 5 May 1836.

Thomas Marshall.

Aylesbury.

There is not any place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace; but they are generally kept in the constables' custody until they are brought before a magistrate or magistrates, in or out of petty sessions, when, if the party is committed, they are in part remunerated by an order on the treasurer for this county: if they are not committed they get remunerated by the overseer of the poor, under the Act of the 18th Geo. 3, c. 19, s. 4; but in both cases complaints are continually occurring of the insufficiency thereof.

19 April 1836.

John Brooks, Clerk.

Three Hundreds of *Aylesbury*.

In the district for which I act as clerk there is only one such place of confinement, namely, at Aylesbury, called the Cage, which is a small building built of brickwork.

29 April 1836.

Acton Tindal, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Three Hundreds of *Buckingham*.

There is not in this district any place of confinement within any market-town or other place not corporate; and when persons are apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment, they are kept in the hands of the constables, or lodged, by permission of the chief magistrate for the borough of Buckingham, in the gaol of that borough. There is not any market-town, not corporate, within the said three hundreds.

13 April 1836.

John King, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Second Division of the Hundred of *Burnham*.

Beaconsfield, Burnham, Farnham Royal.	}	These places (not corporate towns) have small buildings, where persons are sometimes detained until brought before the magistrates, but in inclement weather they are taken to a public-house in custody of the constable.
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John Charsley, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Winslow Division of the Three Hundreds of *Cottesloe*.

There are not any places of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, except stocks in some of the parishes, and a bricked room or cage in the town of Winslow.

Winslow, 19 April 1836.

D. Willis,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

First Division of *Desborough*.

There is no other prison within the district than the two prisons under the town-hall at Marlow, each of which is nine feet in breadth and six feet in depth, with arched roofs about 11 feet high.

Great Marlow, 13 April 1836.

Jno. J. Wright, Clerk to the Magistrates.

District of *Great Missenden*.

In the township of Great Missenden :

One brick and tiled building, called the cage, containing one room seven feet in height from floor to ceiling, and seven feet by eight feet in length and width; furnished with a stump bedstead covered with straw. The stocks erected in one corner. No window; but there is a small aperture in the door to admit air, 10 inches in length by six inches wide, secured with iron bars, and the door is fastened by a common padlock outside, and very insecure.

In the market town of Wendover :

Two rooms or cells adjoining together, under the market-house, seven feet high, constructed with oak studs and one-inch elm boards. No windows; a small piece of board is split off to admit light and air into one of the rooms, the other room quite dark and unventilated. The dimensions are six feet by seven feet each. These buildings are nearly useless, being so very insecure, and prisoners are generally kept in a public-house previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

No prisoner would be safe from rescue in either of these places of confinement unless a guard was constantly kept on the spot; and in some cases of misdemeanor, vagrancy and venial offences the magistrates have no power to order any remuneration to the constables for such services, which occasions a want of vigilance in the execution of their duty, and sometimes a pecuniary loss to them.

Aylesbury, 22 April 1836.

H. Hatten, Clerk to the Magistrates.

District of *Newport Pagnel*.

The only place of confinement within this district is a small insecure room attached to the present poor-house, in the town of Newport Pagnel.

2 May 1836.

Lucas, Lucas & Powell,
Clerks to the Petty Sessions.

Hundred of *Stoke*.

In this hundred, comprising 12 parishes, there are six cages, which were formerly used for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, but they are now in so dilapidated a state that they are nearly useless.

Windsor, 16 June 1836.

Wm. Long, Clerk to the Magistrates.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Newmarket Division.

Name of Parish.	Nature of Place of Confinement.	Name of Parish.	Nature of Place of Confinement.
Ashley - -	Stocks.	Westley - -	None.
Chevely - -	Ditto.	Burwell - -	Stocks.
Kirtling - -	Ditto.	Chippenham - -	Ditto.
Newmarket - -	- - Cage, St. Mary Newmarket, (Suffolk.)	Fordham - -	Cage.
Wood Ditton - -	Stocks.	Isleham - -	Ditto.
Brinkley - -	Ditto.	Kennet - -	None.
Borough Green - -	Ditto.	Landwade - -	Ditto.
Dullingham - -	Ditto.	Snailwell - -	Ditto.
Stetchworth - -	Ditto.	Soham - -	Cage.
		Wicken - -	Stocks.

There is no other prison of any kind within this division.

16 April 1836.

Chas. Chapman, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Divisions of *Arrington* and *Melbourn*.

Royston is the only market town within these divisions.

Some of the parishes have a cage, but there is no other place of confinement in the district, and the usual course is for the constable to detain the prisoners in custody at a public-house until they are taken before a magistrate.

Royston, 15 April 1836.

Nash & Wead,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

CHESHIRE.

Division of *Hyde*, near *Manchester*.

The only places of confinement are two common lock-up houses, one situate at Hyde, in the county of Chester, and the other at Newton, in the same county; both of which are provided at the expense of the townships generally using the same.

16 April 1836.

Chorlton & Hibbert,
Petty Sessions Clerks.

Hundred of *Bucklow*.

Situation of Place of Confinement.	Nature of Place of Confinement.	Under whose care.
Altrincham - -	Lock-up, containing one cell -	Constables of the township.
Great Budworth - -	Lock-up, containing one cell -	- - ditto.
Knutsford - -	Lock-up, containing one cell -	- - ditto.
Lymm - -	Lock-up, containing two cells -	- - ditto.
Runcorn - -	Lock-up, containing five cells -	- - ditto.
Sale and Ashton -	Lock-up, containing one cell -	- - ditto.
Stockton Heath -	Lock-up, containing one cell -	- - ditto.

Knutsford, 19 April 1836.

James Roscoe,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Prestbury Division of the Hundred of *Macclesfield*.

The place of confinement is situate within Macclesfield, and consists of good lock-up rooms, with bed-rooms over. These are not the same lock-ups that are made use of by the borough justices.

Macclesfield, 14 April 1836.

Thomas Parrott,
Clerk to the County Justices.

Middlewich.

The place of confinement consists of three small rooms or cells, attached to the dwelling-house of the special high constable for the hundred, and is under his superintendence.

14 April 1836.

*B. L. Vawdrey.**Nantwich*.

There is but one place of confinement within the district. As to the nature of the place of confinement, it has been erected at the expense of the county, and is capable of containing upwards of 20 persons. There are well-secured rooms on the ground-floor, and cells below, for the better security of those who are in custody for offences of great magnitude, or who conduct themselves improperly whilst in custody. The place of confinement is in Nantwich, and a person resides upon the premises, who is appointed under the sanction of the magistrates in quarter sessions, with a salary, which is paid from the county stock.

18 April 1836.

*William Lowe.*Hundred of *Eddisbury*.

There is not, to my knowledge, within the hundred of Eddisbury any place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

In Weaverham, Over, Frodsham, and I think Tarporley, there may be, and I believe are, strong rooms, or cribs, which the constables of each of those places have under their immediate jurisdiction, and where they lock up rioters and disorderly persons. In short, an improvement on the old stocks, which was considered the constable's house of correction.

Beyond the above, I am not aware of any place of confinement within the hundred of Eddisbury.

Northwich, 26 April 1836.

Thos. I. B. Hostage.

Hundreds of *Broxton* and *Wirrall*.

Lock-up Houses for Prisoners.

Hundred of *Broxton*.

Only one in the hundred, namely, in the town of Malpas. It is a substantial building, divided into two cells, each about eight feet by six.

Hundred of *Wirrall*.

Two in the hundred; one in the town of Neston, a brick building, comprising one room capable of holding eight or ten prisoners.

The other at Birkenhead; a new building, containing six night cells, two day rooms, and the keeper's receiving lodge at the entrance into the yard; two of the night cells are twelve feet by six each, and the others seven feet and a half by six, and the two day rooms twelve feet square.

Friars, Chester.

Ph. Humberston, Clerk to the Hundreds.

CORNWALL.

North Division of the Hundred of *East*.

There is no market-town not corporate, and no other place, except the corporate borough of Launceston, in which there is any place of confinement for prisoners of any kind.

Launceston, 2 July 1836.

Charles Gurney.

Middle Division of the Hundred of *East*.

There is no market-town, or other place (except the corporate town of Callington) in this division which has any place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by a warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

Liskeard, 25 April 1836.

Peter Glubb, Clerk to Petty Sessions.

South Division of *East*.

In Cawsand in the parish of Rame, in Kingsand in the parish of Maker, and in Torpoint in the parish of Antony, there are places of confinement, but there is none in Millbrook, in the parish of Maker.

Devonport, 29 June 1836.

Henry Trefusis Smith,
One of the Clerks of the Petty Sessions.

East Division of the Hundred of *Kerrier*.

The only place of confinement is situate at the village of St. Day in the parish of Gwennap, the overseers of which inform me, that it is "about 12 feet square within the walls; that there are boards in it constructed as a kind of cot for persons confined, and that the floor of the same is about two feet higher than the level of the adjoining street."

Falmouth, 25 April 1836.

Francis Pender, Clerk to the Justices.

West Division of *Kerrier*.

Persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, are either confined at Helston, in the house of the county constable, who has the contract for conveying them to Truro, on their way to the county gaol, or they are lodged in the cells of the prison lately built at Helston.

Helston, 14 April 1836.

Glynn Grylls, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

East Division of the Hundred of *Powder*.

All persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, in this parish, are taken by the constables to a public-house for security, where the magistrates hold their meetings and petty sessions.

There is a small lock-up house in the town, but this is seldom or ever used.

St. Austell, 20 April 1836.

J. B. Chivers, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Tywardreth Division of the Hundred of Powder.

I act as clerk of the petty sessions for the Tywardreth division of the hundred of Powder, in the county of Cornwall, comprising the several parishes of St. Blazey, Golant alias St. Sampson's, Lanhydrock, Luxulion, Lanlivery, Roach, Tywardreth, and the borough and parish of Fowey; but I know of no place of confinement in any or either of the said parishes for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace: such persons are generally kept in the custody of a constable until brought before the committing magistrate, and then either discharged on bail or committed to the county prison in this borough.

Bodmin, 6 June 1836.

*Thos. Commins.**Eastern Division of Pyder.*

Description of Places of Confinement.	Where situated.
Two rooms, each about 10 feet square, one within the other, and ventilated by apertures in the wall and doors, and secured by iron bars and strong wood doors, with locks and bolts. There is a bedstead in each room sufficiently large for four men to lie on - - -	- - at the workhouse in St. Columb town.
Three small rooms; the largest seven or eight feet, nearly square; and the other two five feet wide and seven or eight long. The locks of the doors bad - - -	- - at the workhouse in the town of Padstow.
One small room, with an iron door - - -	at Wadebridge.

St. Columb, 26 April 1836.

*Thurstan Collins.**Wadebridge.*

There are three clinks, or places for temporary confinement, in the division for which we act as clerks; viz. one at St. Columb, another at Padstow, and a third at Wadebridge. The county gaol and house of correction are situate at Bodmin, a borough town.

22 June 1836.

Symons & Luxmoore, Clerks to Magistrates.

CUMBERLAND.

Division of Eskdale Ward.

There is no place of confinement in the town of Brampton or other place in the district for which I officiate as clerk to the magistrates, except in the market-town, not corporate, of Longtown, where there is a large room, about four feet below the level of the main street, in which it is situate, the roof of which is arched with bricks; the walls are stone, and not plastered; there is no window or other opening, except two or three open spaces in the door, and it is the ground-floor of a dwelling-house.

27 June 1836.

*Wm. Carrick.**Allerdale Ward, below Derwent and Cumberland Ward.*

Persons apprehended in these wards are committed to the gaol at Carlisle.

Carlisle, 16 April 1836.

*W. Hodgson, Clerk to the Magistrates.**Cockermouth.*

The place to which the magistrates in petty sessions here commit offenders previous to trial or conviction, or for confinement for nonpayment of penalties, where no hard labour is awarded, consists of three rooms, with two yards, in each of which there is a pump and other conveniences. One of the rooms and yard is exclusively for females, and the other rooms and yard for males. One of the cells for males is 12 feet square, and the other 12 feet by six feet and a half, and their yard is 18 feet by 15 feet. The women's cell is 12 feet by 10, and their yard 14 feet by 11.

When offenders are committed for punishment after trial, or for hard labour, they are sent to the county gaol at the city of Carlisle, which has been built and is carried on upon the most approved system.

18 April 1836.

John Steel.

Hathersage.

A lock-up, or stone building, three yards long and two yards wide, with a stone bench round the room; no fire-place or other accommodation.

William Henry Cheek, Clerk to the Justices.

Keswick.

The only place of confinement within the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, is a building comprising a single apartment, situate in the town of Keswick, designated the Lock-up House, and which was recently built by a subscription of the inhabitants.

26 June 1836.

George Ansell.

Maryport.

A lock-up house built of solid masonry, containing two rooms or apartments, the one for males and the other for females, having no communication with each other. They are entered by two different outer doors. In each a wood bench is provided to lie upon.

21 April 1836.

Edward Tyson, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Leath Ward.

The only place of confinement is the regular house of correction at Penrith.

Penrith, 17 April 1836.

Richard Jameson, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Whitehaven.

Persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment, are usually confined in the house of correction at Whitehaven, which is a county house of correction. In the building there are two wards or compartments for the male prisoners, and two for the female prisoners; two of these wards adjoin the part occupied by the keeper and his family, and are considered more secure than the other two wards, which are more distant. In the two former the males and females of the worst character and those who are most likely to attempt an escape are confined, the males separate from the females.

Those who are committed for minor offences, and whose cases are of a less depraved nature, are placed in the other two wards, the males separate from the females.

Each of the four wards has a small flagged yard in the front of each day room, for the use of the prisoners; the sleeping rooms in each ward are above the day rooms. There is no provision for the instruction or the religious observances of the prisoners, neither is there any arrangement for their employment.

There is also in the market-place, in the town of Whitehaven, a small insulated prison or lock-up house, called the "Octagon," wherein drunken and disorderly persons apprehended by the night-watch and police-officers during the night are secured until they can be conveniently conveyed before a magistrate the next morning.

19 April 1836.

Edwin Holwell Heywood,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

DERBYSHIRE.

Alfreton.

At this place there is only a lock-up, or place of confinement, containing two cells, without any other accommodation, built by this parish some years ago for the use of vagrants, &c.

16 April 1836.

Joseph Sutton, Clerk to W. P. Morewood, Esq.
a Magistrate for this County.

Bakewell Division of the Hundred of High Peak.

In this district there are 47 townships, including three market towns; viz. Bakewell, Buxton and Tideswell, none of which are corporate; and there are therein only two places of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or their commitment for trial or punishment, one at Bakewell and one at Buxton.

The

The one at Bakewell is a room on the ground-floor of an old building used for various purposes; it is about 15 feet long by seven feet wide, is very damp, very insecure, and altogether very unfit for a place of confinement.

The one at Buxton is a detached building, containing two cells of equal dimensions; namely, about 10 feet long and six feet wide; they are arched over, dry, and sufficiently secure.

16 April 1836.

Michael Atkinson,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Belper.

There is a lock-up house in this town, in which persons apprehended by the constables are confined until taken before the magistrates. It is a building divided into two apartments, with beds and other necessary articles, and is warmed by iron pipes, heated with hot water. There is no other place of confinement in this district.

19 April 1836.

J. Pym,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Brailsford and Swarkestone.

There are places of confinement called "lock-up houses" or "round-houses" in several parishes connected with the above petty sessions, which are made use of by the constables of each parish as a place of security for one night only, previous to the parties being taken before the magistrates; namely, one at Brailsford; one at Barrow-upon-Trent; one at Repton; one at Hartshorn; one at Melbourne; one at Ticknall, and one at Chellaston.

There may be several others, of which we have no knowledge, and to ascertain which some expenses must necessarily be incurred; but we are not aware how such expenses must be defrayed.

Derby, 21 April 1836.

Whiston & Son.

Chapel-le-Frith.

There is not any place of confinement; but very great inconvenience is frequently experienced by the want of one.

13 April 1836.

William Bennett.

Chesterfield.

A building formerly used as one of the houses of correction for the county of Derby, but now as a lock-up house; containing,

Male side	-	{	Five cells, with one bed in each, which will hold	-	-	10 persons.		
			One ditto, with two beds, holding	-	-	-	4 ditto.	
			One sick room, with two beds, holding	-	-	-	4 ditto.	
			One dark cell.					
			One day-room and an open yard.				18	
Female side	-	{	One cell, with three beds, holding	-	-	-	6 persons.	
			One ditto, two ditto	-	-	-	-	4 ditto.
			And one open yard.					
10								

which building is under the disposable direction of the justices for the hundreds of Scarsdale and High Peak; but the latter rarely ever use it: it is principally used by the magistrates for the hundred of Scarsdale and the borough of Chesterfield, and by the county at large at the time of the sessions being held at Chesterfield, which is in April in every year.

In this building a person resides, rent free, as the lock-up housekeeper, who is a district constable, and is paid by the duties he performs in executing warrants, and in his character of police-officer.

3 June 1836.

P. Redfern.

Hundred of Morleston and Litehurst.

Ripley.—The constable's prison at this place is a separate building, but stands very near to dwelling-houses, and consists of three rooms, namely, an entrance or guard-room, and two sleeping-cells, which severally open from the former room. The size of the first is 13 feet long by five feet wide, and the sleeping apartments are each six feet square. The whole is heated by a fire in the front room, placed in the centre of the wall which divides it from the other rooms. When persons are confined here a bed is supplied, and a fire made when necessary. It is a recent erection, and is considered a convenient place of the kind. The constable has the care of it. The population of Ripley is 1,997.

581.

B 4

Darley

Darley Abbey.—The watch-house at this place was built by the Messrs. Evans & Co., and is chiefly used by their private watchmen, who are employed to guard their extensive cotton and paper manufactories in the night time. It is divided into two apartments. The front or outer one is six feet by four in length and breadth and seven feet high. The inner room, which is six feet square inside and nine feet one inch high, is used both to secure persons apprehended by the watch, and also by the constable for the temporary imprisonment of persons apprehended by himself or otherwise, prior to their being taken before a magistrate or to gaol. This latter room is lighted and ventilated by iron grating, 18 inches by nine inches. The outer apartment is lighted by a glass window, and both rooms are heated by a stove. The sleeping-cell is furnished with a wooden bed, a rough rug, and a three-legged stool. This watch-house, which is a neat substantial stone building, with a slated roof, standing at the distance of 35 yards from a dwelling-house, is in the care of William Annable, the constable.

Crich.—The constable's prison here is called "The Lock-up." It consists of two rooms on the ground-floor; one of them is seven feet eight inches by seven feet, the inner, or sleeping-room, is seven feet by four. It is a square building with an arched or vaulted ceiling of masonry, which in the centre is six feet above the floor. There is a fire-place in the centre of the wall which divides the two rooms. It has no light or ventilation excepting that afforded by means of three holes, of one inch and a quarter in diameter, in the door (which is lined with sheet-iron), and of the chimney, across which are placed strong bars of iron. This lock-up house stands apart from any other building. It is built of stone, has a slated roof, and is in the care of the constable. The only furniture with which it is supplied is a mere table, seven feet by four, for a prisoner to sleep on. The population of Crich is 2,115.

Ockbrook.—The lock-up house for this parish is a round separate building, consisting of only one room, six feet within the walls and seven feet high. It is lighted by means of an iron grating, furnished with a bed of straw, and is in the care of William Sneap, the constable. Population, 1,634.

Sandiacre.—The place of confinement for this parish is an isolated building, consisting of two rooms; a ground-floor and a chamber over it, each of them about 10 feet square. It was built merely for the reception of vagrants travelling by passes, and is in the care of William Ball, the constable.

Ilkeston.—There is a constable's prison at this place; but no descriptive return of it having yet been received from the constable, I am only able to state that it is of much the same kind as the one at Ripley, and is frequently used. It is in the care of George Small, the constable. The population is 4,446.

N. B.—It should be remarked, that these are places of confinement provided solely at the expense of the individual parish in which they respectively stand, and are never used under a commitment from a magistrate, for the purpose of re-examination of prisoners, or otherwise.

Derby, 26 April 1836.

R. W. Birch.

Hundred of *Scarsdale*.

There is a lock-up house at Dronfield, in this district, wherein persons apprehended in that immediate neighbourhood are occasionally put for a night, or until they can be taken before a magistrate.

20 April 1836.

Samuel Slack,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

DEVONSHIRE.

Chulmleigh.

There is no particular place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, in this division; but those persons who have hitherto been apprehended for offences as above stated, have been kept by the constables at a public-house, or at their own houses.

The constable of this place, whose name is Roger Roberts, and who contracts for the conveyance of prisoners to gaol, &c., for the whole division of South Molton, always keeps them in custody at his own house.

16 April 1836.

Thomas Croote,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Crediton.

There is but one place of confinement in the division, which consists of an upstairs-room, within the walls of the workhouse at Crediton, which room is divided by a partition, for the separate accommodation of the two sexes.

30 April 1836.

B. Luxmoore, Clerk to Magistrates.

Cullompton Division.

I have made inquiry, and I find that in the town of Bampton there is a secure place of confinement, consisting of two rooms, with a privy in each, kept free from offensive collection by flowing water. There is a grated window in each room, and also a long bench, but no bed. If occupied by night, straw is procured for the use of the prisoner.

I do not find that there is any place of confinement in any other parish within this division. The usual course is for the constable to take his prisoner to an inn, and keep him there in a room until the proper time for appearing before a magistrate, the constable taking to himself such assistants as may, under the circumstances of the case, be thought by him necessary for the safe custody of his prisoner.

18 April 1836.

Fred. Leigh, Division Clerk.

Dulverton.

Although the magistrates' meetings are held here very regularly, and many persons apprehended here for felony, &c. by warrant of justices, yet there is no place of confinement within the town or parish for such persons when apprehended, and therefore it has frequently occurred that the constable has been obliged to remain at an inn with the persons so apprehended for several days, until committed; nor is there such a place of confinement within the division nearer than 14 miles from hence.

14 April 1836.

A. P. Browne, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Bampton.

There is in this town a very good lock-up house, which was erected by the parish about six years since, and has been in use for felons previous to commitment from the time it was first built to the present day.

15 April 1836.

A. P. Browne, Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Castle of Exeter.

I beg to inform you that there is one place of confinement in this division, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle: it is composed of two separate rooms, with a bedstead and straw on it, in which a prisoner, who may be apprehended late at night, is placed until the next morning, instead of remaining, as used to be the case, at a public-house.

26 April 1836.

W. Reed.

Division of Honiton.

In this division, in which the hundred of Colyton is included, there is no place of confinement supported at the public expense; and the only one of the kind is at Honiton, which is the private property of individuals, and built for the express purpose about two years since: it consists of two apartments upon the ground floor, and they are chiefly used for the separation of the sexes; it is small in size, but made secure. Several parishes within the same division are commonly in the habit of sending their prisoners, previous to being brought before a magistrate, for which accommodation they pay a very moderate sum.

15th July 1836.

J. H. Townsend.

District of Morley.

The only place of confinement within the district is a lock-up room, commonly called the black-hole, in and belonging to the town and parish of Kingsbridge.

Kingsbridge, 26 April 1836.

Thomas Harris, Junior.

Newton Abbott Division.

Ashburton.
Chudleigh.

Dawlish.
East Teignmouth.

West Teignmouth.
Wolborough.

The above parishes are the whole having places of confinement. The places are a single room with common benches, and straw for the prisoners to lie on.

14 July 1836.

Wm. Hearder, Clerk to Petty Sessions.

District of Woodbury.

I am not aware that there are any regular places of confinement applicable to the purpose, it being usual, for the short period previous to examination or commitment, to take such persons to an inn or common victualling-house.

Ottery St. Mary, 16 April 1836.

Fras. George Coleridge,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

District of Hatherleigh.

There is no place of confinement; the constable takes charge of prisoners apprehended, previous to their commitment for trial or punishment, and immediately on their being committed he conveys them to the person contracting for their conveyance to the county prison.

Marland, 20 June 1836.

John Mallet,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Plympton and Ermington Divisions.

There is no public place of confinement for prisoners within the division; several of the parish workhouses have a strong room for the occasional confinement of their own lunatics or refractory paupers, but the magistrates have no authority to order prisoners there.

The gaol belonging to the borough of Plympton is occasionally used for that purpose, by permission of the mayor, the petty sessions being held near the town.

It is seldom that prisoners are kept in custody more than one night previous to their being taken before the magistrates; and should a commitment then take place, they are immediately forwarded, in charge of a constable, to the contractors, to be conveyed to the county gaol or bridewell.

A public prison, on a very small scale, containing only two or three rooms, for the temporary confinement of prisoners, and situated at or near the place where the petty sessions are held, would be of manifest advantage to the public, and save the expense now incurred at public-houses by the constables whilst having prisoners in charge. The gaoler might then be employed to bring the prisoners before the bench, and in the event of a commitment, to convey them to the contractors, or to the county gaol, &c., as circumstances might require.

The expense of a prison of this nature would be of no consideration to a large division, and would effectually put an end to the now too frequent and vexatious applications of the constables where the magistrates have no power, under the existing laws, to grant them satisfactory remuneration.

15 April 1836.

J. Walter, Clerk, &c.

District of Roborough.

The district of South Roborough contains the parishes of Stoke Damerel, East Stonehouse and St. Budeaux; and the tythings of Compton Gifford, Weston Peveral and Vaultershome.

In the parish of Stoke Damerel (which contains the town of Devonport) there is a prison, in which are eight cells, with a range or court-yard in front of them, for the exercise of the prisoners. This place forms part of the building, erected a few years since, called "The Town Hall," in which the public business of the district is conducted. The cells are properly fitted with bedsteads and other furniture, for the due accommodation of the prisoners; on an emergency, each of them might easily be made to accommodate two, if not three prisoners. Other parts of the building may be readily converted to additional cells, and ground has been allotted near and adjoining to the Hall, which may be adapted to the same purpose. This prison has since the erection of the Hall been used for the custody not only of prisoners apprehended in Stoke Damerel (or Devonport), but also of those of the other places in the district; East Stonehouse should perhaps be excepted, in which parish is a prison (situate within the walls of its workhouse) capable of containing two or three prisoners, and where offenders apprehended within the parish are now generally confined previous to commitment. The sessional meetings are however held at Devonport, and prisoners, on being brought before the magistrates there, from East Stonehouse, as well as elsewhere, are occasionally lodged for a time in the prisons below the Town Hall. In the tything of Vaultershome there is a place of confinement, but it consists of one room only, and possesses little or no accommodation for prisoners; it is however but seldom used. In the small tything of Compton Gifford there is no prison, nor is there any in Western Peveral, which is a still smaller place. In St. Budeaux there is a room only, part of the workhouse, but which is rarely used. The prisoners apprehended within St. Budeaux, Compton Gifford, Weston Peveral and Vaultershome, are generally brought to Devonport, and there lodged almost immediately after their apprehension, and detained until they are committed or otherwise disposed of.

Devonport, 29 April 1836.

Allan Bone, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Tavistock.

There is but one acknowledged place of confinement of a public description for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or commitment for trial or punishment, which is situate in the borough and market-town of Tavistock, within the division of Tavistock, comprising ten parishes, for which the justices to whom we are clerks act. This place is a small building, containing two lock-up cells and a small space on the outside of the cell doors, where the prisoners are allowed to remain during the day. The cells are small, dark and very unwholesome, and in the winter so cold and damp that they are not at all fit to confine a human being, and at that season of the year the constables are obliged to take the prisoners to an inn and confine them. We believe there is another place of confinement in Beerferris (one of the parishes included in this division), but we apprehend that it is merely a room appropriated for the purpose of temporary confinement, in case the constables should not be able to bring the prisoners immediately before the magistrates at Tavistock, which is the place where all magisterial business is transacted.

14 July 1836.

Robins and Willesford,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Tiverton.

There is no particular place of confinement within this town; but the borough magistrates always, on application, permit their house of correction (unless it should be full) to be used for the confinement of prisoners by the magistrates for this county.

15 April 1836.

Fred. O. Patch, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Paynton Division.

There are eleven parishes in this division, in none of which, except Tormoham and Paynton, do I find that there are any places of confinement, the villages being small, and prisoners are generally taken to public-houses.

In Brixham and Tormoham, however, there are good lock-up houses. In the latter parish a building has recently been constructed at Torquay by Commissioners, under an Improvement Act, obtained for the parish, in which all the public business is done. The building comprises a large room over, and underneath two cells, an engine-house, &c., and is a very convenient and beneficial thing for Torquay.

2 May 1836.

Geo. Header, Clerk to the Division.

Great Torrington.

There is no place of confinement within the division. The prisoners are kept in custody by the constables before commitment at their own or some public-house, and until they are sent to the county gaol or bridewell.

14 April 1836.

William Gill Glubb, Clerk to the Magistrates.

DORSETSHIRE.

Division of Blandford.

There is no place for confinement of felons in this division, consisting of 33 parishes, except for the town of Blandford, which is a corporate town in the division; and when felons are apprehended out of the town, they are kept in the custody of the constables of the respective parishes until brought before the magistrates for committal.

20 April 1836.

J. T. King,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Sherborne.

There is but one place of confinement within the division.

That place of confinement is situate in the market town of Sherborne, and was built at the expense of the Earl Digby, in 1822.

It is of stone and brick, and paved with stone; the side walls and ceiling (which is vaulted) being whitened.

It is 10 feet 1 inch by 10 feet in width, and 12 feet 1 ½ inch high to the crown of the ground vault.

It contains two iron bedsteads and a night convenience, and is secured by double doors.

The inner door is an iron grated door, secured by an iron bar and padlock.

The outer door is of oak, and is made double; the external face being thickly studded with nails; there is also a strong lock to it.

Above this door is a space arched over its width, a semicircle; this is double grated with iron, and affords light and ventilation.

16 April 1836.

*R. Melmoth, for Melmoth & Son,
Clerks of the Sherborne Division.*

Sturminster Newton.

Only three parishes within the Sturminster division have places of confinement. The three places of confinement above alluded to are situated in the parishes of Sturminster, Stalbridge and Marnbull, and consist only of one small room, and that so exceedingly small and inconvenient, that they are seldom used. The constables generally keep their prisoners in custody either at their own homes or at public-houses.

21 July 1836.

*Robert R. Harvey,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.*

Wareham.

The magistrates to whom I am clerk have no other place of confinement than three small lock-up houses; viz. one in this town, one at Swanage, and another at Corfe Castle, consisting of one cell each.

16 April 1836.

C. O. Bartlett.

Wimborne and Cranborne.

In the Wimborne division (which contains 30 parishes) there are only two places of confinement, one in Wimborne Minster, and the other in the parish of Hampreston. The one in Wimborne Minster is a small blindhouse, erected and kept in repair by the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart., the lord of the manor, and in it not more than four persons can at one time be confined. That at Hampreston was built and is kept in repair at the expense of the parish, and will contain eight or ten persons.

The magistrates of the Wimborne division hold a district meeting at Cranborne, and in that district there is no place of confinement; and prisoners are therefore obliged to be kept in custody in public-houses.

I think it right to add, that considerable inconvenience is felt owing to there not being in this division proper places in which persons may with safety be confined.

19 April 1836.

H. Rowden.

D U R H A M.

Darlington Ward, N. W. Division.

A black-hole, or lock-up, within the market-cross, situate in the market-place, Bishop Auckland. A black-hole within the dwelling-house of William Hedley, constable of the borough of Bishop Auckland.

Bishop Auckland, 15 April 1836.

Wm. Trotter, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Darlington Ward, S. E. Division.

At Darlington we have a town-hall, in which the magistrates hold their petty sessions, and under a part of this building is a lock-up place called the "Kitty," divided for the purpose of separating the males and females.

16 April 1836.

Jervis Robinson, Clerk to the Magistrates.

East Division of Chester Ward.

There is not any place in South Shields for the confinement of prisoners, and all persons committed to gaol for felony, or any other offence whatsoever, are sent, both for trial and punishment, to the county prison at Durham, which is distant 20 miles from this place.

There are eight townships within the division; viz. South Shields, Westoe, Harton, Cleadon, Whitburn, East Boldon, West Boldon, and Hedworth Monkton and Jarrow; and the population of these townships, consists of about 30,000 persons.

South Shields, 16 July 1836.

*Bainbridge & Spurrier,
Clerks to the Magistrates.*

Chester Ward, Gateshead and Ryton Divisions.

I act as clerk to the borough justices of Gateshead, which, being now a corporate town under the Municipal Corporations Act, the inquiry does not seem to apply to it. I may, however, state, that there is in the town of Gateshead a place of confinement; it consists of a building containing two rooms, but it is neither safe nor can it be properly ventilated, and it is in every respect an improper, insufficient and unfit place of confinement.

In conjunction with Mr. Joseph Willis, I also am clerk to the justices acting for the Gateshead and Ryton divisions of Chester ward, in the county of Durham. Until the appointment of borough justices for Gateshead, that place was within the district for which the county justices acted, and they held and continue to hold their meetings in that place. Within the whole of their district there is no place of confinement, except the one in Gateshead already noticed, and in consequence of its unfitness and insufficiency they seldom used it; but under an arrangement with the magistrates of the county of Northumberland, persons apprehended or in custody for offences within the jurisdiction of the justices of the Gateshead and Ryton divisions of Chester ward are, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, kept at the Northumberland county prison, called the Moot-hall, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Gateshead, 19 April 1836.

Tho. Swinburn.

Parish of Bedlington.

There is a parish lock-up room adjoining the workhouse, where prisoners are confined previously to their final commitment to Durham gaol, or their discharge. Bedlington is an isolated district, consisting of one parish, bounded all round by the county of Northumberland.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 19 April 1836.

T. J. Turnbull,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Divisions of Norham and Islandshire.

There is not any place of confinement whatever. The justices are obliged to order prisoners to be detained in a public-house; a practice attended with expense, inconvenience and danger.

Berwick, 14 July 1836.

William Willoby.

Stanhope.

There is no place of confinement whatever in the market town of Stanhope, nor within the district where I act as clerk to the magistrates; such a place is very much wanted.

15 April 1836.

Michael Harrison.

Stockton Ward.

There is a place of temporary confinement in this place, not situate within the borough, which consists of two rooms, in one of which is a fire-place, and in both of which are benches; but we are not aware of any other place of confinement, properly so called, in this ward.

7 June 1836.

Wilson & Efaber.

Houghton-le-Spring.

The places of confinement for prisoners within the district for which the magistrates at Houghton-le-Spring (to whom I am clerk) act, consist of two cells or strong rooms in the poor-house at Houghton-le-Spring; also two cells or strong rooms in a house (in which the parochial affairs are conducted) at Hetton-le-Hole, which place is distant about two miles from Houghton-le-Spring, and is a populous township.

Sunderland, 14 July 1836.

Geo. Stephenson.

Sunderland.

The places of confinement for prisoners within the district for which the magistrates at Sunderland (to whom I am clerk) act, consist of two cells or strong rooms under the Exchange Buildings in Sunderland, and in which buildings the petty sessions are holden. Also another place, commonly called the Cage, situate in Sunderland, in which prisoners are sometimes, though very rarely, detained, and I believe only in cases where from their number the above ordinary places are insufficient as to size.

There are also two cells or strong rooms in the poor-house in the adjoining town and township of Bishop-Wearmouth.

Prisoners charged with smuggling are frequently committed to the gaol at Durham for safe custody, till the directions of the commissioners of customs can be had, agreeably to Act of Parliament, as to the proceedings to be adopted against them.

14 July 1836.

Geo. Stephenson.

Wolsingham.

At Wolsingham and this district there is no place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, nor is there any such place nearer than Durham, being 16 miles from hence.

19 April 1836.

Chris. Rymer.

E S S E X.

Billericay.

The only places for confinement within this district are the ordinary parish cages; and in some parishes no such cage exists, except alone at Billericay, where there is a strong room well adapted for the confinement of such persons, and built expressly for such purposes, in the town-hall or market-house; that strong room, as well as the whole building, belongs to a joint stock company, who let the room in question when used, and to whom the magistrates pay a rent by subscription for the use of a room in which to hold petty sessions.

28 April 1836.

Geo. Shaw, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Division of Freshwell, Braintree.

The division of Freshwell consists of eight rural parishes, in which there is no other place of confinement than the cage.

Braintree, 14 April 1836.

D. Walford.

Hundreds of Barstable and Chafford.

There is not within the district any place of confinement whatever, with the exception that in some parishes there is the well-known building, called a cage, wherein persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment, are sometimes locked up, without any guard; whereby the trouble and expense of keeping them elsewhere, under a guard, is avoided.

Brentwood, 14 April 1836.

William Wall,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of Chelmsford.

There is only one market town within this district, namely, Chelmsford. This is not corporate.

There is no place of confinement throughout this district for persons apprehended, until they are brought before a magistrate, beyond the ordinary lock-up houses, called "parish cages," of which there is generally one in every parish of this division, comprising 29 parishes and two hamlets. After prisoners have been taken before a magistrate, they are, if not discharged, committed for further examination or for trial or punishment, as the case may be; if males, to the county gaol at Springfield, and if females, to the house of correction at Chelmsford.

Chelmsford, 4 May 1836.

Robert Bartlett,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of Winstree and Lexden.

Place of confinement, the house of correction, situate at Colchester.

The general court of quarter sessions for the county of Essex have ordered, that the classes of prisoners committed to the house of correction be as follows:

- 1st. Persons charged with felony, or with other offences, and committed for further examination.
- 2d. Persons convicted of offences out of court.
- 3d. Vagrants committed in execution and not until the quarter session.
- 4th. Persons committed or detained for want of sureties.

Colchester, 18 April 1836.

W. Mason,
Clerk to the Justices.

Hundred of *Dunmow*.

Whenever it is necessary to remand a prisoner, apprehended on a charge of felony, for further examination (instances of which frequently occur when the proofs are circumstantial), it is usual to commit the party to Newport house of correction.
There is not within the hundred, nor ever was, any place (except a constable's cage) for confining persons apprehended for felony, or by any warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

19 April 1836.

Nicolas Toke,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of *South Hinchford*.

In the market town of Halstead there is a county house of correction.
In almost every other market town and parish in the division, namely,

Alphamstone,	Great Henny,	Rayne,	Weathersfield,
Bocking,	Little Henny,	Great Saling,	Wickham, St. Paul,
Braintree, market town,	Lamarsh,	Shalford,	Colne Earls,
Bures hamlet,	Middleton,	Stebbing,	Colne Engain and
Felsted,	Panfield,	Stisted,	Colne White,
Gosfield,	Pebmarsh,	Twinsted,	

there is a cage, and in some of them, stocks; in the former the constables confine vagrants, felons and other offenders, till they can be conveniently taken before justices of the peace, and it sometimes happens that constables, on their own responsibility, confine prisoners therein who have been committed to the county prisons, but which taking place late at night for instance, renders it inconvenient to take them thither that night. The justices never commit to a cage. The use of the stocks has become nearly obsolete. In some few of the parishes, generally the very smallest, there is neither cage nor stocks.

Braintree, 27 April 1836.

John Cunningham,
Clerk to the Justices.

Halstead.

The only place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony within the district in which I act as clerk to the magistrates, is the house of correction in this town.

18 April 1836.

O. Hustler,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Half Hundred of *Beacontree*.

Market Town or other Place.	Nature of the Place of Confinement.
Dagenham - - - - -	A cage, timber-built and tiled.
Barking - - - - -	The like.
Great Ilford - - - - -	The like.
Little Ilford - - - - -	- - House of correction, capable of containing 50 prisoners, in separate sleeping-cells.
In Plaistow Ward, in the parish of West-ham.	A cage, timber-built and tiled.
In Church-street Ward, in the same parish	The like.
In Stratford Ward, in the same parish -	- - A watchhouse, brick and timber-built, containing two rooms on the ground-floor and two rooms over the latter, let as lodgings.
Walthamstow - - - - -	A cage, boarded and tiled.
Wanstead - - - - -	A cage, brick-built and tiled.
Leyton - - - - -	The like.
Leytonstone - - - - -	The like.
Woodford - - - - -	A cage, brick-built and slated.

N.B.—The above cages are only used occasionally, all persons being generally at once committed to the house of correction at Little Ilford.

Wacey Sterry,
Clerk to Petty Sessions.

Hundred of *Dengie*.

We have only one place of imprisonment, which is the gaol at Maldon, where prisoners are sometimes detained, by permission of the borough magistrates, previous to discharge or commitment for trial to the county gaol at Springfield, near Chelmsford.

Maldon, 26 April 1836.

W. Codd, Junior.

Tendring Division.

Throughout the district there are no other places of confinement than the public parish cages, wherein persons apprehended are placed (a short time only) until they can be taken before a magistrate. The cages generally comprise one room only, are built of wood, and if prisoners are kept all night, they are supplied with straw. In cases of commitment for further examination, prisoners are taken to the common gaol at Colchester, and from thence brought up for further examination accordingly.

Mistley, 13 April 1836.

John Ambrose,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Ongar Division.

Parishes and Places.	Nature of the Places of Confinement.
Chipping Ongar, a market-town - - - -	An erection, timber-built and boarded, seven feet six inches in height, and six feet and six inches square, on a brick foundation, containing two rooms with a door to each, and a boarded partition; roof tiled.
Lambourne - - -	An erection, brick-built, eleven feet in length and nine feet in width, lined with oak boards and tiled roof.
High Ongar - - -	An erection, timber-built and boarded, adjoining the work-house, seven feet in height and seven feet square, and tiled roof.
Blackmore - - -	An erection, timber-built, and boarded inside and outside, seven feet in height and seven feet square, and tiled roof.

The following parishes within the above division have no such places of confinement: viz.

Bobbingworth,	Little Laver,	Roothing Abbots,	Stapleford Tawney,
Fyfield,	Magdalen Laver,	Roothing Belchamp,	Stanford Rivers,
Greensted,	Moreton,	Shelley,	Stondon Massey,
Kelveden Hatch,	Navestock,	Shellow Bowells	Willingale Doe,
High Laver,	Norton Mandeville,	Stapleford Abbott,	Willingale Spain.

20 April 1836.

W. Baher, Clerk to the said Justices.

Castle Hedingham District.

There is no place of confinement situate in the district; but persons committed by the magistrates are sent to the house of correction at Halstead (an adjoining district) where those summarily convicted are punished, and those committed for trial are lodged there until it is convenient to send them to the county gaol. The distance from Castle Hedingham to Halstead is about three miles.

Sudbury, 15 April 1836.

Edmund Stedman, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Witham.

I have to inform you that there is no other place of confinement situated within this division beyond the common parish cage: the practice being when persons apprehended are committed for further examination they are sent to the county gaol at Springfield, a distance of only eight miles from where the petty sessions are all held, but generally the cases are gone into as soon as possible, and the accused are either discharged or committed to that gaol for trial or punishment.

14 April 1836.

Robert Cunningham, Clerk to the Justices.

Liberty of *Havering-atte-Bower*.

Market Town, or other Place.	Nature of the Place of Confinement.
Romford, a market town - - - -	-- gaol, brick and timber-built, containing a cage and three separate sleeping-cells.
Hornchurch - - - - -	-- a cage, timber-built and tiled; seldom or ever used; all persons being at once committed either to the gaol at Romford or the house of correction at Little Ilford.

Wacey Sterry, Clerk to the Petty Sessions, Romford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Badminton.

All persons committed for trial to the assizes or quarter sessions are sent to the common gaol at Gloucester; those under summary conviction, or punishment for a period of time, or re-examination, are sent to the house of correction at Horsley, in this county.

19 April 1836.

M. Dowding, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Divisions of *Cirencester* and *Bibury*.

There are the following places of confinement in these divisions:

Cirencester.—A place of confinement built by Earl Bathurst, containing two cells or divisions, and employed for the use of the town as a temporary prison.

Fairford.—A blind-house, or cage.

Leachlade.—The like.

With the exception of the house of correction at Northleach, these are, I believe, all the places of confinement in the divisions for which I act as clerk.

Cirencester, 3 May 1836.

Timothy Stevens.

Districts of *Cheltenham* and *Andoversford*.

House of correction at Northleach; police station-house in Cheltenham.

Cheltenham, 14 April 1836.

Thomas Griffiths,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Dursley.

There is not, either in this town or any of the parishes usually attending the petty sessions here, any proper place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

There is a place of confinement in this town called a "blind-house;" but it is small, damp and close, situate under the steps of the market-house leading to the town-hall, which is a room over the market-house; it is in width three feet ten inches, in length six feet six inches, and in height, for about four feet of its length, five feet ten inches; for the residue of its length, its height gradually diminishes under the steps. It is an exceedingly improper place to confine a human being in for any length of time, and therefore but seldom used, as the common practice is for the constable to take the prisoner to his (the constable's) own house, or to an inn, and there to keep him until discharged, or committed for trial.

There are in this and most other parishes the ancient common parish-stocks, but these are very rarely used now.

19 April 1836.

Edward Bloxsome, Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Berkeley.

The place of confinement within the market-town of Berkeley is a small lock-up house, with two rooms, in the centre of the town, where prisoners have been locked up occasionally for a short period previously to their commitment for trial or punishment; it has been very seldom that such has occurred. It is sometimes, and more frequently, used for the detention of persons who may be drunk, disorderly and rioting about the streets of Berkeley, to the injury or annoyance of the inhabitants.

The place of confinement is called "Bridewell" or "the Cage."

20 June 1836.

Dan. Croome.

Moreton-in-Marsh.

There are no places of confinement at all in the several parishes within the respective districts for which I act as clerk of the petty sessions, except at the parishes of Chipping Campden and Moreton-in-Marsh, and those are very small and inefficient.

Shipston-on-Stour, 4 July 1836.

Frederick F. Findor.

Hundred of Botloe.

There is no place of confinement within the hundred.

There was a small lock-up room in Newent workhouse used for that purpose previous to October last, when the Newent Union was formed, under the New Poor Law Act, and since that time persons after their apprehension, and before commitment, have been kept at some public-house in the town, at a great expense to the county.

Newent, 15 April 1836.

Thomas Cadle,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of Bisley.

I am not aware of any other temporary places of confinement within this district than those which are stated below; viz.

Stroud.—A stone building, with two cells, in an inclosed court.

Painswick.—Three cells, under a building called the Stockhouse, in that town.

Bisley.—A stone building, with two cells, in an inclosed court.

Stroud, 19 April 1836.

Henry Newman,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Tetbury.

All persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace within the district, are either detained in the custody of the constables of the respective parishes, or confined in the dungeon or lock-up house in the town of Tetbury, where the magistrates hold their petty sessions, until taken before a magistrate; and when ordered by a magistrate to be retained for further examination, are committed to the house of correction at Horsley.

13 April 1836.

Josiah T. Paul,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of Longtree.

PLACES OF CONFINEMENT.	NATURE THEREOF.
Horsley House of Correction -	- - Prisoners apprehended in this district by warrant of a justice of the peace for felony, are, when committed for further examination, sent to this prison previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial.
Minchinhampton house of confinement.	- - This is a place of temporary confinement, previously to prisoners being taken before a magistrate.
Nailsworth - ditto -	Ditto - - ditto.
Tetbury - - ditto -	Ditto - - ditto.

Stroud, 15 April 1836.

Geo. Wathen,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Thornbury.

The only place of confinement in the district is a single lock-up room, under the town house in Thornbury, called the Blind-house, which is both insecure and inconvenient, admitting of no separation of persons confined, and altogether inadequate for the purpose.

13 May 1836.

Crossman & Lloyd.

Wootton-under-Edge.

The only place of confinement for offenders within the district, is one in this town, called a blind-house. It is a room nine feet by seven and a half feet, and nine feet high, and part of the large building forming the market-house and town-hall. Light and air are admitted through an iron grating, and a bedstead or wooden platform is placed in it, with straw to lie down upon. Persons apprehended for felony are but seldom put into this place, the use generally made of it is for the confinement of vagrants or disorderly persons taken up at night.

15 April 1836.

J. Bracey,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

H A M P S H I R E.

Division of *Alton.*

NAMES of PLACES.	Description of Places of Confinement.	OBSERVATIONS.
Alton Town - - -	Two small cages - -	- - These cages are provided and kept in repair by and at the expense of the lords of the several manors of Alton Eastbrooke and Alton Westbrooke, in the town of Alton.
Alresford Town - -	One small cage.	

15 April 1836.

Wm. & Jas. W. Clement,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Division of *Basingstoke.*

All parties apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, are committed to the county bridewell at Odiham, or the county gaol and bridewell at Winchester, there being no place of confinement within this division.

16 April 1836.

Cole, Lamb & Brooks,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Division of *Cheshunt.*

Cheshunt.—Brick-built watch-house, containing one room for the use of the constables and two cells for the prisoners.

Broxbourn.—Brick-built room, taken from the poor-house, having an external communication by a door from the street, and having stocks in the interior of the room.

Hoddesdon.—Brick-built watch-house, containing a room for the use of the constables and two large cells for the prisoners. There are also stocks.

Wormley.—Brick-built watch-house, containing a room and one cell.

St. Margaret's.—A very small parish, having no place of confinement for prisoners.

Waltham Abbey, July 1836.

Joseph Jessopp,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of *Droxford.*

A small cage, under the public market-house in the town of Bishop's Waltham, is the only place of confinement within the division for persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

Bishop's Waltham, 13 April 1836.

William Gunner,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of *Lymington*.

There is no place of confinement, except in the market town of Lymington, which is also a corporate place; and the nature of the place of confinement in Lymington is perfectly inadequate to its purpose, being a small, square, insecure brick apartment, about 12 or 14 feet square, called "The Blind House," covered by a roof easily broken through, and affording no accommodation whatsoever, either to a prisoner or those set to watch over him; and prisoners in custody on charges of felony or other serious offences are generally detained either in a public-house or in the house of the constable.

20 April 1836.

J. H. Richman,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Division of *Odiham*.

There is one place of confinement only within this division, which is used as a bridewell or house of correction for offenders committed by a magistrate's warrant for summary offences, and also as a temporary confinement for persons suspected of felony, and detained for further examination, and also for the safe custody of such persons as are committed for trial, till they can be removed to the county gaol at Winchester.

13 April 1836

For Messrs. *Cole, Lamb & Brooks,*
Clerks to the Odiham Division,
C. C. Gwynne.

Division of *Petersfield*.

There is only one place of confinement within this division; it is a small place in the basement of the market-house of this place. Its dimensions are nine feet in length, six feet in width, and six feet three inches in height, and the descent to it is by nine steps. There is a bench at one end, upon which the persons confined may sleep, and the constable provides fresh straw as often as is considered necessary.

The steps are covered by a grated door, by which the light and air are admitted.

18 April 1836.

W. Mitchell,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of *Ringwood*.

Two lock-up houses (adjoining together) in the town of Ringwood, large enough to contain four persons each, but in a bad state of repair.

One lock-up house in Fordingbridge, which will contain eight persons, but out of repair.

One lock-up house in the borough of Christchurch, which will hold six persons; in bad repair.

There are no lodging-rooms over any of them.

None of the above houses are considered safe for prisoners of desperate characters, or charged with heavy crimes, and the constables are often obliged to keep such at their own houses, or at some public-house, for safe custody.

Division of *Southampton*.

The division of which I am clerk is composed of 13 rural parishes; viz.

Millbrook,	Hamble,	Botley,	Beaulieu,
North Stoneham,	Hound,	Bursledon,	Dibden and
Chilworth,	St. Mary Extra,	Fawley,	Exbury.
South Stoneham,			

There is a cage or lock-up house in the parish of Beaulieu; one in Millbrook and one in Botley; but there is no place of confinement in either of the other parishes.

Persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice, within my division, are usually confined in the gaol of the town of Southampton, till their discharge or their commitment for trial or punishment.

16 April 1836.

Alexander Ed. Patterson,
Clerk of the Division.

Isle of Wight.

The principal and almost only place of confinement in the Isle of Wight is the county bridewell at Newport; but as it occasionally happens that persons are apprehended late at night, such persons, if apprehended in or near the town of Cowes, are confined for the night in the lock-up house there, which consists of two small rooms, one for males and the other for females. The like as to Ryde, where there is a like lock-up house; and also another, of two rooms, in the market-house. There is also a small lock-up house, of two rooms, at Yarmouth, a corporate town, but without justices; but no prisoner is detained in either of these more than one night.

W. Hearne, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hundred of *Broxash*.

The town of Bromyard is the only market-town within the hundred of Broxash, being the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, and hitherto there has not been any place of confinement within the said town or elsewhere within the said hundred, for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment; but all persons apprehended were kept in custody by the constables and their assistants, at their own houses, or at some public-house, until commitment could be made to the common gaol at Hereford, for the said county, by some justice of the peace, either for further examination or for trial and punishment, and which, in the former case, was frequently attended with very considerable inconvenience and expense to the accusing party and the county.

A building has been recently erected in Bromyard, partly by subscription of the magistrates and inhabitants of the town and adjoining parishes, and partly by a mortgage, in which building are set apart two rooms or cells for confining therein such persons as above alluded to, each of which rooms or cells consists of eight feet in height, eight feet in length and eight feet in width, and will be completed and fit for use in the space of a week or nine days.

Bromyard, 21 April 1836.

Robert Dangerfield.

Kington.

There is at present no efficient lock-up house, or other place of confinement, within the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act; and persons who are apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, within my district, remain in the custody of the constable by whom they are apprehended, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial.

12 July 1836.

James Pugh.

Hundred of *Radlow*, Upper Division.

The prison is within the borough of Ledbury, and is called the Boothall; was some years ago made in one corner of a market-house (now used as a cider warehouse), and over which is a national school. The interior of the prison measures nine feet six inches, by six feet two inches; the height eight feet. It has a borrowed light from the warehouse through a small grating of six iron bars. Brick walls, three of which are cased inside with wood slabs. It has a boarded floor, with a board seat, wide enough for one person to lie down upon; wood door, stubbed with large-headed nails. The prisoners are supplied with straw. Prisoners are seldom detained in this prison more than 12 or 14 hours, unless remanded for further examination, but which is seldom the case. On commitment by the magistrates, the prisoner is removed forthwith to the county gaol at Hereford, for trial or punishment.

Ledbury, 18 April 1836.

J. Holbrook, Clerk.

Ross.

There is no place of confinement at Ross (the market-town), or in either of the 10 other parishes included in the division. The want of a place of temporary confinement at Ross has been much felt by the magistrates.

16 April 1836.

Thomas Edwards.

Hundred of *Stretford*, Lower Division.

All prisoners committed for trial, punishment, re-examination or otherwise, are confined in the county gaol at Hereford, there not being any place of confinement within this division.

Weobley, 16 April 1836.

P. S. Parker,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Barnet.

We are at present without a place of confinement, and we have no place of the kind within four or five miles; the nearest is at South Mims (out of our county), a wooden building called a Cage, containing two apartments; one seven feet three inches by four feet, 581.

feet, the other four feet six inches square. The other is at the village of Shenley, in the county of Hertford, five miles from this town, a circular brick building, about seven feet in the clear.

We are much inconvenienced by not having a place of confinement for prisoners in this town, being the most considerable place in the district; the county and individuals are frequently put to a great expense, on account of there not being a proper place to lodge prisoners in. When prisoners are remanded for further examination, we are frequently under the necessity of sending them to St. Alban's gaol, a distance of ten miles.

The lord of the manor has recently pulled down our cage, it having been built about 20 years ago, by permission of the then lord of the manor, upon a site of ground belonging to him; but the right not having been properly secured to the parishioners, the present lord has taken advantage of it.

The subject has been duly considered by the parish authorities here, and they have not chosen to incur any personal responsibility by expending the parish money in erecting a cage, being aware that such a charge is not recognized by law.

2 May 1836.

James Hill, jun. Clerk to the Magistrates.

Bishop Hatfield.

The only place to confine any prisoner in, or any vagrant, is a cage situated in the town of Bishop's Hatfield. When any persons are remanded for further examination they are always sent to Hertford prison.

13 April 1836.

John Rawley,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Bishop Stortford.

There is no place of confinement for prisoners in this district, who are therefore sent to Hertford gaol at a great expense for re-examination, or kept in custody at a public-house.

15 April 1836.

William Gee,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Buntingford.

There is a small prison consisting of three wards, in addition to the rooms occupied by the keeper, but one or two of those rooms might be easily converted into additional wards. The prison is used principally for persons convicted and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, and for those contemplated in the return required, viz. prisoners committed for further examination. As a great deal of magistrates' business is done here, and we are twelve miles from any other prison, the one we have is extremely useful, and a great additional expense would be incurred by sending all the prisoners who are now committed here to Hertford. Many prisoners are likewise sent here from Royston, which is seven miles further from Hertford than we are.

20 April 1836.

C. P. Wortham,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Much Hadham.

In one of the parishes in our district, which comprises seven parishes (viz. Much Hadham), a small building of brick is erected, and usually called a cage, with a boarded floor, in which all persons apprehended are placed by the constable, previous to their being taken before a magistrate; and in the other parishes, where no such cage is erected, we believe it is the custom to confine persons apprehended in a public-house in the place, and keep them there until they can be taken before a magistrate.

13 April 1836.

Times & Mott,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Hundred of Dacorum.

The only place of confinement within the district is the bridewell or house of correction, at Berkhamstead St. Peter, which is a large house in the town, containing a residence for the gaoler, and apartments for prisoners subdivided into seven separate wards, four of which are set apart for the women and boys, and have each a separate bed, and the other three (in one of which are two beds, and in the other two are one bed each) are devoted to the men. The prison contains also an open yard and other conveniences.

We beg to add, that this bridewell is used as a place of punishment for short periods of confinement, as well as a place for safe custody, previous to commitment for trial or punishment.

Hemel Hempstead, 14 April 1836.

Smith & Grover,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Hertford and Stevenage.

The only places of confinement for offenders within the district of Hertford, are the county gaol and house of correction adjacent, save a cage placed in the village of Essendon, about five miles distant from Hertford.

A station-house has lately been erected in this town, and policemen established similar to those in London, which has answered extremely well. This station-house is solely under the control and management of the borough magistrates.

In the district of Stevenage there is no place of confinement for offenders, save a cage, placed in that town. Offenders are generally sent to the house of correction at Hitchin, distant four miles, or to the county gaol or house of correction at Hertford.

Bayley-hall, 29 April 1836.

Henry Alington,
Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates.

Hitchin.

There is no place of confinement within this district; but there is in Hitchin a house of correction, which for convenience is frequently used for the detention of prisoners before the investigation of their cases.

14 April 1836.

William Hawkins.

Hundred of Odsey.

The only place of confinement we have in this place wherein to put persons apprehended, consists of a small place called a cage.

Royston, 24 June 1836.

Thomas Daintry,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Hundred of Huntingstone.

The undermentioned parishes are contained in the above hundred, and none but the parishes of Holywell with Needingworth, St. Ives, Somersham and Warboys have cages or lock-ups for such purposes: the parishes within the hundred are,

Bury,	Old Hurst,	Stukeley, Little,
Broughton,	Pidley and Fenton,	St. Ives,
Bluntesham,	Ramsey,	Somersham,
Colne,	Raveley, Great,	Upwood,
Earith,	Raveley, Little,	Warboys,
Hartford,	Ripton Abbots,	Wistow,
Houghton,	Ripton Regis,	Witton,
Holywell with Needingworth,	Stukeley, Great,	Woodhurst.

All the parishes have stocks, which are of course only used on conviction for drunkenness and other disorderly conduct, as authorized by the various statutes. Whenever parties are apprehended in parishes having no cage or lock-up, the constable generally keeps them in custody at his own house till he conveys them before the magistrate.

St. Ives, 1 July 1836.

Benj. Aislabie Greene,
Clerk to the Justices.

District of Eynesbury.

The only places of confinement in this district are the cages at St. Neot's, Eaton Socon and Great Haughton. Persons apprehended by the constables are put there previously to their being brought before a magistrate, but they are almost never used by the magistrates before committal for trial or punishment.

St. Neot's, 13 April 1836.

J. Wells.

KENT.

Ashford.

Ashford is the only place which contains a "lock-up room" for the detention of persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of justices, &c. within the district.

4 June 1836.

Rob. Turley, Clerk.

Division of *Bromley*.

In each of the undermentioned parishes only there is a small watch-house, capable of holding two or three prisoners:

Beckenham		Bromley		Orpington		St. Paul's Cray..
Bexley		Chiselhurst		St. Mary's Cray		

3 August 1836.

Rob. Booth Salter,
Clerk to the Justices.

Home Division of *St. Augustine, Canterbury*.

There is not any place of confinement in any town or place within the division, but all commitments are made to the county gaol at St. Augustine's, near Canterbury, which is situated in or near the centre of the said division.

22 April 1836.

Henry Kingsford,
Clerk to Justices.

Upper Division of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

Ash, parish of.—No place of confinement, persons committed are generally taken to the Swan public-house in the parish.

Dartford, parish and town of.—The only place of confinement is what is called the cage, situate in the High-street; it is nine feet long by six feet wide, without any partition; men and women are continually confined in it together.

This cage is also the place of confinement of Wilmington, which, together with Dartford, comprise a population of nearly 6,000. All deserters and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by courts-martial held at Chatham, are, during their march, confined there.

The cage is very much out of repair and unsafe.

Darenth, parish of.—The only place of confinement is a cage.

Eynsford, parish of.—No place of confinement except the stocks; in case of persons being taken into custody, they are occasionally put in the cage at Farningham.

Fawkham, parish of.—No place of confinement. The constable, in taking charge of any persons, generally remains with them all night at the Sun public-house, or else takes them to his own house, and either sleeps with them hand-cuffed to him or sits up.

Farningham.—A small cage, which will hold one or two persons.

Hartley.—No place of confinement.

Horton Kirby.—The like.

Kingsdown.—No place of confinement for prisoners; when prisoners are in custody the constable is obliged to confine them in the public-house till they are taken before a magistrate or committed to the county gaol at Maidstone.

Longfield.—No place of confinement.

Lullingstone.—The like.

Ridley.—The like.

Swanscombe.—A place of confinement termed a cage, eight feet square in size, without partition or any other separation.

Stone.—No place of confinement in the parish, but in case of necessity the constable uses the cage in the adjoining parish of Swanscombe.

Southfleet.—A cage; the dimensions of the internal part eight feet by four.

Sutton-at-Hone.—A temporary place of confinement attached to the poor-house, capable of containing two or three persons. If a place of better security is required the constable uses the cage at Dartford.

Wilmington.—No place of confinement, the constable uses the Dartford cage.

I have procured the information which enables me to make the return, from answers made to a circular letter that I addressed to the constables of the different parishes within this district.

Dartford, 9 May 1836.

John Hayward,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Lower Division of the Lathe of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

This division comprises 16 parishes ; viz.

1. Chiddingstone,	7. Penshurst,	12. Edenbridge,
2. Otford,	8. Hever,	13. Shoreham,
3. Leigh,	9. Cowden,	14. Brasted,
4. Kemsing,	10. Sundridge,	15. Sevenoaks,
5. Halsted,	11. Seal,	16. Westerham.
6. Chevening,		

As to each of the first eight of the above-named parishes there is not any place of confinement "for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment." But as to each of the remaining eight parishes, there is a place of confinement for such persons, and which consists of a stone or brick building, having one chamber only, and secured by a door, iron bar and padlock. And we beg to add that Sevenoaks and Westerham are the only market-towns in the district in question.

Austen & Claridge,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Sevenoaks, 2 May 1836.

Deptford.

In St. Paul's, Deptford.—Two watch-houses, each containing two rooms.

In St. Nicholas, Deptford.—One watch-house, containing two rooms.

The above cages or watch-houses are vested in the commissioners of police, by the Metropolitan Police Act.

Thomas Marchant,
Clerk to Petty Sessions.

25 April 1836.

Upper Division of the Lathe of *Scray*.

In this division there are the undermentioned places of confinement :—

At Boughton.—A place sufficiently commodious to contain six persons, built of bricks and boarded within.

At Minster.—Part of a brick building, near the pier at Sheerness, appropriated for this purpose, and will hold six or eight persons.

Milton.—This place is a market-town, and the place of confinement is under the town-hall, and it is a large and spacious room.

The petty sessions for this division are held in the corporate town of Faversham, and the county magistrates have received permission from the magistrates of the town to make use of their gaol for confining persons of the description abovementioned.

J. G. Shepherd,
Clerk to the Justices.

Faversham, 14 April 1836.

Lower Division of *Scray*.

The only places of confinement within this division are the common "cages" or "round-houses," as they are sometimes called ; and I believe there is one of these in every parish in the district.

Charles Willis, Junior,
Clerk Petty Sessions.

Cranbrook, 25 April 1836.

Liberties of *Fordwich*.

There is no place of confinement for prisoners within the liberties previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment, except the town gaol.

Canterbury, 18 April 1836.

Stephen Plummer.

Division of *Blackheath* and *Little and Less Ness*.

In the parishes of

Greenwich,	Plumstead,	Eltham,
St. Paul, Deptford,	Erith,	Lewisham,
St. Nicholas, ditto,	Crayford,	Charlton,
Woolwich,	East Wickham,	Lee,

There are watch-houses used for the confinement of offenders ; and

In the hamlet of Mottingham and the liberty of Kidbrooke there is no place of confinement of any description.

The watch-houses in the three first named parishes, viz. Greenwich, St. Paul, Deptford, and St. Nicholas, Deptford, are under the superintendence of the metropolitan police force.

C. A. Smith.

Elham Division.

There is no place of confinement within the limits of this division for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

Persons so apprehended usually remain in the custody of the constables till they are fully committed for trial or punishment to the prison for East Kent, at St. Augustine's, Canterbury.

Hythe, 14 April 1836.

Brockman & Watts,
Clerks to the Justices.

Thanet Division of Dover.

I had considered that the return required by the House of Commons "of the nature of the places of confinement" in this, the Thanet portion of the corporate jurisdiction of Dover, would of course be comprehended in the return of the town-clerk of that place, or I should have replied to your former application; and I still recommend you to refer to that return, because the town-clerk knows officially and more correctly than I do, relative to the lock-up places at Birchington and Broadstairs, because the repair and management of them has always been exclusively under the control of the Dover corporation, and not of the magistrates to whom I act as clerk.

The following, however, is the best information I can give.

Margate, Broadstairs, and Birchington are within the liberties of Dover.

In Margate, where our population is about 10,000, we have what is called the "cage;" it is on the ground-floor, beneath the town-hall in the market-place; contains two strong rooms close to each other, but separated by a wall and iron gratings: the two together are capable of holding about six or eight persons; it is only used as a lock-up house for a night or two, whilst prisoners are under examination and before committal; and it has hitherto been found sufficient for all general purposes, because the five Cinque Ports justices, who are resident (and three of whom are also county magistrates) have always made it a point to proceed as expeditiously as possible to investigate the charges against prisoners; and in cases of committal to commit to Dover gaol, or (in cases of great magnitude) to the county gaol. In about five cases out of six the committal is to Dover, and, speaking from my recollection and experience of 25 years, I should think the average of committals has been about 25 in the year, a great majority of offenders being only beggars, and petty offenders against penal statutes.

I remember but one instance of the cage being broken and an offender escaping, after which it was materially strengthened, and when any offender is now in confinement upon a heavy charge, it is usual for one or two constables to be in attendance in the cage throughout the night; but no officer (like a gaoler) sleeps on the premises.

Food is supplied by the constables through the chief of the police, who is called the Dover deputy, and under whose control all the constables are. His name is Francis William Cobb, a banker of great influence and liberal principles. All the expenses of police matters are paid by the Dover Corporation through him.

Birchington (which is not a market-town) has a small lock-up house detached from all other buildings; it is a single room, but is scarcely used for any other purpose than to lock up a drunken man till he is sober, and that very rarely. There may be about 900 inhabitants in the parish.

Broadstairs is a larger place, with about 1,800 inhabitants, and the lock-up house is in all respects and for all purposes like that at Birchington; no offender of importance is ever detained in either of those places, but they are always brought immediately before the justices at Margate.

Margate, Birchington and Broadstairs have been heavily assessed for many years to the building of the new Dover gaol, which is now considered to be a masterly work; and the rate is now becoming materially lower.

If the inhabitants of Margate were to build a gaol of their own, it is computed that they could not build a sufficient one for less than 5,000 *l.*, and the debts secured upon the town-rates and pier already amount to upwards of 77,000 *l.*; in consequence of which the town is so overburthened with rates, and there is so much difficulty in collecting them, that 71 persons were in the last week excused by the magistrates on the ground of poverty.

I shall be ready to give any further information in my power.

Margate, 10 July 1836.

John Boys, Clerk to the Justices.

P. S. I venture to add one remark connected with the foregoing subject. The justices of Dover formerly held a sessions and gaol delivery at Margate as well as in Dover, and they

they still have power to do so; if this arrangement were to be made, the present Margate cage might be rendered, at a comparatively small expense to the inhabitants, a place of detention for prisoners until trial, and the new Dover gaol might continue (as at present) the district gaol for punishment of convicted offenders, without any alteration of the law, or any new burthen being imposed on the inhabitants of this jurisdiction.

Ramsgate.

The only places of confinement for prisoners within this parish are two cages, the one the property of the Commissioners of Ramsgate Pavements, the other of the Trustees of the Royal Harbour. They are both very small. The former has always been appropriated to the reception of persons taken into custody, and by reason of its insecure and inconvenient state, the trustees have for the last year permitted the latter to be used for a like purpose.

Martin L. Daniel,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

21 April 1836.

Rochester.

There are places of confinement in the towns and parishes of Chatham, Gillingham, Strood, Frindsbury, Shorne, Meopham, Northfleet and Hoo, in the north division of the lathe of Aylesford, in the county of Kent.

Such places of confinement form part of, or are attached to, the several workhouses in the parishes of Chatham, Gillingham, Strood, Frindsbury and Shorne, but are separate buildings in the parishes of Meopham, Northfleet and Hoo.

18 April 1836.

Twopeny & Essell

Upper South Aylesford.

There is no place of confinement in this division, except the ordinary cage erected in several of the parishes.

John Dudlow,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Town Malling, 18 April 1836.

Tonbridge Wells.

This town is situated in three parishes, Tonbridge, Speldhurst and Frant, and two counties, Kent and Sussex.

The largest population is in that part of the town lying in the parish of Tonbridge, in Kent; this part of the place is in the hundred of Southborough East. The court leet appoints three constables for this part of the hundred. There is no prison or place of confinement belonging to this hundred; the expense of keeping prisoners at a public-house has been very expensive, and many have escaped. Another part of the town is in the parish of Speldhurst, borough of Rusthall, hundred of Wachlingstone, and there is also a manor called Rusthall manor. There is in this part of the town a small place of confinement, called a cage, belonging to this manor, built of brick, about nine feet square, in which persons have been confined, but as several prisoners have broken out, it has not been used of late years, except in the day time; there is no other place of confinement in the town, except as after mentioned, belonging to the commissioners. Many representations have been made to the justices at the quarter sessions, and to the judges at the assizes, of the want of a place of confinement for this town, and the great expenses incurred in keeping prisoners at a public-house, under examination or until they could be taken before magistrates, and the committing of felons to Maidstone gaol (20 miles from this town) for further examination, when several days were required to look up evidence. Sometimes it has been found necessary to have two or more persons to guard the prisoners to and from Maidstone on these occasions, and the magistrates have sometimes made orders for the county treasurer or the parish to pay the expenses, which orders are now considered to be illegal. The expense has been very heavy. Neither the magistrates nor the judges could find that they had any power to order a prison to be erected, nor who should pay the expense thereof.

The magistrates do not appear to have any power to order the expenses incurred previous to commitment to be paid either by the county, the hundred, or the parish, but they are in general charged by the constable on the parish. Another part of the town is in the parish of Frant, in Sussex; there is no place of confinement in that part of the town.

The local Act, passed in June 1835, for improving and regulating the town, empowers the commissioners to light and watch, &c., and to appoint constables and watchmen, and to build a watch-house to put prisoners in for the night, but the rates are confined to a certain amount, which will not allow of their laying out money to build such a prison as the magistrates require.

The commissioners have hired a small house for the residence of the inspector of police, and as a police station; the inspector places persons taken up by the police or watchmen in a room in this house, until the prisoner can be taken before the magistrates, but one or more constable or watchman is obliged to attend and guard the prisoner to prevent his escape; the place is not sufficiently secure without that precaution. The common constables of the several hundreds have, however, nothing to do with this place of confinement; they must, therefore, do as they have done before, until a law is made to erect a small secure prison and to pay a keeper to attend it.

From the above premises it may very properly be stated, that there is no place of confinement within this town "for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment."

Stone, Son & Bremridge,
Magistrates' Clerks.

Division of *Lower South Aylesford*.

Parishes.	Nature of Place of Confinement.	Capable of holding	State of Repair.	Remarks.
Capel - -	-- A cage, or single apartment, about six feet square, of brick, with tiled roof.	- - Three or four persons.	good -	These places are all open to communication by the window, from persons without, and prisoners occasionally escape by breaking through the roof, or otherwise.
Brenchley - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto -	
Hadlow - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto -	
Horsmonden -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto -	
Tonbridge - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	ditto -	
Tonbridge Wells	ditto - - - -	ditto - -	bad -	

Tonbridge, 20 April 1836.

W. & J. Scoones.

LANCASHIRE.

Blackburn.

Blackburn is the only market town within the district for which the magistrates to whom we are clerks usually act. Here there is no public lock-up; but persons apprehended are taken to an inn, where there are two or three rooms made tolerably secure by means of iron bars in the windows, and locks and bolts on the doors; and they are there detained until disposed of by the magistrates. The occupier of the inn where the lock-ups are is paid by the constable for their occupation, and the amount is charged in the constable's account.

Numerous attempts have been made to remedy the inconvenience of having no proper place for the temporary confinement of offenders (which in a manufacturing town, containing a population of 30,000 inhabitants, is most severely felt and universally acknowledged), but the want of any public fund, from which the expenses of such a building could be legally paid, has invariably put a stop to every project of this nature.

14 July 1836.

Carrs & Robinson.

Bolton.

Great Bolton has one place of confinement, situated in the centre of the town, containing three rooms or cells, capable of accommodating about 18 prisoners. It was built upwards of 30 years ago, and was originally intended for a prison. In the cells are wooden benches, furnished with woollen rugs and straw, which are used as beds. Each cell has an iron door, three quarters of an inch in thickness, opening into a lobby, in which there is a stove; and there is also an outer door of wood to the prison, upwards of three inches in thickness. One large room extends over all the cells, and which room, though forming part of the original prison, is now used as a store-room for the yeomanry cavalry. There are no fire-places in any of the cells, which are heated by means of the stove above-mentioned, and air is admitted through windows grated with iron bars of two inches in thickness.

Little Bolton.—The Little Bolton lock-ups consist of seven cells under the town-hall, a large building erected in the year 1825. The walls of these cells are three feet in thickness, and have wooden doors three inches and a half in thickness, lined with iron. The cells will accommodate about 30 prisoners, and open into a lobby, and air is admitted into them by means of iron-grated windows. Iron bedstocks are now being erected in each cell, which will be provided with blankets and straw. There is a fire-place in one of the cells only, which is called the Star-chamber.

Watkins & Langshaw,
John Woodhouse,
Cross & Kay,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

14 May 1836.

Burnley.

In the town of Burnley there is a lock-up, consisting of two small apartments, in which refractory prisoners are generally placed for short periods; but the more general place of confinement of prisoners, before commitment, and until they are taken off to the general prison at Preston or discharged, is a room adapted for the purpose in a public-house in the town; the lock-up rooms before-mentioned being unfit (in the winter months particularly) for confinement for more than a few hours. In several of the villages in this district; viz. Padiham, Bacup and Rawtenstall, there are also similar lock-ups; but they are, we believe, only used in the same manner as the one at Burnley, there being generally a room in some one of the public-houses fitted up and adapted for the purpose.

14 April 1836.

Shaw & Artindale,
Clerks to the Petty Sessions.

Bury.

In the town of Bury a lock-up, used by the townships of Bury, Walmersley and Elton; and in the township of Tottington, Lower End, two lock-ups; one situate at Ramsbottom, the other at the village of Tottington; both within the township.

23 April 1836.

Chorley.

Under the town-hall in Market-street, Chorley, is a lock-up house for the temporary confinement of persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or their commitment for trial or punishment; it is ten feet high, eight feet long, and seven feet wide, and is ventilated by a circular aperture in the wall of six inches diameter. There is no bedstead, and the prisoners have to sleep upon straw on the floor.

There are no places of confinement in the townships adjoining Chorley. If a person be apprehended in an adjoining township, the constable generally takes him before a magistrate immediately, or brings him to Chorley, and, if necessary, lodges him in the Chorley lock-up.

18 July 1836.

James C. Cook,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Colne.

There is only one place of confinement in the district; it is situate in this town, and is generally known by the name of the Lock-up. It is a small stone building of two stories, containing four rooms, in two of which there are iron bedstocks. It is considered quite as comfortable as such a building can be, being quite dry and well ventilated; but in winter it is necessarily cold, there being no provision for warming it.

28 April 1836.

H. Bolton.

Haslingden.

There are two places of confinement within the district; one of these is situate in the town of Haslingden, and the other at Rawtenstall, near Haslingden. As to their nature, I know not that I can state more than that they are what is understood by common lock-ups, and I believe they afford as much security and comfort as such places in general.

14 April 1836.

L. O. Shaw,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Division of Lonsdale South of the Sands.

The only place of confinement within our district, to our knowledge, is in the township of Skerton, and which we believe, owing to being much out of repair, has not for many years been used.

Lancaster, 14 April 1836.

Leonard Willan,
Tho. Thompson,
Joint-Clerks to the Magistrates.

Division of Ormskirk.

There are only two dungeons, or round-houses, within the district, namely, one at Ormskirk, a small stone building, and one at Northwich, a brick building, each, I think, from nine to eleven feet square inside.

13 April 1836.

A. Waring.

PLACES OF CONFINEMENT IN MARKET TOWNS, &c.

Division of *Prescot*, in the Hundred of *West Derby*.

Name of Town or Place.	Description of Town or Place.	In what Township situate.	In what Parish situate.	Nature of Place of Confinement.
Farnworth -	village -	Widnes -	Prescot -	- - One dark cell or room, about six feet square inside, being part of a stone building (the other part whereof is used as a parochial hearse-house), containing no fire-place or furniture, nor any yard, curtilage or other convenience.
Garston -	ditto -	Garston -	Childwall	- - Square stone detached building, containing one cell or room, about six feet square inside, but none of the last-mentioned conveniences.
Hale -	ditto -	Hale -	ditto -	Ditto - - ditto.
Huyton -	ditto -	Huyton -	Huyton -	- - One dark cell or room, about six feet square inside, excavated out of and under part of the churchyard, with a doorway cut out of the churchyard wall, and leading from the street below (the church and churchyard being considerably elevated above the level of the street), and containing none of the last-mentioned conveniences.
Knowsley -	ditto -	Knowsley	ditto -	- - Square stone detached building, containing one cell, about eight feet square inside, but none of the last-mentioned conveniences.
MuchWoolton	ditto -	Much Woolton.	Childwall	- - Circular stone detached building, containing one cell, about six feet in diameter inside, but none of the last-mentioned conveniences.
Prescot -	market-town.	Prescot -	Prescot -	- - Circular brick detached building, in the centre of the market-place, containing one cell or room, eight feet seven inches in diameter inside, with three small grated windows about eight feet from the floor; but no fire-place or furniture (except straw), nor any yard, curtilage or other convenience.
St. Helens -	ditto -	Windle -	ditto -	- - Cellar under part of the workhouse, and below the surface of the ground, being one dark cell or room, about eight feet square inside, but containing none of the last-mentioned conveniences, except straw and a wooden bench to repose upon.
Wavertree -	village -	Wavertree	Childwall	- - Octagon stone detached building, two stories high; each story containing one cell about nine feet in diameter inside, with a fire-place and a wooden bench to repose upon; but no yard, curtilage or other convenience.

W. Rowson, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundreds of *Leyland* and *Amounderness*.

The only places of confinement are a small place in the market-town of *Chorley*, within the hundred of *Leyland*, and a small place in the market-town of *Garstang*, in the hundred of *Amounderness*.

Preston, 23 April 1836.

W. Ormerod Pilkington,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

331

Hundred of Leyland.

The hundred of Leyland is nearly all agricultural, and its rural townships have no places of confinement whatever, persons charged being generally kept by the constables, when necessary to detain them, either in their own houses or in public-houses; the latter I should say more frequently; but if it should become necessary to detain them more than a night or two, I conceive the parties charged would be sent to the house of correction, Preston, for further examination, and fetched back when wanted.

I believe the exceptions to this want of accommodation to be Chorley, which, I believe, has only a small lock-up; Croston, the same; Leyland, the same; Blackrod, I conceive, the same; and Standish-with-Langtree, the same.

Ormskirk Division, West Derby Hundred.

The same return, with a change of names for the district, would serve for this division. The lock-up of the town of Ormskirk is a miserable place, hardly 12 feet square; and the want of a place of confinement has occasionally been very much felt.

Ormskirk, 18 April 1836.

Lawrence Wright.

Ulverstone.

There are not any places of confinement within the district specially appropriated for the custody of offenders previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment. There are in the market-towns of Ulverston, Dalton and Broughton-in-Farner, and in the village of Cark, places of confinement which have been provided by the inhabitants for the temporary incarceration of riotous and disorderly persons; but the legality of doing so being considered somewhat doubtful, the magistrates seldom order the confinement in such places of persons apprehended under the circumstances mentioned. The constable, to whom the custody of any offender may be entrusted, is looked upon as answerable for the production of his prisoner, and, provided he be produced when required, no inquiry is ordinarily made as to the place where he has been kept; but in practice the constables generally do, I believe, lodge their prisoners in the nearest lock-up, although in many instances they confine them in a room at an inn, or in their own houses.

The place of confinement in Ulverston consists of two flagged rooms, partially underground, situate in the workhouse-yard. This prison is as comfortable as its situation and a due attention to security will admit of, and any prisoner who may remain there one night is supplied with food and bedding from the workhouse; but being for the most part underground, and unprovided with a fire, it is of course a cold lodging enough.

The lock-up at Broughton, and also that at Dalton, consist of a strong room, above ground, which appears free from any objection; and the place of confinement at Cark is a newly erected cage or round-house, of very small dimensions, above ground: it is, however, a very substantially built place, and well suited for the purposes of its erection.

19 April 1836.

R. Francis Yarker.

Division of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, and West Division of the Hundred of Bucklow, in the County of Chester.

In the Division of *Warrington*.—A regular bridewell in the market-town of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, with cells and different wards for male and female prisoners, calculated to contain 12 prisoners at one time. A cell, or place of lock-up, under the Legh Arms hotel, in Newton, in the said county of Lancaster.

In the West Division of the Hundred of *Bucklow*.—A bridewell, situate in the town of Runcorn, in the county of Chester, built with stone, and containing only one apartment. A bridewell, built of stone, situate in the township of Appleton, in the said county of Chester, and containing only one apartment.

Warrington, 13 April 1836.

Fitchett & Wagstaffs,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

There is a small prison here, which was erected rather more than twelve months back, at the joint and equal expense of the inhabitants of this place and the county; its erection cost 400*l.*, and is capable of holding six prisoners. A small house is erected in the front, where a constable resides, and is paid by the parish. It is merely a place of confinement for prisoners previous to being committed to the county gaol for trial.

16 July 1836

Thomas Piddocke,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Hinckley.

There is one place of confinement, but the magistrates never commit persons to it, because it is neither safe as to security nor a proper place for persons to be confined long in, particularly in the winter. The police sometimes take persons to it, whom they find drunken and disorderly in the night, until the morning. The bridewell-keeper's salary is 4 *l.* per annum.

The bridewell consists of three very small rooms, two for beds, and the other for a little airing-place.

13 July 1836.

James Hollier, Magistrates' Clerk.

Hundred of East Goscote.

In the hundred of East Goscote there is not a market-town. The only prisons are two; one, a round-house, at Syston; the other, a round-house, at Thurmaston; both populous villages.

There are stocks in every village in this hundred.

Leicester, 16 April 1836.

Beaumt. Burnaby.

Hundred of West Goscote.

There is one prison in Loughborough, called the House of Detention, consisting of four cells, with water-closet to each, and a small common yard, and kept by a police-officer of the name of Isaac Deavile, wherein persons apprehended for felony, or other misdemeanor, are put till they can be conveyed to a justice; and also where persons committed for trial or punishment are put till they can be conveyed to gaol or to the house of correction at Leicester, as may be.

There is also another prison of long standing, called the Dark Hole, wherein persons who may be taken up in the night in affrays or for disorderly conduct, by the watch or town constables, are put till the morning, to be taken before a justice.

Loughborough, 20 April 1836.

Thomas Mowbray,
Clerk to Special Sessions.

Hundred of Guthlaxton.

There is a lock-up house adjoining the workhouse in this parish, under the care of the constable, and which is used for securing prisoners during the night, or until they can be taken before a magistrate; but there is not, that I am aware of, any other place of confinement within the hundred of Guthlaxton.

Lutterworth, 16 July 1836.

Thomas Watson,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Market Harborough.

There is not any place of confinement at this place provided at the expense of the county.

There is a room adjoining the parish workhouse belonging to the parish, used by the constables to confine persons apprehended by them for petty offences or disorderly conduct late in the evening, until they can be taken before the magistrate the next morning. In cases of persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, they remain in the custody of the constable until he can bring them before the magistrate, which he does as soon as possible. In all cases of commitment the constable proceeds with the prisoner without delay to the county gaol or house of correction, as the purport of the commitment requires.

15 April 1836.

P. O. Adams.

Hundred of Framland.

There is one place of confinement, namely, the bridewell, or lock-up house, at Melton Mowbray, which is not a place for punishment, but merely for the confinement of persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previous to their commitment for trial or punishment to the Leicester county gaol.

Melton Mowbray, 15 April 1836.

Jas. Tho. Bishop,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Alford.

There is only one prison or lock-up house in this district, namely, at Alford, where prisoners are confined merely until they can be conveyed to the gaol, either at Spilsby or Louth. The lock-up house is repaired at the expense of the county, and there is a small acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor for the land upon which the building stands, annually.

14 April 1836.

H. Wilson, Clerk to the Magistrates.*Wapentake of Candleshoe and Soke of Bolingbroke.*

There are only two market-towns in the said wapentake and soke, and they have small lock-up houses for the reception of prisoners apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace. The constable generally takes them before a magistrate, who remands the prisoners to the house of correction at Spilsby for further examination, if sufficient evidence warrants that conclusion; sometimes the constable keeps the prisoner in hold all night at his (the constable's) own residence, and is allowed 2s. 6d. for guarding him.

Spilsby, 1836.

Thos. D. Cooke, Magistrates' Clerk.*Hundreds of Aveland, Bettisloe and Ness.*

There is one place of confinement, which is situated near the town-hall in Bourn, in the parts of Kesteven, which is quite sufficient for the purposes required, and there is very little occasion for the same.

Bourn, 28 May 1836.

*Will. Hopkinson.**Burton-upon-Stather.*

—None.—

Alkborough, 21 April 1836.

John Dickinson,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.*Barton-upon-Humber.*

At this place there is a stone apartment, adjoining the poor-house, for the confinement of persons suspected of felony, vagrants, &c., for one day or night, until they can be had before a justice, from whence, on the event of committal, they are forthwith conveyed to Kirton bridewell; but no such place is provided at Barrow, Goxhill, Thornton Curtis, Ulceby, Elsham, Worleby, Bonby, Saxby, Horkstow or South Ferriby, those places forming the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act; and the mode usually adopted at such places, is to take the prisoner to a public-house or other convenient place in the parish, where they are guarded by the constable or assistants until an examination is entered upon before the justices, when (if committed) they are also conveyed to Kirton.

April 1836.

*Robert Brown.**Gainsburgh Division.*

There are only two market towns within the limits of the division; namely, Gainsburgh and Kirton-in-Lindsey.

At Gainsburgh there is a prison, divided into two apartments, with a small yard, properly protected to prevent the escape of prisoners.

At Kirton-in-Lindsey is the house of correction, at which the quarter sessions for the north-western division of the parts of Lindsey are held.

To these places persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, are sent for safe custody.

13 April 1836.

*B. Codd.**Holbeach.*

There is no place of confinement in this town for persons apprehended for felony, &c., the only place of confinement being a small cage for the reception of persons guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and consequently all commitments here are made to the house of correction at Spalding, eight miles from Holbeach.

14 April 1836.

Thomas Agliff.

Horncastle and Tetford.

At the market town of Horncastle, where a weekly petty session is held, there is a small circular building, consisting of but one room of the diameter of 12 feet within the walls, and of the height of 13 feet, with two beds for the prisoners to lie on, and a stove to heat it.

In this place prisoners are confined preparatory to their examination and final commitment by the justices; this is the only place of confinement in the district for which I act as clerk.

There is no similar prison in the Tetford district, but prisoners are either confined at the constable's own house or at some public-house.

15 April 1836.

R. Clitherow,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Market Rasen.

For the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, comprising 25 parishes, there is but one place of confinement, at Market Rasen, for persons apprehended for felony, &c. The place in question is a small brick building, about seven feet long by six feet wide only, having an arched roof about eight feet high in the centre, and is but ill calculated as a place of security for persons in custody upon charges of a serious nature, or indeed upon any occasion. This building was erected some time ago, at the expense of the parish of Market Rasen, by whom it has ever since been kept in repair.

18 April 1836.

Geo. Saffery.

Morley, West of the Trent.

Name of the Place of Confinement.	Where Situate.	REMARKS.
The "Lock-up House" or "Kid Cope."	- - Epworth, forming part of the workhouse there.	This is the only place of confinement in the district, which contains 13 townships; it consists of only one room of very small dimensions, and is kept by the master of the workhouse; it is very seldom used, being ill adapted to the purposes of security, and not at all ventilated. The prisoners are invariably sent direct to Kirton bridewell, unless more than ordinarily refractory.

16 April 1836.

John Collinson,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Sleaford and Bourn.

The places of confinement are at Sleaford and Bourn, and they consist of buildings containing two rooms at each place, one for male and the other for female offenders. They were built at the expense of the county.

16 April 1836.

W. Forbes.

Wapentake of Elloe.

None, except the house of correction at Spalding, within the said wapentake.

Jno. Rd. Carter, Clerk to the Magistrates.

MIDDLESEX.

Division of New Brentford.

The several parishes within this division have no other places of confinement than the public cages; but the course, on prisoners being brought before the magistrates on charges which render it proper to send them to prison is, that such prisoners, until they are removed for that purpose, are usually locked up in the strong room in the police station at Old Brentford.

16 April 1836.

G. Clark, Clerk to the Justices.

Division of *Edmonton*.

Edmonton.—Brick-built watch-house, inclosed with iron railings, containing four cells, two rooms over for the use of the magistrates, two sitting-rooms and one bed-room for the watch-house keeper. There are also stocks.

Tottenham.—Brick-built watch-house, inclosed with iron railings, containing two cells and a centre-room for the night and other constables, with rooms over occupied by the watch-house keeper. There were stocks in front of the watch-house, within the iron railing, but they have been removed within the last two years; they are now packed up in the yard belonging to the watch-house.

Enfield.—Brick-built watch-house, inclosed with iron railings, containing two cells, and four rooms above and yard behind.

South Mims.—Cage out of repair; no door sufficient to secure it. No other place for the custody of prisoners when apprehended; they are therefore taken to the watch-house at Shenley, which is out of the parish, and is in the county of Hertford.

Hadley.—No place of confinement, of any description, within the parish, except the stocks, which are on Hadley-green, where there are no houses; the prisoners are therefore taken to Shenley, and confined in the watch-house there.

Waltham Abbey, Essex, July 1836.

Joseph Jessopp,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Enfield.

There are in this parish two places of confinement, one situate at Enfield Highway, and the other situate in the town of Enfield; of which the latter only is used as a place of confinement. This is a substantial brick-built building, containing two wards, each being of the dimensions following; that is to say, in length 25 feet three inches, and in breadth seven feet three inches. Great pains and expense have been incurred in rendering it very secure.

28 April 1836.

H. Sawyer.

Gore Hundred.

Parishes.

Edgware.—The one in Little Stanmore is used for both parishes.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.—A small wooden building at Harrow, in a yard, lately used as a workhouse.

Hendon.—Two small wooden buildings at Brent-street, in about the centre of the parish.

Kingsbury.—A small brick building at the Hyde, quite the extremity of the parish.

Pinner.—A brick building in a garden, lately used as a workhouse.

Stanmore, Great.—A damp dark room or cellar under the workhouse, about twelve feet by six.

Stanmore, Little.—A small wooden building in the centre of the town of Edgware, one side of which is Edgware parish, the other Little Stanmore.

The whole of these buildings are very ill adapted to the purpose they are applied to; for the most part they are too small (about eight feet square); they want air and ventilation, and there is too ready a communication from the outside, whereby the prisoners are frequently communicated with improperly, and have drink and other things conveyed to them.

10 August 1836.

W. S. Tootell,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Kensington.

There are situated within the district for which the magistrates act, to whom I officiate as clerk, three places of confinement, viz.

A police station-house at Brook-green, Hammersmith.

A ditto - - Church Court, Kensington.

A watch-house at New Brompton, in Kensington parish.

2 May 1836.

B. P. Hall.

Division of *Spelthorn*.

The place of confinement in the parishes in this division is the common cage or lock-up house; in some of the parishes no place of confinement is provided.

Staines, 26 April 1836.

Randolph Horne, Clerk.

Uxbridge Division.

The only places of confinement are what are usually called cages, very insecure, and almost unfit for any persons to be confined in.

There is a cage at Uxbridge,
Ditto - - Ickenham,
Ditto - - Hayes,
Ditto - - Harlington,

There is a cage at Hillingdon,
Ditto - - West Drayton,
Ditto - - Harmondsworth,

But in no other parish within this division.

8 July 1836.

Riches & Woodbridge,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Public Office, Bow-street.

Places of confinement within this district:

Police Station, Bow-street,
House of Correction, Coldbath-fields,

New Westminster Bridewell,
New Prison, Clerkenwell.

F. A. Roe,
Thomas Halls.

Police Office, Hatton Garden.

The lock-up rooms attached to the above office are three in number; one, very rarely used, has been a stable, and is quite dark; the other two are about seven feet by six feet in size, with stone floors, but furnished with benches and privies. There is also a small outer yard properly secured.

20 April 1836.

W. L. Rogers,
Allan S. Laing.

Police-Office, Lambeth-street.

There are three lock-up rooms at the Police-office, which are of the following dimensions:

Day-room (with a fire), 17 feet by 8 feet, and 9 feet high.

Cell - - - 9 - 7 - 7½ -

Cell - - - 6 - 6½ - 7½ -

And the Metropolitan police station-houses in Denmark-street, Mile-End-road, Bromley and Poplar.

Prisoners detained for further examination are committed to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, or the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

21 April 1836.

Boyce Combe.
G. C. Norton.

Police-Office, Great Marlborough-street.

St. James's station-house, situate in Vine-street, consists of four cells, two for males and two for females; and also a large room at the back, in which occasionally the most respectable persons are confined.

St. Anne's station-house, situate in Dean-street, Soho, consists of only three cells.

The whole of the persons apprehended on night-charges in this district are taken to and confined in those station-houses, until brought to this office, to be examined before the magistrates, where there are four cells, in which the persons committed are confined until removed daily by vans to the different prisons.

J. E. Conant.
R. J. Chambers.

Mary-le-bone Police-Office.

There are at this office three places of confinement, adjoining each other, well secured; each place is eight feet four inches in width, seven feet three inches in depth, and eight feet three inches in height. Light and air are admitted into each place by an opening secured by iron bars, and there are wooden benches for the prisoners to sit on.

21 April 1836.

W. Hoskins.
Wm. Shutt.

Police Office, *Queen-square, Westminster.*

At this office there are three cells, where all prisoners are confined after examination, until they are removed to the different prisons, according to their offences, the dimensions of which are as follow :

1. 16 feet 6 inches long, 7 feet 6 inches wide, 10 feet high.
2. 10 feet 2 inches - 8 feet 6 inches - 10 feet -
3. 10 feet 2 inches - 8 feet - 10 feet -

These are not sufficient for the number at present usually confined therein, ill ventilated, and inconveniently situated.

There are several other places in the district of this office, viz. the station-houses, which are under the control of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, where the persons charged are detained until they can be brought before the magistrates, but concerning which the magistrates cannot give any account.

21 April 1836.

Wm. A. A. White.
David W. Gregorie.

Thames Police Office.

The place of confinement at this office, for males, is eight feet two inches in width, nine feet in length, and eight feet in height; and that for females is four feet eight inches in width, ten feet four inches in length, and twelve feet nine inches in height: the former has an iron grating for the admission of external air, but, being next to a privy and in a very small inclosed yard, the air is impure; the latter is merely a portion of a room, from which alone it receives light and air. They are both, from their size and situation, unwholesome, and unfit for the purpose to which they are appropriated.

There is a large and well-ventilated lock-up place on board the Port Mahon police station on the Thames, near Somerset-house; but very few occasions arise for the use of it.

There are other places of confinement in our district, but being under the control of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police we do not include them in our return.

W. T. Broderip,
Wm. Ballantine,
Magistrates of the Thames Police.

Police Office, *Union Hall.*

Persons apprehended by police constables, charged with felony, are confined at the several station-houses previous to being brought before us, when they are locked up in the cells belonging to the office, if not discharged. Those apprehended by warrant are detained in the custody of the constable till brought before us; and in either case, if not discharged, they are committed to the county gaol for trial or re-examination, if not summarily dealt with; and in such instances they are committed to the gaol or house of correction, as the case may be.

19 April 1836.

James Traill.
Henry Jeremy.

Police Office, *Worship-street.*

Persons apprehended by the metropolitan police during the hours the police office is not open, are conveyed to the station-houses, and are confined in cells belonging to them until brought before a magistrate.

Persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant, and brought to the office, if not discharged, are confined during their stay there in four cells, constructed for that purpose, two of which are for male prisoners and two for females. These cells are properly ventilated and daily cleansed; they are eight feet ten inches high, eight feet ten inches long, and seven feet three inches wide.

From the cells last-mentioned, prisoners are either discharged or committed to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, for re-examination on a future day; and in cases where the ends of justice may require their being kept separate, they are sometimes committed for re-examination to the house of correction, Coldbath-fields.

21 April 1836.

S. Twyford,
W. Grove.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny.

The only place of confinement for safe custody to my knowledge within the division of Abergavenny is in this town. It has been improved of late years, but is yet scarcely to be called a place of entire safety; is very damp, unwholesome and inconvenient.

15 April 1836.

J. Gabb,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Chepstow.

There is a place of confinement in which persons in the custody of constables are kept previously to their commitment for trial or punishment, which is called the lock-up house, in this town; but there is no other place of the same description, or any house of correction within the district of Chepstow, for which I act as clerk to the magistrates.

19 April 1836.

Robert Evans.

Division of Newport.

There is no place of confinement within this district; it is usual for the constables to detain parties in custody in their own houses, or to take them to the lock-up house of the borough of Newport, until they can be carried before the magistrates, and be conveyed to the county gaol or house of correction.

14 April 1836.

Geo. R. New.

Divisions of Pontypool and Caerleon.

At Pontypool the lock-up house is attached to the police-officers' house, and consists of three cells; each cell will hold three prisoners.

At Caerleon there is one cell only, which will hold about four prisoners.

18 April 1836.

Thomas Edwards,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Divisions of Ragland, Skenfreth, Trellick and Usk.

There are no places of confinement, only in the last-named district, the division of Usk, in which the county house of correction is situated.

16 April 1836.

Henry Matthews.

N O R F O L K.

District of South Erpingham.

With the exception of a strong room, called "the lock-up," in the workhouse at Aylsham, occasionally used for the purpose of detaining persons for a night previous to their being brought before a magistrate for discharge or commitment, there are no places of confinement within this district.

Aylsham, 16 April 1836.

Frederick Roe,
Clerk to the Justices.

Blofield.

There is no place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, &c. &c., in this district, excepting a small cage in the parish of Acle, which is seldom made use of.

W. H. Codling,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of Clackclose.

There is only one place in the hundred, in Downham Market, about five yards square, built by private subscription, for the accommodation of the constables, and more properly called a place of temporary detention than a place of confinement.

21 April 1836.

Fred. Browne Bell,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of Mitford.

There is no place of confinement within the hundred. Persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice, whilst in the charge of a constable, are taken to a public-house, or to the constable's own house; and when prisoners are remanded by the magistrates for further examination, they are committed to one of the county prisons, the nearest of which is 12 miles from this place, (where the magistrates' sittings are held,) and are brought here from thence, on a subsequent day, in custody of the gaoler.

Dereham, 16 April 1836.

E. & G. Cooper,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Diss*.

The justices acting for the hundred of Diss, in the county of Norfolk, and occasionally acting for the hundred of Hartesmere, in the county of Suffolk, have no place of confinement for prisoners before commitment for trial or punishment; they are generally in the custody of the constable, at a public-house, sometimes at his own dwelling.

15 April 1836.

Richard Wood.

Hundred of *Gallow*.

There are only two places within the hundred for the confinement of disorderly persons; viz., at Fakenham, a room called the Cage, ten feet by five feet; and at Hempton, an adjoining parish, one of the same description.

Considerable expense is frequently incurred, and great inconvenience arises from not having a proper place at Fakenham (where the magistrates' sittings are held) for the purpose of securing prisoners until they are committed to gaol.

Fakenham, 13 April 1836.

John Overton,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Earsham*.

There is no place of confinement within the said hundred for persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, except a strong room in this place called the Cage.

Harleston, 3 June 1836.

Wm. Hazard,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Holt*.

There is a cage in this town, forming a part of the building called the Shire-hall, where persons are sometimes confined until they are discharged or committed for trial or punishment. It is very conveniently situated, as the magistrates hold the petty sessions at the Shire-hall.

13 April 1836.

John Ransom.

Hundred of *Freebridge*.

There is not a market town within the district, and the only places therein used for the purpose of confinement are two buildings, which are called lock-up houses, one situate in the parish of Gaywood, the other in the parish of Gayton.

Lynn, 28 April 1836.

Boys Aldham,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundreds of *Loddon* and *Clavering*.

Loddon is the only market town within the hundreds; and is the only town where there is any place for confinement of persons apprehended in the act of being guilty of a breach of the law before they can be taken before a magistrate. It is a strong room, called a Cage, but the magistrates never commit to it.

All male offenders are committed to the gaol at Norwich, and females to the gaol at Wymondham.

19 April 1836.

J. Read Adams.

Stratton St. Mary, Hundred of *Dipwade*.

In the parish of Stratton St. Mary in the said hundred, there is a cage, in which disorderly persons are placed until they can be conveyed before a magistrate. I know of no other place of confinement within my districts.

25 April 1836.

C. Ansdell.

Hundred of *Eynsford*.

In this district there are no places of confinement to which they can send persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, but in any of such cases they have recourse to the county prisons, at the Castle of Norwich, and at Walsingham and Wymondham, in the said county, as the nature of the case requires.

Reepham, 19 April 1836.

Geo. Wymer,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundreds or Districts of *Smithdon* and *Brothercross*.

In none of the parishes within these hundreds or districts are there any places of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, excepting in some few of the parishes, where there are cages for temporary confinement.

In cases of felony and other offences which are brought before the same magistrates, at or out of petty sessions, the offenders are (in cases where circumstances require it) committed for further examination, either to the bridewells or houses of correction at Swaffham or Little Walsingham, and afterwards (as may happen) remanded to the same prisons for trial or punishment.

In cases of capital offences, or of life and death, the offenders are committed to the county gaol, the castle of Norwich.

The quarter sessions are annually held at the castle of Norwich, and from thence, by adjournment, at Lynn, Swaffham and Little Walsingham.

Burnham Market, 13 April 1836.

W. Weatherhead.

Districts of *South Greenhoo* and *Grimshoo*.

In the former district there is, at Swaffham, a place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment. It is styled a house of correction, and is capable of containing 120 prisoners in classes, as directed by the Act 4 Geo 4, c. 64. In Grimshoo there is no such place of confinement, but the magistrates acting for that district commit to the house of correction abovementioned.

Swaffham, 20 April 1836.

Robert Sewell,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Launditch*.

There is not any place of confinement for persons apprehended previous to their commitment, but they are kept in hold at some one of the public-houses in the parishes.

Litcham, 28 April 1836.

Samuel King,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Freebridge Marshland*.

There is within this hundred no market-town and no place of temporary confinement for persons previous to their commitment for trial or punishment. When finally committed, male prisoners are sent to the bridewell at Swaffham, and females to a similar place of confinement at Walsingham.

Terrington St. Clements, 19 April 1836.

Edward Jackson,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundreds of *Guiltcross* and *Shropham*.

A house of correction in the market-town of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk.

Thetford, 15 April 1836.

Wm. Clarke,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Southrepps.

There is no place of confinement in this district for persons apprehended for felony or other charges, who are kept in the custody of the constable till they are either committed or discharged.

25 April 1836.

S. Plumbly,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Hundred of *Northgreenhoe*.

There is not within the hundred any place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

If a person is apprehended on a charge of felony within a short distance of this place, and it happens to be too late at night to go to a magistrate, he is lodged in the house of correction till the following morning; this also applies to a Sunday, and the keeper receives him on the authority laid down 1 H. H. 595, 596.

Little Walsingham, 16 April 1836.

Haddon Adcock,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Wymondham.

There is in this parish a house of correction for the county of Norfolk, for females only, except in cases of males being sent there for a day or two for further examination, before they are fully committed or discharged. The females confined there are those before and after trial, and also those summarily convicted by magistrates.

There is in this parish a police regularly established, and they have what is called a station-house, into which they put offenders until they can be taken the next day before a magistrate. A similar establishment is formed in the market-town of Hingham, in the same hundred, (viz. Forehoe). There are no other places for the same purpose within this district.

23 April 1836.

J. Cullyer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Division of Northampton.

There is no place of confinement for prisoners previous to their being taken before magistrates, but they are kept in the custody of the constable apprehending them.

13 April 1836.

Wm. Tomalin,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

District of Oundle.

The only place of confinement is situate in the town of Oundle, and is generally termed the "Bridewell," consisting of four departments, two above and two below, which are so divided as to accommodate both male and female prisoners.

No labour whatever is assigned to such prisoners, and the allowance is bread and water alone. Prisoners committed for felony, or other serious charge, are at once forwarded to the gaol at Northampton.

19 April 1836.

Robert Castel Sherrard.

Cleley Hundred.

There is not any place of confinement; and on all occasions, when a person is apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, the constable executing the warrant secures his prisoner in the best way that he can, generally by taking him to a public-house and procuring a guard to be placed over him; and in the event of the magistrate deeming it necessary to remand the prisoner for further examination, he is again placed in the custody of the constable, who takes charge of him, as before stated.

There is a small building in this town called "The Cage," but it is applied as a minor punishment for drunken disorderly people, and occasionally for the lodging of poor travellers who have not the means of paying for a better.

Stoney Stratford, 18 April 1836.

J. F. Congreve.

Division of Wellingborough.

A room called the Hole, or Hold, situate in the yard of, and belonging to, the poor-house in the market-town of Wellingborough, heretofore occupied by the parish officers of Wellingborough, and now by the Wellingborough Board of Guardians, being the property of the feoffees of the town lands of Wellingborough.

30 April 1836.

George Burnham,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Bamburgh Ward.

The only place of confinement is a small house in the town of Belford, which is never used but for temporary purposes, such as locking prisoners up until they can be taken before a justice, or after their commitment, until they can be conveyed to a gaol or house of correction.

Alnwick, 15 April 1836.

Gerard Selby,
Clerk to the Justices.

East Division of *Coquetdale Ward*.

The only place of confinement in this division is in one of the correction houses of the county, situated in the town of Alnwick. It contains a justice-room, and every convenience for conducting examinations, and for the safe custody of persons apprehended.

This division contains 34 parishes and townships, maintaining their own poor; 43 townships keeping their own highways, and 47 constabularies. The division being extensive, persons apprehended are generally taken before the nearest justice, or the one who issued the warrant, though, in particular cases, they are brought into the correction-house for convenience and immediate examination. It often happens that the constable is obliged to keep his prisoner all night, until he can be taken before a justice, but this cannot be avoided in a wide rural district. Many of the villages have stocks, which are places of confinement, and the inhabitants are liable to keep them in repair; but though they were originally not to punish, but "the constables' gaol, to keep men in hold," they have now fallen into disuse, both as places of confinement and punishment.

Wm. Dickson,
Clerk to the Justices.

North Division of *Coquetdale Ward*.

There is no place of confinement in this division.

This division contains 39 parishes and townships, maintaining their own poor; 43 townships keeping their own highways; and 43 constabularies.

It is very extensive, and altogether a rural district; and persons apprehended are generally taken before the nearest justice, or before the one who issued the warrant; though in particular cases they are taken to the nearest county correction house, for convenience and immediate examination. This correction house is situated at Alnwick, and contains a justice room and every convenience for conducting examinations, and for the safe custody of persons apprehended. It often happens that the constable is obliged to keep his prisoner all night, until he can be taken before a justice; but this cannot be avoided in a wide rural district.

Many of the villages have stocks, which are places of confinement, and the inhabitants by law are liable to keep them in repair; but though they were originally not to punish, but "the constables' gaol, to keep men in hold," they have now fallen into disuse, both as places of confinement and punishment.

Wm. Dickson, Clerk to the Justices.

South and West Divisions of *Coquetdale Ward*.

One stone building or lock-up house within the market town of Rothbury, containing one cell, capable of containing six or seven prisoners, without any fire-place.

This is the only place of confinement within the South and West Divisions of *Coquetdale Ward*.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, }
19 April 1836.

Thos. John Turnbull,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

East Division of *Castle Ward*.

A county prison, known by the name of Tynemouth house of correction, situate near North Shields, containing 22 separate cells, besides rooms for the keepers, &c.

This prison was considerably enlarged and improved in the year 1835. And a further improvement is intended to be made in the course of the present year.

There is also in North Shields a lock-up room and night watch-house for prisoners, to be kept during the night or until they can be taken before a magistrate.

There is not any other prison within the said ward.

14 April 1836.

Richard Barker,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

West Division of *Castle Ward*.

The prison used for persons apprehended for felony, &c., consists of two large rooms and five cells, capable of containing a great number of prisoners. These rooms and cells are built under the county courts, and are used also for the confinement of prisoners brought from the county gaol and houses of correction in the county, on the day previous to holding the two assizes and winter quarter sessions. It is a strong built prison, and well adapted and sufficient for the purposes of the West Division of *Castle Ward*.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, }
19 April 1836.

Thomas John Turnbull,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Glendale Ward.

There is no place of confinement within this ward, except a lock-up house in Wooler, the only market-town in the ward, which was built, several years ago, principally as a place of security for offenders apprehended at night, until they can conveniently be brought before a justice of the peace for examination, and for the custody of prisoners after commitment, until a conveyance be obtained for conveying them to the county gaol. I believe it has been seldom, if ever, used within the last 10 years. In other parts of the ward persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, where they cannot be conveniently carried before a justice for examination on the instant, are confined in the nearest inn.

Berwick, 16 April 1836. Rob. Weddell, Clerk to the Justices.

Morpeth Ward.

The county gaol and county house of correction in the market-town of Morpeth, both built under the same roof, are used as well for persons committed by justices previous to final commitment or discharge, as for the general purposes of the gaol and house of correction. There is no other prison within the ward.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 19 April 1836. Thos. Jno. Turnbull, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Tindale Ward.

The house of correction, situated in the market-town of Hexham, in the said ward. John Ruddock, Clerk to the Justices.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Hundred of *Rushcliffe*, the South Division of *Thurgarton* Hundred, the South Division of *Broxtowe* Hundred, and the *Nottingham* Division of *North Broxtowe*.

	Parishes where there are Places of Confinement.	Nature or Description of the Places.
Hundred of Rushcliffe - South Division of Thurgarton Hundred.	None. Sneinton - -	-- a small room in a building rented by the parish as a temporary poor-house. As Sneinton adjoins Nottingham, this room is seldom used.
South Division of Broxtowe Hundred.	Radford - -	-- a room in the workhouse, about nine feet square, partitioned off from a large room on the ground-floor; has a strong door, with iron bar, opening into the large room, and is considered quite secure. Has a bed in it.
Nottingham Division of North Broxtowe Hundred (not including the Mansfield Division) -	Wollaton - -	-- a room on the ground-floor (part of an inn belonging to Lord Middleton) is divided into three separate inner cells; has an iron door opens into the yard, iron bars to the windows, and is considered quite secure.
	Arnold - -	-- a room about four yards square, with iron rings in the wall to chain prisoners; was formerly used as a watch-house for the parish watch and ward; but no prisoner would be secure without a guard.
	Basford - -	-- a round stone building, about 10 feet in diameter, cupola top, detached from other buildings, the property of the parish; is considered secure without a guard, but is so very damp that it is not fit to confine a prisoner in for a whole night.

(continued)

	Parishes where there are Places of Confinement.	Nature or Description of the Places.
In the Town of Nottingham, adjoining to the County Gaol, and belonging to the County.	- - - -	-- there is a small building, consisting of two rooms on the ground-floor, con- taining one bed, and used by the police officers who attend the magistrates at the county hall, to confine prisoners apprehended by them, and by constab- les of any parish in the county who happen to bring them, previous to their being taken before a magistrate. It is considered a place of good security for the purpose, without a guard.

28 April 1836.

*Wm. Sculthorpe.**Bingham.*

There is only one place of confinement in our district, namely, at Bingham.

It is a strong room, originally built at the expense of the parish of Bingham, for the purpose of confining refractory paupers.

The following are its dimensions :—Length, 7 ft. 4 inch. ; width, 3 ft. 9 inch. ; height, 6 ft. 6 inch.

Newark, 26 April 1836.

Tallents, Son & Burnaby,
Clerks to Petty Sessions.

North Division of *Broxtowe.*

There are no places of confinement. Persons in custody are detained at the constables' houses until committed to the county gaol, or to the house of correction for the county. A new town-hall is erecting in Mansfield, and attached to it will be a constable's house and suitable place of security for persons in custody, until their committal to the gaol or house of correction for trial, or under summary convictions or adjudications.

Mansfield, 14 April 1836.

Richard Goulding,
Magistrates' Clerk.

OXFORDSHIRE.

East Division of the Hundred of *Bampton.*

Witney.—Three lock-up houses, sufficient to hold two persons each.

Bampton.—One lock-up house, sufficient to hold three persons.

Lew.—One lock-up house, sufficient to hold one person.

Districts of *Wootton, North, and Bloxham.*

The only place of confinement within these districts is a cage under the town-hall, made against the wall, with iron bars, lined with boards on three sides. It is often used to confine men who are drunk, or disturbing the peace ; but I have never known any one sent there by a magistrate's orders.

Deddington, 14 April 1836.

Samuel Field,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Watlington.

There are no places to confine offenders within this district, except the common stocks, and a cage at Watlington, which is very small and insecure.

4 July 1836.

Geo. P. Cook.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Oakham.

The only place is the county gaol and house of correction at Oakham in the said county, which form one building.

8 June 1836.

William Ades,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

SHROPSHIRE.

Whitchurch Division of the Hundred of Bradford.

There is a lock-up house in this town, another at Prees, and one at Wem, which are places where special sessions are holden.

16 April 1836.

B. Lakin,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of Chirbury.

The justices sit in the village of Chirbury, which is 19 miles from the county gaol and house of correction, and there is no lock-up within this hundred.

Prisoners are kept in custody by the constable at the inn in the village till all the witnesses have been examined, and the justices then discharge or commit for trial. The number of offences in this hundred are few, but expense and inconvenience is sometimes occasioned in keeping persons, and a lock-up in the village is desirable.

19 April 1836.

Fras. Allen,
Clerk to the Justices.

Cleobury Mortimer Division of the Hundred of Stottesden.

The only place of confinement is situate in this town. It is stone-built and slated, containing two rooms or cells, lately erected under the inspection of our county surveyor, for the purpose of securing felons and others charged with lesser offences, until they can be taken before a magistrate or magistrates for examination and commitment.

Cleobury, 14 April 1836.

John Woodward.

Hundred or District of Condover.

— None. —

Joseph Ickdale, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Drayton Division of the Hundred of Bradford North.

Where Situate.	Of what Description.
Market Drayton - -	-- A building of brick and stone, consisting of one miserable apartment, wretchedly ventilated and without light. A new lock-up house upon a larger scale, and to contain two apartments, is much wanted.
Hodnet - - - -	-- A new stone building has just been erected, containing two apartments for prisoners of both sexes.

Hales Owen Division of the Hundred of Brimstree.

There is a prison built in this borough, at the expense of the county of Salop, about 40 years ago, for the confinement of persons charged with felony, or other offences, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, and which is the only place of confinement for such purpose within the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act.

14 April 1836.

W. S. Hayes,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Lower Division of the Hundred of *Munslow*.

There is no place of confinement, but the constables executing the warrants of the magistrates acting for this division of the hundred have been occasionally allowed to lodge their prisoners in the borough gaol of Ludlow, until fully committed to the county gaol or discharged.

Ludlow, 7 May 1836.

J. Williams.

Hundred of *Overs*.

There is no place of confinement, but the constables executing the warrants of the magistrates acting for this hundred have been occasionally allowed to lodge their prisoners in the borough gaol of Ludlow, until fully committed to the county gaol or discharged.

Ludlow, 7 May 1836.

J. Williams.

Chun and Parslow.

There is no place of confinement at any of the places where the magistrates to whom I act as clerk meet. When parties are apprehended they are kept at the constable's house from the time of their apprehension till they are committed to the county prison or discharged.

Ludlow, 20 April 1836.

C. H. Dancey,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Upper Division of the Hundred of *Munslow*.

Church Stratton.—A lock-up house, consisting of two rooms.

Joseph Ickdale,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Hundred or District of *Pimhill*.

Ellesmere.—A lock-up house, consisting of two rooms.

Joseph Ickdale,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Chelmarsh Division of the Hundred of *Stottesden*.

The prison used for the confinement of persons apprehended for felony, &c., is the gaol within the borough of Bridgnorth, by permission of the borough magistrates.

Such gaol comprises two cells for felons, with a day-room and court-yard, and also other rooms for persons committed for minor offences.

John J. Smith,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Wellington.

We have a lock-up house in the town, recently built, under the inspection of the surveyor of the county, by order of the magistrates of the division, and by the magistrates of the court of quarter session for the county. It contains four separate cells for prisoners, with proper conveniences to each, where parties are confined only till such time as they are taken before the magistrates to be committed to the county gaol at Shrewsbury. There is also, I believe, a small place built by the parishioners of Dawley, in the parish of Dawley, in this division, where they confine persons till they bring them down to Wellington, which is about four miles distant; this place is only one room of small dimensions, but what size I cannot say, but I believe it is very small. The cells in Wellington prison are properly ventilated, and sufficiently large for the district.

Salop, 16 April 1836.

William Turner,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Division of *Bath*.

There are a few parishes within this district which have places of confinement, called a "blind-house," used occasionally for the detention of prisoners until they are taken before the magistrates acting for the division of Bath. When they are committed, they are sent for

for safe custody to the following places, which are within the present borough of Bath, and from which they are removed (generally on the following day) to Shepton Mallet gaol, 18 miles distance :—

Bathwick police office ; Walcot police office, and workhouse at Widcombe.

The Bathwick and Walcot police offices belong to commissioners under local Acts of Parliament, and the place of confinement at Widcombe belongs to the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe. Prisoners are detained in the same places for further examination in cases of felony, &c.

Chandos House, 16 April 1836.

John Taylor,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Bedminster Division.

No market-town in this division, nor any lock-up house ; a lock-up house much wanted. Prisoners usually secured at the constable's house, or at a public-house.

Long Ashton, near Bristol.

J. W. Chadwick,
Clerk to Justices.

Division of Bridgwater.

Persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, are confined in the gaol of this borough, or detained in the custody of the constables by whom they are apprehended, previously to their discharge or commitment for trial or punishment to the county gaol.

15 April 1836.

John Wm. Trevor,
Clerk to the Justices.

Division of Chewton.

There are places of confinement for felons, &c. in seven parishes in this division, whilst in the remaining 15 parishes there are no such places of confinement. The following are the parishes having them : viz. Chew-Magna, Timsbury, Camley, High Littleton, Mid-somer Norton, Paulton and Stow Easton.

The places of confinement which we refer to are the ordinary lock-up houses, which are sometimes called blind-houses, and they are of no great strength.

It may be necessary that we should further represent to you that these houses have hitherto been erected and kept in repair at the cost of the different parishes, out of the poor-rate ; but in consequence of the recent orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, prohibiting such expenditure in future, it is to be apprehended that no new houses will be built, and that even the present ones will fall to decay, unless some other funds are provided for their erection, &c.

Hallatrow, 2 May 1836.

Hill & Williams.

P.S.—In a few of our parishes there are “ the stocks,” but we apprehend they do not fall within the description of places of confinement intended by the order of the Honourable the House of Commons.

Division of Frome.

The division contains 19 parishes ; viz. Beckington, Berkley, Cloford, Frome Selwood, Great Elm, Laverton, Leigh-upon-Mendip, Lullington, Marston Bigott, Mells, Nunney, Orchardleigh, Road, Rodden, Standerwick, Wanstrow, Whatley, Witham Friary and Woolverton. Of these parishes, Beckington, Frome Selwood, Leigh-upon-Mendip, Mells, Nunney and Road all contain guard-houses or blind-houses, wherein prisoners are put previously to their being taken before a magistrate ; the places are generally insecure and unhealthy, and the prisoners are kept no longer in custody than is absolutely necessary before their cases are disposed of. With the exception of the building at Frome, the guard-houses can rarely contain more than one or two persons without inconvenience, if in custody for a night, and it is not uncommon to bring them to Frome for lodging. The guard-house there consists of two small rooms, opening at the right and left entrances of a lock-up building, and measuring each about eight feet square, containing a bedstead with straw on each. This building is now out of repair, and the overseers, on applying to the Poor Law Commissioners, were informed that they could not repair it at the expense of the poor's-rate, which they had been accustomed to do. Frome has also another guard-house, about the same size, for a separate part of the parish, which is dilapidated and useless. All these guard-houses are merely places of temporary confinement, previous to the prisoners being taken before a magistrate, when they are committed to Shepton Mallet gaol, or discharged. The other parishes are without any place of confinement of this description, but most of them have the parish stocks ; the prisoners are either kept under a guard or brought to the Frome guard-house for safe custody, before they are taken to a magistrate.

The guard-houses are all so badly constructed that the prisoners can easily communicate with each other, and with their friends on the outside, to the great detriment of public justice.

In addition to these places, East Cranmore is in the hundred, but forms no part of the division of Frome; it is a small parish without a guard-house, and now belongs to the Shepton Mallet division.

21 April 1836.

Wm. Davis.

Division of *Ilminster*.

In the town of *Ilminster*.—A detached circular building, eight feet in diameter in the clear, with a vaulted roof, built of hewn stone. The height, from the floor, of the side walls is five feet four inches, and of the crown of the arch seven feet six inches. The floor is of stone. There is a small iron-grated window in the door, for light and ventilation.

In the town of *Crewkerne*.—A room under the stone stairs leading to the upper room of the market-house, from four to five feet in width, and 12 feet in length, varying in height as the steps rise; the floor is pitched. There are two doors, and in the outer door there is a small iron-grated window.

In the town of *South Petherton*.—A detached room, built of free-stone, eight feet by seven feet in the clear, inside, and seven feet high; the floor oak, laid on sleepers. There are three holes for ventilation near the ceiling, and a small iron-grated window in the door.

J. Baker, Junior,

Assistant Clerk to the Magistrates.

23 April 1836.

Division of *Keynsham*.

There is no place of confinement within the division; prisoners are kept by the constables either at their own houses or at an inn.

16 April 1836.

J. Lintorn Simmons.

Kilmersdon.

At Kilmersdon there is a lock-up house, and another at Buckland Denham, in this division.

25 April 1836.

Charles Napper.

Division of *Shepton Mallet*.

In the parish of Shepton Mallet - - - one lock-up house.

In the parish of Croscombe - - - one - ditto.

Edward Dynley, Clerks to the Magistrates.
Joseph Hyatt,

Taunton.

Within the limits of the borough is a gaol and house of correction, called Wilton Gaol, being a regular prison of great extent and security, governed by a gaoler appointed by the county magistrates.

When persons are apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice, within this division, they are always detained in the personal custody of the officer who apprehends them, until they can be brought before a magistrate, which is done at the earliest possible period; and if their final commitment for trial or punishment be prevented by the absence of witnesses or other cause, they are committed to the above-mentioned prison for further examination on the next or following day.

There is also in Taunton a prison called "The Nook," which has been well and strongly rebuilt within the last few years, comprising three strong rooms on one floor, with iron-grated windows: two of them measuring about 12 feet by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, the third measuring about 10 feet by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a small privy adjoining each, and a yard attached, measuring 21 feet one inch by four feet seven inches; but this is used solely for the reception of vagrants and persons committing disorders in the streets.

21 April 1836.

Wm. P. Pinchard,

Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Wellington.

Wellington is the only town within the division, and where only there is a place of confinement. This place is under the market-house of Wellington, and is on a level with the street, from which is the entrance, secured by two doors: there is a grating of iron, of four feet long and one foot high, for the admission of light and air (which looks into the market-place), which is inclosed. In the room there are two raised benches of wood, of three feet two inches by seven feet long. The room itself is eleven feet six inches long and as many wide, and in one corner is a privy with a cover.

14 April 1836.

Fred. White, Clerk to the Bench.*Division of Wells.*

There is no place of confinement. The inconvenience arising from the want of a place of confinement is obviated within this division, by reason of the magistrates acting for the same having the permissive use of the gaol of this city.

16 April 1836.

Henry Brookes, Junior,
Clerk to the Magistrates.*Hundred of Williton Freemanors and Hundred of Carhampton.*

In the division of the hundred of Williton Freemanors there are three small market-towns namely, Watchet, Williton and Nether Stowey; and in the hundred of Carhampton there are two small market-towns, namely, Dunster and Minehead, in each of which there is a small lock-up house for the confinement of prisoners generally; but, except in cases of attempt to escape or rescue, they are rarely used, it being the practice in these divisions, as in other rural districts, to keep persons charged with felony or apprehended under a warrant from a justice of the peace at an inn, until their commitment or discharge takes place.

Bardon, 14 April 1836.

R. Leigh & Warden,
Clerks of these Divisions.*Division of Wincanton.*

There are lock-up houses (capable of containing two or three persons only) for the confinement of prisoners at each of the following places in this division; viz. Wincanton, Bruton, Castle Cary, Henstridge and Milborne Port.

15 April 1836.

Messiters,
Clerks to the Magistrates.*Division of Wrington.*

The magistrates for the Wrington division, to whom I act as clerk, are not in the habit of committing persons apprehended to any place of confinement, there being none within the district; but such persons are usually detained in custody at an inn, or at the constable's house, until their discharge or final commitment shall have been determined upon.

The only market town within the district is the borough town of Axbridge, over which the county justices have no control or jurisdiction.

Langford, 28 April 1836.

John W. Bradford,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

STAFFORD.

District of Offlow, North.

At the undermentioned places, situate within the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, there are places of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, &c. (but not committed for trial); namely, at Burton-upon-Trent, a room adjoining and forming part of the workhouse, where prisoners are frequently committed for further examination; at Tutbury, two rooms, used as lock-up rooms; at Barton-under-Needwood, one room, used as a lock-up; and one room used for the same purpose at Alrewas.

Egginton, 30 April 1836.

W. Lowe.

Leek.

The place of confinement at Leek for persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, is a lock-up under-ground, which is very damp and inconvenient; the magistrates have made it rather better than it was formerly, by placing a stove in which there is a fire put when the weather is rainy and damp.

15 April 1836.

M. D. Cruso.

Hundred of *Seisdon North*.

The place of confinement at Wolverhampton is at the poor-house; no person appointed to keep or take care of it; and considered an improper place on account of its damp situation, and having no keeper.

The place of confinement at Bilston is a lock-up house at the poor-house, but no regular keeper to take care of it.

The place of confinement at Sedgley is a strong room at the poor-house, but no regular keeper to take care of it.

Wolverhampton, 31 May 1836.

John Lea,
D. J. Bache,
Clerks to the Magistrates of Petty Sessions.

South Division of the Hundred of *Offlow*.

Parish of *Handsworth*, a small room, about 12 feet by 12 feet square, part of the work-house, with a couch of boards and straw, which may accommodate five or six prisoners.

Parish of *West Bromwich*, a small room about nine feet by eight feet square, part of the workhouse, with a couch of boards and straw, on which about six prisoners may sleep; low and very badly ventilated.

Parish of *Narborne*, a small room about eight feet square, part of the workhouse; will accommodate about three prisoners.

Parish of *Wednesbury*, a small room about ten feet by nine feet, part of the workhouse, and will accommodate six or eight prisoners.

Parish of *Darlaston*, a small room, eleven feet by eight feet square, part of the workhouse.

Parish of *Tipton*, a small room, part of the workhouse, ten feet by eight feet square; will not contain more than four prisoners.

West Bromwich, 9 May 1836.

James Male,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

S U F F O L K.

Division of *Bungay*.

A small brick and tiled building, consisting of two rooms, situated in a narrow street or lane, called "the Back-lane," in the market town of Bungay, belonging to a private individual, rented at the annual sum of 4 *l.*, paid by the town-reeve, but in a very insecure state; indeed, not at all adapted for the purpose used. *Note.*—There is also in the town (in the market-place) a small boarded building, sufficient to contain three persons only, called "the Cage," wherein apprehended persons were usually put, till lately, as well; a very improper place for a "lock-up," independent of its insecurity, but the town now objects to its being any longer used as a place of confinement.

A. Elswood, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Horne*.

There is no place of confinement in any town or other place within the hundred.

Eye, 19 April 1836.

Geo. Warner Lawton,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of *Framlingham*.

There are no places of confinement within the division, except the house of correction at Woodbridge, to which the magistrates occasionally commit prisoners to be brought before them on a future day for further examination, and except a place of confinement within the walls of the Castle here, called the Cage, wherein persons charged with felony, vagrants and drunken and disorderly persons apprehended late in the day, are sometimes placed, till they can be taken before a magistrate the next morning.

18 April 1836.

C. Clubbe,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Cosford*.

There is no place of confinement. In every case, when a person is apprehended for felony, or otherwise, he is kept in custody at one of the inns or public-houses, till he is carried before a justice of the peace.

Hadleigh, 15 April 1836.

Henry Offord,
Clerk to the Justices.

Hundred of *Babergh*.

All persons apprehended for felony are kept in custody by the constable holding the warrant, and generally at a public-house, if from any circumstance the case cannot be immediately heard by a magistrate.

There is no prison in the hundred, and the gaol at Bury St. Edmunds is the only place to which prisoners are committed for re-examination or for trial.

Long Melford, 23 April 1836.

*Richard Almack.**Lowestoft*.

The only place of confinement in the market-town of Lowestoft is a brick building arched over with brick, and containing two cells or divisions; this place, however, has not been found sufficiently safe to leave prisoners during the night, consequently in cases where prisoners are necessarily kept in custody during the night, they are usually taken and confined at the dwelling-house of the constable.

13 April 1836.

Edm. Norton,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Hundred of *Lackford*.

List of places of confinement within the several parishes of the hundred.

Barton - - - - -	Stocks.	Icklingham - - - - -	Stocks.
Brandon - - - - -	Cage.	Lakenheath - - - - -	Cage.
Cavenham - - - - -	Stocks.	Mildenhall - - - - -	ditto.
Downham - - - - -	ditto.	West-row - - - - -	Stocks.
Eldon - - - - -	ditto.	Beck-row - - - - -	ditto.
Eriswell - - - - -	ditto.	Holywell-row - - - - -	ditto.
Exning - - - - -	ditto.	Newmarket - - - - -	Cage.
Freckenham - - - - -	ditto.	Tuddenham - - - - -	Stocks.
Herringswell - - - - -	ditto.	Wangford - - - - -	ditto.
Higham - - - - -	ditto.	Worlington - - - - -	ditto.

Hundreds of *Bosmere* and *Claydon*.

There is no place of confinement within the hundred. The prisoners are taken to a public-house, and sitten up with all night, and frequently they are committed for further examination to the gaol at Ipswich.

Needham Market, 22 April 1836.

John Marriott,
Magistrates' Clerk.

Division of *Woodbridge*.

The house of correction in this town is the only place of confinement within the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act. It is a substantial building (without hard labour), and of sufficient size to contain 40 prisoners.

15 April 1836.

John Wood,
Clerk to the County Magistrates.

Hundred of *Blything*.

There is no place of confinement within the hundred; and all prisoners remanded are obliged to be sent to the gaol at Beccles in this county, and brought up on the appointed day for re-examination, a distance of 30 miles, or detained in the hands of a constable at a public-house at a very considerable expense till the necessary evidence can be obtained.

Voxford, 16 May 1836.

John Potter.

SURREY.

Hundred of *Godley*.

The division or hundred of Godley (of which we are the clerks of the petty session) consists of nine parishes, viz. Byfleet, Chertsey, Chobham, Egham, Weybridge, Bisley, Horsell, Pyrford and Thorp, in the first five of which parishes there are round-houses or cages for the confinement of persons apprehended, most of which are in a very insufficient and dilapidated state for the want of funds necessary for their repair; in the remaining four parishes there are no places of confinement whatever.

Chertsey, 14 April 1836.

Clark & Grazebrook.

Hundred of *Wotton*.

Name of Market Town or other Place.	Nature of Place of Confinement.
Abinger, parish of - - - -	There is no place of confinement.
Capel, parish of - - - -	The like.
Dorking, market town of - - -	- - A brick building, containing two separate rooms.
Newdigate, parish of - - - -	No place of confinement.
Ockley, parish of - - - -	The like.
Wotton, parish of - - - -	The like.

Dorking, 19 April 1836.

Thomas Hart.

Epsom.

The only place of confinement in this town is a cage or watch-house, built many years ago by the parish. It is by no means a fit or secure place of confinement, and several prisoners have within the last few years escaped therefrom.

There are similar places of confinement at Ewell and Leatherhead.

7 May 1836.

William Everest,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Division of *Farnham*.

Name of Place.	Nature of Place of Confinement.
Farnham - - - -	- - A part of the first floor of the market-house, the property of the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the time being, divided for the reception of males and females.
Frimley - - - -	Small square brick building, with no division.
Frensham - - - -	None.
Elstead - - - -	None.
Seal - - - -	None.

Wm. Jacob Hollest, Clerk to the Justices.

Hundred of *Reigate*.

Reigate Borough.—A substantial brick-built place of confinement, having an upper and lower apartment, the upper being used for women and the lower for men. This building is the property of Earl Sommers, the lord of the manor, and is used for all prisoners committed

mitted by the justices in petty sessions or otherwise, for the hundred, as occasion requires; and it is also used for the confinement of prisoners brought for trial at the quarter sessions at Reigate. The different parishes in the hundred have been allowed to make use of this prison without making any remuneration.

Charlwood.—Here is a small brick-built place of confinement, called “the Cage,” having a ground-floor only.

Merstham.—The same as Charlwood.

Note.—There are no other places of confinement in this hundred, though there are 13 parishes.

Division of *Wallington*.

Names of Parishes.	REMARKS.
Addington - - -	None.
Beddington - - -	None.
Chaldon - - -	None.
Coulsdon - - -	None.
Carshalton - - -	- - One small cage, not fit to be appropriated as a place of confinement for felons, but merely used to lock up any disorderly persons apprehended in the village.
Mitcham - - -	- - One in each of these parishes, to which the same observation applies.
Morden - - -	
Sutton - - -	
Wallington - - -	None.
Woodmansterne - - -	None.
Penge - - -	None.
Croydon - - -	- - One place of confinement, called the gaol, having a beadle’s house attached, erected by subscription some years since for the safe custody of prisoners at the assizes, when held there; it is large and commodious, and used by all the other parishes in the hundred; it is the property of and vested in the subscribers, by a trust-deed, who are seised in fee of the premises in moieties; it is rented by the parochial authorities under the powers of a local Act of Parliament, and the upper part let out as warehouses.

25 May 1836.

S U S S E X.

Upper Division of *Arundel* Rape.

The only places of confinement are two strong rooms adjoining the poor-house of the borough of Arundel; but such rooms being within the outer walls of the poor-house, one of the assistant poor-law commissioners complained thereof, so that in fact there are now no such places used, although erected at a considerable expense.

20 April 1836.

R. Holmes,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Brighton Division.

The parish of Brighton - - - - -	40,634 inhabitants.
The parish of Hove - - - - -	1,360
The parish of Aldrington - - - - -	none.
The parish of Portslade - - - - -	615
The parish of Hangleton - - - - -	64
The parish of West Blatchington - - - - -	10
The parish of Preston - - - - -	235

Brighton is the only market-town. There is no place of confinement throughout the division, except in Hove and Brighton.

The one at Hove consists of two rooms, each 18 feet in length by nine feet in breadth inside, of a large unfinished building, which was intended for a public market: the rooms are badly lighted from the ceiling by an iron-railing opening, about two feet square, into this building; hence the only light and the only space for the admission of air. There is

a privy in each cell, but no fireplace in or near them. They are in the charge of the constable of the hundred of Preston.

The place at Brighton is in the area floor under the town-hall, and consists of 12 cells; of these eight are appropriated each for two male prisoners, and two, each for six male prisoners; and the whole of those 10 cells open into one common passage, where the prisoners are allowed to walk for air, which is admitted by a window opening into an area of the width of 11 feet and of the depth of five feet, inclosed by an open iron railing. The cells are all lighted, but some very indifferently, from the open passage, by means of iron bars without glass over each door, and are heated by a stove placed at the entrance of the passage. The two remaining cells are appropriated each for two female prisoners, and these open into another passage, and are lighted similarly to the cells for male prisoners; but they are not in any way heated. There is a privy in each of the 12 cells. There is also a strong room in the upper part or attic floor of the town-hall, adapted to contain four prisoners, which is used for persons of greater respectability than those confined in the cells in the area. This room is well lighted by a skylight from the top of the building, and is heated by hot-air pipes from a fire in an adjoining room. This place is under the care of the high constable of the hundred of Whalesbone for the time being.

There is no female superintendent at either of the places.

The magistrates do not commit to either of them, but they are used for the custody of prisoners upon the responsibility of the peace officers. The magistrates always commit to the house of correction at Lewes, and sit daily (Sundays excepted), so that no person is confined in either of the above places more than one night, without a magistrate's order; and in case a prisoner is remanded for more than two or three days for further examination, he is conveyed to Lewes, which is distant about eight miles.

Brighton, 26 April 1836.

Colbatch & Upperton,
Clerks to the Justices.

Northern Division of the Rape of Hastings.

Parishes.	Places of Confinement.
Burwash - - -	- - A round-house, built of stone and arched, divided into two small rooms, on a side hill, and partly under ground; entered by a door at the lower side of the hill.
Heathfield - - -	None.
Warbleton - - -	None.
Ticehurst - - -	- - A round-house, built of wood, consisting of one small room.
Etchingham - - -	None.

Burwash, 20 April 1836.

Philcox & Baldock,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Cuckfield.

There is no place of confinement within this district, but the want thereof has long been felt as a serious inconvenience; and the subject has lately been brought under the consideration of the magistrates, who have been hitherto unable to remedy the evil, by reason of there being no fund applicable to the erection of the requisite building.

13 April 1836.

S. Waller,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Hailsham Division of the Rape of Pevensey.

There are no places of confinement within this division for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

When a prisoner is apprehended, he is usually confined in a public-house until he can be taken before a justice.

In some instances prisoners have, for a short period, been confined in the poor-house at Eastbourne, by leave of the guardians; but this permission has always been granted with reluctance.

Lewes, 20 April 1836.

F. Harding Gell,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Upper Division of Lewes Rape, and Lewes District of Pevensey Rape.

We are acting as clerks to the division of parishes and places called the Upper Division of Lewes Rape, with the Lewes District of Pevensey Rape, including of course the parishes situated within the borough and market-town of Lewes.

Persons

Persons apprehended on charges of felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, within the division, are brought before the petty sessions for the division, if sitting, or before one or more magistrates out of sessions; and if committed, it is to the house of correction at Lewes, for further examination or trial, or otherwise they are discharged.

This is not a corporate town, but has two constables and headboroughs; Mr. Edward Verral, of this place, acts as their town clerk, to whom we beg to refer you for accurate information respecting the town prison, or cage, principally used for disorderly persons previous to being brought before the magistrates, we apprehend.

The Reform Act has included the adjoining borough and parish of Southover, which has a constable and headborough; and has also included the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Cliff, which adjoins the town, and has a constable or other peace officer, to whom we desire also to refer you for authentic information as to their respective prisons, if any.

Lewes, 13 April 1836.

Kell & Son,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

Lewes.

The only places of confinement in this town are the house of correction, where all persons who are apprehended are committed for further examination, or for trial or punishment, as the case may be, and the black-hole, to which persons are taken who are found tipsy, or for other disorderly conduct of a night, previous to their being brought before the magistrates.

20 April 1836.

John Lewis.

Borough of Southover.

We have no place of temporary confinement within this district. Whenever we have apprehended parties, and cannot immediately get a magistrate to act, we are obliged to take our prisoners to a public-house, and often remain there with them all night. During the six years which I have been in office, I have often experienced great difficulty for the want of such a place, more particularly in night disturbances; and have also found at times considerable trouble respecting the expenses so incurred, and have been many times out of pocket.

William Acton,
Constable of the Borough of Southover.

Hundred of Ringmer.

The hundred of Ringmer consists of the following parishes:

Ringmer,	St. Thomas-a-Becket in the Cliff,
Glynde,	Stanmer, and the
Southmallings,	Borough of Wootton.

And the peace-officers consist of one high constable and nine headboroughs.

The only place of confinement is in the parish of St. Thomas-a-Becket in the Cliff, and which is a small brick-built room, close to the church, and indeed is only a lean-to building against the tower of the church, about six feet square, with no fire-place, seat or accommodation of any kind.

The said room is exclusively the property of the said parish, and the other parishes have no right to use it.

A proper lock-up house is very greatly needed for the use of the hundred of Ringmer, which is very populous.

Lewes, 15 March 1836.

Thomas Berry,
High Constable.

East Grinstead Division.

This district comprises three parishes, viz. East Grinstead, Hartfield and Withyham. In East Grinstead there is a brick building, comprising a kind of ante-room, and two separate cells, with a convenience in each, where prisoners are occasionally confined in the day-time, particularly vagrants; but in the case of persons charged with any serious offence, it is not considered sufficiently secure at night, and they are generally lodged at a public-house, in a detached room, in charge of a peace-officer, previously to their discharge or commitment. In Hartfield there is a building called "The Cage," and used principally for disorderly characters, drunkards and vagrants, but not at all calculated for the safe detention of prisoners charged with any serious crime. Withyham is in the hundred of Hartfield, and this cage is used in common by both parishes.

15 April 1836.

Charles N. Hastie,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Lower Division of Arundel Rape.

One place only, situate in the market-town of Petworth, namely, a cage or lock-up ward, at the lower part of the sessions-house and town-hall; size eight feet four inches by six feet four inches; height nine feet six inches; door lined with plate iron; iron grating over the door for air, two feet six inches by two feet; floor paved with stone; the top arched over.

Prisoners are kept in this place as short a time as possible, the magistrates being always willing to hear their cases without delay, in order to their discharge, or to their removal to the house of correction.

J. L. Ellis,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Lower Bramber Rape.

In this district, including the market-town of Horsham, the only place of confinement is the cell under the town-hall at Horsham, in which, at the assizes, the prisoners for trial were kept during the sitting of the court.

The town-hall is the private property of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, by whose permission only the cell is used as the temporary place of confinement.

15 April 1836.

W. Stedman,

Clerk to the Justices.

Frant District of the Upper North Division of Pevensey Rape.

Frant—A small and detached wooden building, about eight feet square, with a boarded floor and roof, situated on Frant-green, near the village of Frant, within the manor of Frant, and northern part of the hundred of Rotherfield. When used, a truss or two of clean straw is put in for the prisoners to sleep upon.

Wadhurst.—A small wooden building adjoining the workhouse, in the town of Wadhurst, in Sussex, in the hundred of Loxfield Camden; it is about the same size as the one above-mentioned, with a boarded floor and tiled roof. In case two prisoners are apprehended, it is usual to put one in a victualling-house until commitment or discharge.

Stone, Son & Bremridge,

Clerks to the Magistrates.

Tonbridge Wells, 13 April 1836.

Uckfield Division of the Rape of Pevensey.

The only places of confinement within this division are a cage at Mayfield, and another at Uckfield, but owing to the dampness of these places they are never used for that purpose; and when a prisoner is apprehended he is usually confined in a public-house until he can be taken before a justice.

F. Harding Gell,

Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Lewes, 25 April 1836.

Worthing.

There is no place of confinement within the district, except three cells made by the commissioners of Worthing under the town-hall there, and which they allow to be used for the detention of prisoners previously to their commitment for trial.

13 April 1836.

Wm. Tribe, Clerk to the Magistrates.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Alcester.

There is only one place of confinement within the district for which the magistrates act to whom I am clerk, and this place of confinement is a small dark dungeon or hole, situate at the market-town of Alcester, and not fit and proper for the purpose.

10 May 1836.

Charles Jones.

Kirby Division of the Hundred of Knightlow.

There are two lock-up houses at Bedworth, both small brick buildings, about eight feet square, one for males and the other for females; and one at Bulkington, containing two small rooms.

The district for which I act as clerk consists of 26 parishes. A petty session for the division is held at Ansty every Tuesday.

Coventry, 25 April 1836.

William Wilmot.

Atherstone.

The place of confinement consists of two cells upon the ground-floor of the town-hall; one is capable of holding four, the other two prisoners, for temporary security. There is a small area in the front of them which forms a passage from the outer door to the farthermost cell. The whole is under cover, and properly secured to prevent escape.

The magistrates hold their petty sessions at the town-hall here every Tuesday, and they also hold an adjourned meeting at the town-hall in Nuneaton on the first Saturday in every month.

There is a small separate prison at Nuneaton, which has been lately erected, and I believe is capable of confining at least six prisoners securely.

14 April 1836.

Edward Neale,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Birmingham.

There is in this town a prison, erected under an Act of the 49th Geo. 3, and vested in trustees under such Act, capable of holding about 50 prisoners, to which is attached a house and office for the keeper thereof.

The prison is built with separate yards for males and females, and there are 16 cells to keep the prisoners apart when occasion may require, with a kitchen to each yard for the use of the prisoners. There are also six secure bed-rooms in the keeper's house for prisoners. The prison is contiguous to the court and offices known as the "Public Office," where the magistrates hold their petty sessions; and there is an under-ground communication from the prison yards to the court, through which the prisoners are taken into the court.

18 April 1836.

Henry M. Griffiths.

Coleshill Division of the Hundred of Hemlingford.

The magistrates acting for the above division have no legal place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony within the division, but have been accustomed to confine felons in a strong room at the workhouse in Coleshill until the constable conveyed them to the county gaol at Warwick, a distance of 18 miles from Coleshill.

John Clarke, Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Henley-in-Arden.

The only place of confinement within the division of Henley-in-Arden and part of the Snitterfield division, being the district of the magistrates to whom I am clerk, is in this place, and consists of one square room above ground, eight feet six inches by eight feet six inches, arched over.

13 April 1836.

Edward Cooper, Junior.

Leamington.

Under the provisions of an Act passed 10 June 1825, for the purpose of regulating and improving this town, an extensive building was erected, denominated "the Leamington Town-hall," the basement story of which is partly appropriated for the residence of a police-officer; the remainder, consisting of a commodious day-room and three cells, is used for the safe custody of persons charged with felonies or misdemeanors previous to their discharge or commitment to the county gaol or bridewell, distant two miles and a half. And in the yard adjoining is a spacious apartment, called the straw-room, in which all vagrants or persons infected with contagious diseases, or otherwise unclean, are confined, before the adjudication of their respective cases; the whole well ventilated.

On the first floor of the said building there are three rooms applicable to the judicial business; the one used for a petty sessions room, another for a retiring room for the magistrates, and a third as a waiting-room for witnesses or applicants.

14 April 1836.

E. H. Percy,
Clerk to Petty Sessions.

Division of Rugby.

At Rugby, the only market-town in the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, and at which their petty sessions are held, there is a place of confinement or lock-up house erected some years back, at the expense of the parish, for persons apprehended for felony, or otherwise, until their discharge or committal for trial or punishment. Such place of confinement contains two cells on the ground-floor, in which refractory prisoners are sometimes placed for greater security, and two rooms above, in one of which is a fire-place.

At Dunchurch there is a small detached place of confinement or lock-up house, consisting of one room only, and that on the ground-floor.

I am not aware of any other place of confinement in the district for which I act.

14 April 1836.

Matt. H. Bloxam,
Clerk to the Justices.

District of Monk's Kirby, Brinklow.

The number of places situated in the division of Monk's Kirby is 36, but I know of no regular place of confinement in either of these places for prisoners under apprehension, it being the practice, when persons are committed for trial from the Brinklow bench of magistrates, either to take them direct to the county gaol at Warwick, if not past the hour at which the keeper will receive them; but if too late in the day, they are detained in custody at a public-house that night, and delivered to prison there on the following morning. If any further information be required, I shall be happy to afford all in my power, but as it would be best obtained from local sources, I beg respectfully to suggest that a letter be addressed to the constable or peace-officer of each place, desiring their attention to it, and if you think right to take that course through myself, it shall receive my immediate attention also.

Rugby, 20 April 1836.

Wm. Wise,
Clerk to the Justices.

Solihull Division.

There are eleven parishes and hamlets within this division, none of which are corporate, viz. Solihull, Berkswell, Barston, Hampton-in-Arden, Eherdon, Sheldon, Baddesley, Clinton, Knowle, Balsall, Nuthurst and Kinwalsey, and there is no place of confinement whatever in any of them except Solihull, where there is a small prison at the town-hall, capable of containing about four persons.

21 April 1836.

Geo. Jos. Harding,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Southam Division.

The only place of confinement is in the market-town of Southam, a brick building lined with boards, and seven feet long by four feet three inches wide, and about seven feet high. It forms a part of the buildings belonging to the house of industry there, and is furnished with a bed for persons who may be confined therein during the night.

Rob. Poole,
Clerk to the Justices.

Stratford-on-Avon.

The only place of confinement is within the borough of Stratford-on-Avon, used by the magistrates of that borough, which by their permission the magistrates for the county use.

15 April 1836.

John Lane,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Sutton Coldfield.

The following parishes and hamlets are within this district, namely:

The parishes of Sutton Coldfield, Middleton, Wishaw, Curdworth; and the hamlets of Minworth, within the parish of Curdworth; Moxhull, within the parish of Wishaw; Erdington, Wilton, within the parish of Aston, near Birmingham.

At Sutton Coldfield there is a sufficiently commodious prison, which the corporation of that place are required by their charter, granted in the reign of Henry VIII., to keep up for the convenience of the parish of Sutton Coldfield; and all persons apprehended within the said parish for felony, or by warrants either of the said corporation, justices of the peace, or of the justices of the peace for the county of Warwick (which latter justices of the peace are not excluded acting in the said parish by the said charter), are confined in

his

this prison previously to their discharge or commitment to the county gaol or house of correction at Warwick.

The parishes of Middleton, Wishaw, Curdworth, and the hamlets of Minworth and Moxhull, have no prisons, and when persons are apprehended in any of these parishes and hamlets for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, they are either confined at a constable's house or in a room at a public-house until they are discharged or committed for trial or punishment.

In the hamlets of Erdington and Wilton all persons apprehended as beforementioned are taken to the prison of the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, at Deritend in Birmingham, which is four miles from the former hamlet. It would be much more convenient if the populous hamlet of Erdington had a lock-up house in the village of Erdington, where persons apprehended for felony or otherwise in these two hamlets might be confined previously to their discharge or commitment for trial or punishment.

William Perkins, Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Warwick.

There is not any place of confinement within the district for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, but the usual course is, when persons are apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, for them to remain in the custody of the constable or person by whom apprehended, and detained by him at his house or some convenient place, until committal for trial or punishment, or until discharged by the magistrates.

21 April 1836.

Rob. Tibbits.

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside.

The only place within the district is a small ground apartment, situate in Ambleside (parcel of buildings used as butchers' shops), about 12 feet square, in a dry situation, but no flooring either of wood, stone or flags; of course damp for want of ventilation. To my knowledge it is never used for persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

A proper place for such purposes is certainly wanted in this town, for the one above described is only fit, and is merely used for vagrants, drunkards or other disorderly persons, as a temporary place of confinement, until they can be otherwise disposed of.

Francis Walker,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

28 June 1836.

Division of *Rydale.*

The only places of confinement in the division are in the market-towns of Helmsley and Kirbymoorside, one in each. The Helmsley one is in what is called the round-house, situate in the market-place, the upper part of which is used as a weighing-house by butchers; the under part, or cellar, is the place of confinement, in which a person six feet high can stand upright; and there is a board, which is covered with clean straw when any one is confined there.

The Kirbymoorside one is in a cellar, divided by a partition, under a large building called the toll-booth, in the market-place; is roomy, ventilated, and lighted from each side of the building; has wooden bed frames, on which is clean straw in cases of confinement. The prisoners confined in the above places for the last ten years will not average more than one in each place per year, and are always removed from their places of confinement the day following.

Robert Petch,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Kirbymoorside, 18 April 1836.

Kirkby Stephen and Market Brough.

The only place of confinement in the town of Kirkby Stephen is a part of an out-building in the yard of the workhouse, walled off and divided into two cells.

The only one in the town of Market Brough is also part of an out-building, but not divided at all.

15 April 1836.

Middleton Hewitson.

Lonsdale Ward, Westmorland, and Division of Ewcross, West Riding of Yorkshire.

In the division of Lonsdale Ward, Westmorland, the strong-room at the workhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale, is the only place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment. I have visited it this day, and am able to state that it appears very safe and suitable for the purpose. It is about twelve feet by nine, and eight feet high. The grated window is not glazed, but is covered in the night by a wooden shutter. The room is warmed by a stove in inclement weather. It is situated about six feet under ground, being on a level with the cellars, but the walls and floor are perfectly free from damp. The magistrates have sent but three persons to this room during the last 18 months.

I am not aware that there is any place of confinement used for a similar purpose in the division of Ewcross, West Riding of Yorkshire.

Kirkby Lonsdale, 19 April 1836.

John Foster,
Clerk to the Justices.

WILTSHIRE.

Bradford.

There is no place of confinement, except a small place called the Chapel, situate on the bridge in this town, being a building 12 feet square, divided into three compartments or cells, one 10 feet long and three feet wide, and two seven feet long and five feet wide.

21 April 1836.

John Bush,
Clerk to Petty Sessions.

Division of *Chippenham.*

There are in the division of Chippenham, which includes the hundreds of Chippenham Calne and Damerham North, exclusive of the corporate towns of Chippenham and Calne, 37 parishes and places, in seven of which only (being the principal villages) there are houses of confinement, which simply consist of one room; but offenders are merely placed in such houses until they can be conveyed before a magistrate, or to the place where the magistrates hold their petty sessions, namely, Chippenham, Calne or Corsham, in which towns there are places of greater security; and if offences are committed in any of the villages where there are no blind-houses, which in common parlance is the appellation by which places of confinement are known, offenders are most generally taken to a place of security where the petty sessions are held, but if not there, to the nearest place in which there is a blind-house, and from thence before a magistrate.

After commitment offenders are almost invariably taken from the magistrates' meeting to the places to which they are committed.

The places in which there are no houses of confinement in the division of Chippenham, are insignificant, and contain only a few houses, and I have never heard of any inconvenience resulting from their having no place of confinement for offenders.

15 April 1836.

Josh. Phillips,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Marlborough.

There is no market-town, besides Marlborough, within the district for which the magistrates act to whom I am clerk.

Some few of the principal parishes have places called "blind-houses," for the temporary security of offenders who have been apprehended under a magistrate's warrant, until their commitment to prison; but most of the constables are obliged to take such persons to a public-house (for want of some proper place of confinement), and remain with them until they can be brought before a magistrate, who always commits them to Marlborough Bridewell, for trial or punishment; and in cases where it is requisite that two magistrates should convict, then they are committed for re-examination as soon as two magistrates can be brought together.

19 April 1836.

Edm. Hyde,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Town of *Melksham.*

A stone building with iron doors, containing two cells, one five feet by eleven, the other six feet and a half by eleven, and seven feet high; it is inclosed within another building.

20 April 1836.

F. & C. Maule,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

District of *Everley* and *Pewsey*.

A small lock-up house at *Pewsey*, built with brick and stone, called "the Blind-house."

16 April 1836.

Thomas White,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Ramsbury.

There is a blind-house in this and in each of the principal parishes in this district, in which persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, are occasionally lodged until the charge preferred against them has been heard; but in all cases where it is requisite to commit for re-examination, trial or punishment, prisoners are committed to the county gaol at *Marlborough*, about seven miles from this place.

14 April 1836.

Wm. Rowland,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of *Hindon*.

In this division there are two small market-towns only, and the only places of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice, is a small lock-up cell in each.

Shaftesbury, 13 April 1836.

C. E. Buckland.

Divisions of *Swindon* and *Cricklade*.

In *Swindon* Division:

At <i>Swindon</i> -	-	-	a market-town	-	-	a blind-house.
At <i>Highworth</i> -	-	-	a market-town	-	-	a blind-house.
At <i>Wootton Bassett</i> -	-	-	a market-town	-	-	a blind-house.
At <i>Wroughton</i> -	-	-	a village	-	-	a blind-house.

In *Cricklade* Division:

At *Cricklade* - - - a market-town - - a blind-house.

Swindon, 13 April 1836.

Bradford & Burt,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

District of *Trowbridge* in the Division of *Trowbridge*.

In *Trowbridge*.—One stone-built prison or building, 17 feet in height in the interior, 12 feet square, divided into two rooms or cells by a stone partition, having a door to each, with an outward door closing on the two interior ones.

In *Hilperton*.—One stone-built prison or building, 13 feet high by six feet square.

Trowbridge, 27 April 1836.

Elijah Bush,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Westbury*.

One small place of confinement for persons committed for re-examination, or other purposes, at *Brotton*.

One other at *Westbury*, which belongs to the corporation, who permit it to be used for the above purposes for the whole hundred.

Westbury Leigh, 13 April 1836.

Step. Brown,
Clerk to Petty Sessions.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bromsgrove.

We have only two places of confinement for persons charged with felony, &c. previously to their discharge or commitment for trial or punishment, within the district for which the magistrates to whom we act as clerks act, namely, one at *Bromsgrove* and one at *Redditch* in the parish of *Tardebigg*.

26 April 1836.

For Self and Partner,
W. Robeson.

Blockley Division.

There are no places of confinement at all in either of the parishes within the Blockley division (the petty sessions for which are held at this place) except at this place, which is a small building (formerly a stable), about ten feet by eight feet, with a brick floor.

Shipston-upon-Stour, 4 July 1836.

Frederick F. Findor,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Droitwich.

There are only two places of confinement within the division for which the several magistrates act to whom I am clerk, viz. one in the town of Bromsgrove, and the other in the village of Redditch, in the parish of Tardebigg.

15 April 1836.

John Robeson.

Dudley.

The place of confinement in this town for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, is a strong room or cell in the parish workhouse of Dudley.

9 May 1836.

J. G. Bourne,
Wm. Fellowes, Junior,
Clerks to Dudley Petty Sessions.

Kidderminster Division.

There is no place of confinement belonging to this division; but, as a matter of courtesy, the borough justices have hitherto allowed prisoners apprehended in the division to be secured in the lock-up house belonging to the borough, until they could be legally disposed of by the county justices.

13 April 1836.

Thomas Hallen,
Clerk to the Justices.

Division of Northfield, Hundred of Halfshire.

The division of Northfield, in the hundred of Halfshire, is altogether a rural district, including no market-town, and the only places of confinement are the houses of the constables, or some room at the poor-houses of the respective parishes, except at Alvechurch, where there is a small lock-up place, not so roomy as a one-horse stall in a common stable.

The parishes comprised in this division are Northfield, Cofton Hackett, King's Norton, Yardley, Alvechurch, Beoley and Oldberrow.

Birmingham, 23 April 1836.

W. Spurrier.

Pershore.

The only place of confinement within the district (consisting of 63 parishes) for which the magistrates to whom I am clerk act, is situate in the market-town of Pershore. It is a stone building, having a passage and two cells, each cell capable of containing about six or eight persons. It is in good repair, not having been erected more than five or six years; but there is no accommodation for a gaoler, and it is only fit for the detention of prisoners till they can be brought before a magistrate for commitment or discharge, as the case may be.

13 April 1836.

W. Wilton Woodward,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Stourbridge.

The place of confinement at Stourbridge was originally purchased by subscription amongst certain of the inhabitants. It now consists of three cells and a yard, and has attached to it a residence for the keeper and principal constable. It is a very secure place of confinement, for the purposes for which it is used; but no funds being applicable for its repair, it is not in a good state of repair.

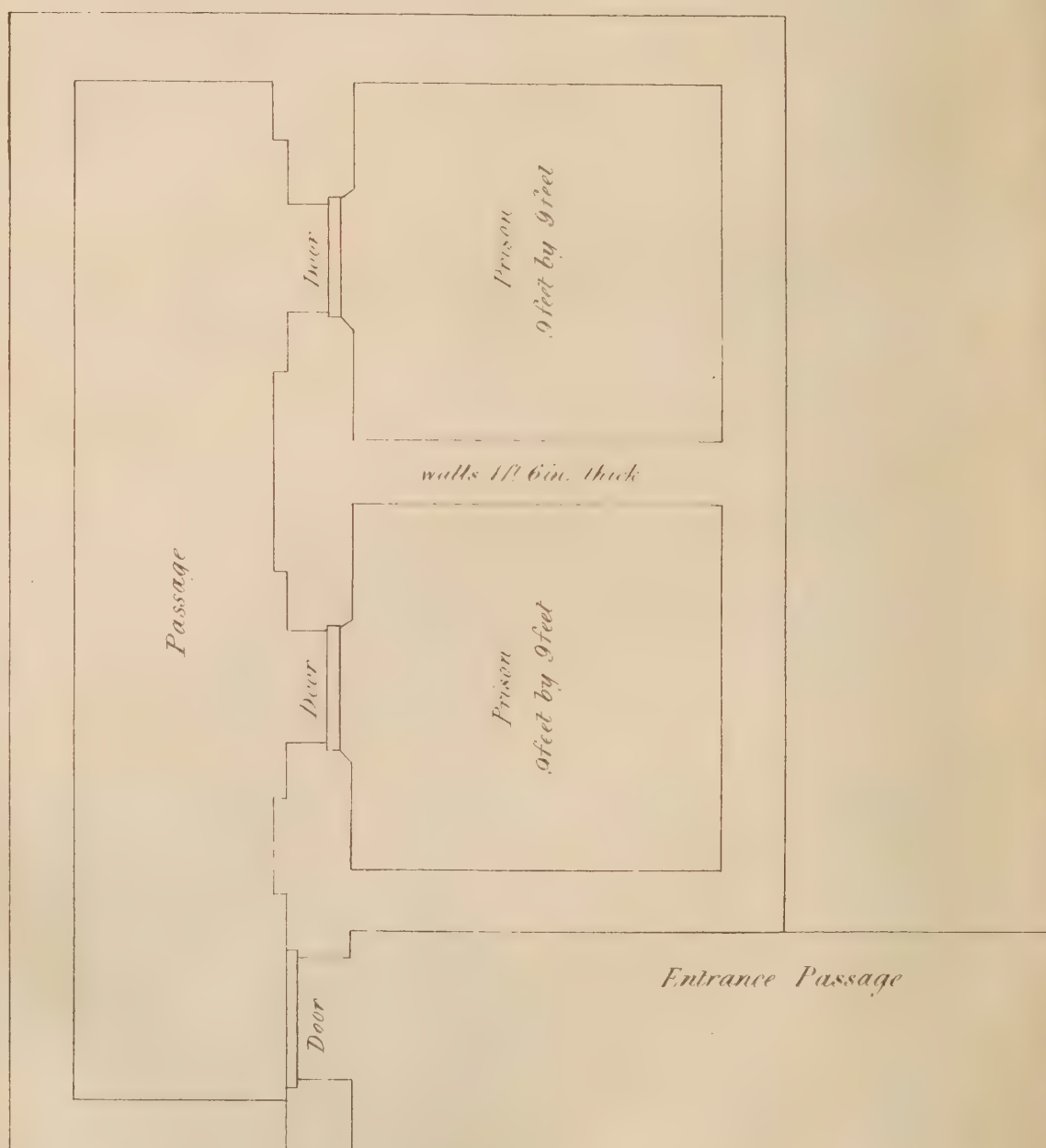
30 April 1836.

Charles Roberts,
William Hunt, Junior,
Clerks of the Petty Sessions.

PLAN OF CELLS

erected as Places of temporary Confinement in

UPTON UPON SEVERN.



Scale 4 feet to the Inch

363

Upton-upon-Severn.

No place in the town of Upton-upon-Severn has been permanently set apart for the confinement of persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment. Such persons have heretofore been confined in a room belonging to the parish workhouse, which being insecure and ill adapted to the purpose, two cells (each of them nine feet square) have been erected, under a market-place lately provided for the use of the town and neighbourhood. The cells have been occasionally used, and no doubt is entertained that an arrangement will be made with the magistrates of the county for dedicating them to the purpose for which they were intended, but such arrangement is not yet completed.

See Plan.

A detached building, also containing two rooms, (each of them 11 feet 6 inches by 7 feet,) has been recently erected near the village of Great Malvern, and is now used for the confinement of such offenders.

These are the only places used for that purpose within the division of Upton.

7 July 1836.

For Self & J. Skey,
Clerks of the Petty Sessions,
John Clarke,

YORKSHIRE.

EAST RIDING.

Division of *Dickering*.

At Bridlington, a market-town in the division of Dickering, there is a place of confinement; and also at Kilham, in the same division, and not a market-town, there is a place of confinement erected.

Near Beverley, 23 May 1836.

Edward Ashley.

Division of *Bainton Beacon*.

There is only one place of confinement within Bainton Beacon division, namely, at the market town of Great Driffield; it is used for keeping persons in safe custody until they can be taken before the magistrates. Its dimensions are twelve feet long, five feet seven inches broad, eight feet high; with a sloped bedstead, six feet long, two feet from the ground, and similar to a soldier's bedstead, when waiting to be put on guard.

We have no magistrates' clerk.

Kilnwick, Beverley, 30 May 1836.

Charles Grimston,
Senior Magistrate.

Division of *North Holderness*.

We have no place of confinement within the district of North Holderness for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment. Persons so apprehended are usually kept in custody by the constables.

G. Sampson,
J. Dobson,
Acting Magistrates.

Howden.

There is a prison in Howden. It consists of one secure room, and an outer or day room, in which prisoners, when not of a desperate character, are allowed to pass the day. It is used as a place of security between apprehension and final commitment to the house of correction or the county gaol.

Knedlington, 24 June 1836.

Thomas Clark,
Justice of the Peace.

Malton.

The only place of confinement in the district for which I act as clerk to the magistrates, is at this place, of which the following is a description; viz.

The lock-up at Malton consists of two rooms or cells, adjoining each other, on the ground-floor, and opening into the street.

One of them adjoins a bake-house, is 22 feet long from the inner door, and seven feet wide, and six feet eight inches high (arched with stone); flag floor; it is furnished with a wooden bedstead, with straw, and rugs or coverlids, and privy tub.

The other cell is by the side of the one before described, and is the same size and similarly furnished.

Each place has two doors, an inner and outer one; there is a small grate for air to each cell. No fire-place in either.

Lord Viscount Morpeth and Sir George Strickland, bart., two of the magistrates acting for this district, inspected the cells a few years ago.

Although the places in question are very secure and convenient for temporary or short confinement, I think it would be very desirable a more commodious one should be provided, and more suitable in cases where persons charged with felony have to be remanded for further examination, and may, by reason of a protracted investigation, be confined several days.

16 April 1836.

Alfred Simpson,
Clerk to the Justices.

Market Weighton.

There is no regularly appointed place of confinement for persons apprehended, within this district, but there is a place attached to the workhouse of this place, which is sometimes, by permission of the governor, used for the temporary detention of persons under the circumstances alluded to.

18 April 1836.

John Wake,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Middle Division of Holderness.

No clerk being appointed for the acting magistrates of the Middle Division of Holderness, who hold their special sessions at Hedon, as the attending magistrate for that division, I have only to state that we have no place of confinement for persons "apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or their commitment for trial or punishment."

When the commitment takes place at Hedon, or at the residence of the magistrate before whom the man is taken, in the former case, he is confined in the lock-up house at Hedon till he is sent off to Beverley house of correction; in the latter case he is sent direct, the distance not being above 13 miles.

Rooss, near Patrington, 16 April 1836.

Christopher Sykes.

South Division of Holderness.

The magistrates for the South Division of Holderness, who have their meetings at Patrington, have no clerk. Those who are committed for felony for trial at the quarter sessions are in general confined in a prison at Patrington, erected by subscription, till they can be conveyed to Beverley house of correction; they are never confined there above one night. Those who are committed from the magistrates' houses generally go direct to Beverley.

Rooss, near Patrington, 16 April 1836.

Christopher Sykes.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Division of Allertonshire.

There is a strong room in the toll-booth of Northallerton, in which persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, are sometimes confined for a few hours until they can be brought before a magistrate for examination; but the house of correction for the North Riding of the county of York being situate at Northallerton, such persons on being brought before any of the magistrates acting within the division of Allertonshire, are committed to the house of correction, either for further examination, or for trial or punishment. But the governor of the house of correction will not take charge of any prisoner without an order of commitment from some magistrate of the North Riding.

Northallerton, 16 April 1836.

Henry Hirst,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Division of Hang East.

The division of Hang East consists of 34 townships, two of which are market-towns, namely, Bedale and Masham. A lock-up house is provided for the detention of prisoners and disorderlies at Bedale, Leeming and Masham; but persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice or justices of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment, are generally detained at a public-house in the place where they may happen to be apprehended.

Bedale, 18 April 1836.

Wm. Raper P Anson,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of Hang West.

I know of no place of confinement in this division, it being invariably the custom for the constable to keep the person in custody at his own house, or otherwise to take him to an inn in the place, until he is either discharged or committed for trial; and then, in the latter case, to convey him either to the house of correction at Northallerton or to the castle at York, as the case may require.

Leyburn, 26 April 1836.

Geo. Emerson,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

District of Langbaugh East.

The only place of confinement (and which is quite sufficient) is at Guisborough, the only market-town in the district. It is a stone room, eight feet eight inches long by seven feet one inch broad, and eight feet nine inches high, and has a grated window four feet long by one foot broad: it is furnished with a wood bedstead, and the prisoners are supplied with such bedding as their several cases and the state of the weather may require. The place of confinement is under the town's-house, in which the petty sessions are held, and was erected by the lord of the manor, Robert Chaloner, esq. in 1823.

Guisborough, 16 April 1836.

Henry Clarke,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Langbaugh West.

The only place of confinement at this town, where the petty sessions for the division of Langbaugh West, containing 30 townships, are held, for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or their commitment for trial or punishment, is a small apartment, called a Dungeon, belonging to the lord of the manor of Stokesley, and by him appropriated to the use of this particular parish, for the confinement of persons apprehended for drunken and disorderly conduct, and which he also allows the constables to make use of in cases of emergency, for the confinement of persons brought from distant parts of the division on charges of felony and other offences, for which they may have been apprehended by warrant of a justice, for examination before the magistrates here, the dimensions of which are as follows: length seven feet seven inches, breadth four feet three inches, height at the centre of the arch seven feet two inches. There is only one village in the division (namely, Great Ayton) provided with a lock-up house; and there have been many complaints of late of the want of secure and proper places of confinement for persons apprehended on criminal charges, until their commitment.

Stokesley, 16 April 1836.

Wm. Garbutt,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Pickering Lyth East.

The magistrates for Pickering Lyth East hold their petty sessions within the corporate town of Scarborough. There is no place of confinement for persons apprehended by their warrant, or upon charge of felony; but upon application the corporate justices have permitted prisoners to be placed in the borough lock-up house temporarily; and in some cases prisoners have been kept at an inn under charge of a constable, but this very rarely, excepting in cases of ill health.

Scarborough, 20 April 1836.

Edward S. Donner.

Division of Pickering Lyth (West Part).

Pickering is the only market-town within the said division (West part), and there is a place of confinement there called a "lock-up house," used for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment; and no other place for such purposes within the same division (West part) that I know of.

Pickering, 25 May 1836.

Thomas Bointon, Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of Rydale.

Sir,—In answer to your duplicate of 24th June, desiring “a Return of the nature of the Place of Confinement within every Market-town,” &c., I beg to say, that I made such return soon after the receipt of your former letter, in April last, and gave a full description of the only two places of confinement within this division (Kirbymoorside and Helmsley), and which was transmitted to you by post in the usual way.

Kirbymoorside, 26 June 1836.

I am your obedient servant,

Robert Petitt,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Thirsk.

The place of confinement in this place is built of brick, and consists of one room; it is only used for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previous to commitment for trial or punishment.

19 April 1836.

Edward K. Ripley,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Yarm.

The only place of confinement at this town, where the petty sessions for the division of Yarm, containing 18 townships, are held, for persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment, is a small apartment called a Dungeon, belonging to the lord of the manor of Yarm, and by him appropriated to the use of this particular parish, for the confinement of persons apprehended for drunken and disorderly conduct, and which he also allows the constables to make use of, in cases of emergency, for the confinement of persons brought from distant parts of the division on charges of felony and other offences, for which they may have been apprehended by a warrant of a justice, for examination before the magistrates here, the dimensions of which are as follows; viz. length ten feet, breadth six feet one inch, and height, at the centre of the arch, six feet four inches and a half, with a bench or seat fixed to the wall on one side thereof; there is no other lock-up house in the division, and there have been many complaints of late of the want of secure and proper places of confinement for persons apprehended on criminal charges until their commitment.

20 April 1836.

Wm. Garbutt,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Division of Whitby Strand.

The only place of confinement in this division is a strong room (now divided into two rooms) at Whitby, the property of the trustees of the piers, formerly used as a guard-room, and which has been fitted up by private subscription as a temporary place of confinement, and the expenses of which, for fires, &c., are met by voluntary contributions.

15 April 1836.

Thomas Watson,
John Buchannan,
Clerks to the Magistrates.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Aberford.

At Aberford we have a small lock-up house, capable of securing not more than eight or ten prisoners. I am not aware that there is any other in any of the villages in this district; the usual practice with our magistrates is, when a warrant is given, to direct the constable to bring the person or persons forthwith before them; and should the person be apprehended in the night, to take him or them to a public-house, and with proper assistance to prevent their escape, and without delay bring him or them the following morning; for which the constable is allowed 2s. 6d. for each person necessary for guarding the prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid.

15 April 1836.

Charles Simpson.

Barnsley.

The township of Barnsley contained, at the last census, which was taken in 1831, 10,330 inhabitants, at the present time about 13,000; there are 39 other townships who attend here to have their business done at the petty sessions before the magistrates assembled every week. There are also special sessions held here the first Wednesday in every month, which are for special purposes, according to the Acts of Parliament relating to the poor, highways, &c. &c.

There are two prisons in this township for the safe custody of prisoners who may be lodged therein; the one will contain from 16 to 20 prisoners, divided into apartments for male and female prisoners, and the other under the new court-house lately erected, and divided into apartments which will lodge 12 male and female prisoners. This township had the quarter sessions held here about 40 years ago, but owing to the dilapidated state of the then court-house they were discontinued. About three years ago a new court-house was built by subscription, which may be said to be as commodious as any place where the quarter sessions are held; there are two apartments or halls of justice, the upper and lower, in case the court decides to hold two courts for the trial of prisoners, &c., besides other adjoining rooms for the justices to retire into, as well as rooms for the attorneys and other persons who attend for special purposes; this has been done without the aid of the county-rate. Besides its contiguity to the house of correction at Wakefield, being only 10 miles distant, it is more central for holding the quarter sessions, whilst at the present time the prisoners have to be removed to a distance of 30 miles, to be tried at the quarter sessions in this district, at an enormous expense to the county.

All the neighbouring townships are rapidly improving in population and consequence, on account of the linen manufactory carried on here, to an extent equal if not superior to all the manufactures in Great Britain, for linens of different descriptions, besides other branches, such as iron foundries and very extensive collieries, &c. &c.

13 April 1836.

David Mason,

Clerk to the Justices.

Bingley.

The prison at Bingley was built in 1820, and contains six apartments, each measuring nine feet eight inches by eight feet six inches, and is in a very good condition as to cleanliness, &c.

26 April 1836.

*F. Butterfield.**Township of Quick.*

Persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace (previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment) in the township of Quick, are taken to an inn and there detained until the magistrates have decided what is to be done with them. Two inns are selected for this purpose, and the prisoners are confined in rooms above stairs, which are used as temporary lock-ups.

Oldham, 14 June 1836.

*Whitehead & Barlow.**Lower Division of Strafforth and Tickhill.*

Bawtry, Tickhill and Hatfield.—These three places have each a small lock-up place, consisting of one room, walled with brick or stone, for the purpose of confinement of prisoners previously to their being taken before a magistrate.

Thorne is a small market-town; has a place containing three low rooms arched over with stone, and used for the same purpose as above.

All the prisoners after commitment are sent to the riding prison at Wakefield, and there kept until discharged by due course of law.

Adwick-le-Street, }
22 April 1836. }

Wm. Workman,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Huddersfield District.

Huddersfield.—A prison containing a bailiff's house, fronting the street and overlooking the yard and cells at the back. The court contains an area of 358 superficial square yards, and a building containing four cells on the ground-floor and two above. This prison was built about five years ago by subscription, aided by a loan of 300 *l.* from Sir John Ramsden, to whom the bailiff pays a rent of 15 *l.* a year. It is an airy and commodious building. Prisoners are detained here until fully committed for trial, either to the West Riding prison at Wakefield or the county gaol at York.

Immediately adjoining the above is a lock-up, with two cells for the disorderlies taken by the watchmen, under the watching and lighting Act.

Holmfirth.—A lock-up at this place, about six miles from Huddersfield. Prisoners are detained here for one, two or three days, until the next sitting of the magistrates at Huddersfield. As the magistrates sit twice a week at Huddersfield, it never happens that prisoners are detained here above two or three days. Indeed very frequently the prisoners are brought immediately to the Huddersfield prison.

Thirty-three townships are included in the district of this petty session.

Matthew Bradley,

J. C. Laycock,

Clerks of the Petty Sessions.

26 April 1836.

Halifax.

In reference to the places of confinement within this district for prisoners previous to their discharge or commitment, I am only able to give you positive information respecting the gaol for the township of Halifax, which has lately been put upon an improved establishment. The present gaol is a well secured building, containing three rooms, one large and two smaller, all well ventilated and excellently adapted for the purpose, having formerly been part of the debtors' prison belonging to this part of the manor of Wakefield, and rented by the constables of the town from the Duke of Leeds (the lord of the manor). The situation is in the heart of the town, and I do not think more commodious premises could be obtained unless built expressly for the purpose.

Very few of the other townships in this district have any prisons deserving the name; their lock-up houses, where there are any, being generally, as I understand, in a very filthy state, so that in most cases of consequence persons apprehended in those townships are brought to the prison at Halifax.

William Craven,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

Magistrates' office, 27 June 1836.

Keighley.

The place of confinement at Keighley for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment, is as follows; viz. the Commissioners of the Court of Requests for the Recovery of Small Debts lately erected an excellent court-house, with a house for the bailiff on part of the ground-floor, and two cells for prisoners on the other part of the ground-floor. The magistrates sit in the court-house at their petty and special sessions, and the prisoners are temporarily confined in the two cells abovenamed, both of which admit sufficient light and air, and the windows are protected by iron bars.

16 April 1836.

Richard Metcalfe.

Knaresborough.

The only place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or commitment, in Knaresborough, where the petty sessions for Claro are holden, consists of one room, under the steps leading to the sessions-house, without fire-place and very damp, being in length 11 feet and in breadth 4 feet, having an arched roof, whereby persons can only stand upright in it for the space of about 5 feet.

There are two rooms for the same description of persons under the sessions-house at Wetherby, seven miles from hence, and near the boundary of the wapentake of Claro.

I have made application, by counsel, at my own expense, to the court of general quarter sessions at Pontefract, held for the West Riding of Yorkshire, no less than five times, yet I have not succeeded in obtaining a better prison.

Knaresborough is situate in the centre of the population of the wapentake, and the parish contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants.

There are 100 townships within the wapentake, which contains 42,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the liberty of Ripon, which is in some respects connected therewith.

Samuel Powell,

Clerk to the Magistrates.

16 April 1836.

Otley.

I am not aware there is any place of confinement within the district of the magistrates to whom I act as clerk, except a prison at Otley, which contains three small rooms on the ground-floor. The prison at Otley is only used occasionally; it is seldom made use of but by the constable of Otley when persons are apprehended by him in the township, under suspicion of felony, or by a warrant from a justice of the peace. They are only detained there until they can be brought before a magistrate, and then they are committed to the house of correction at Wakefield, or discharged. In most of the other towns and villages adjoining,

adjoining, the persons in charge of the different constables are generally kept at public-houses until they can be brought before a magistrate, and then they are either dismissed or taken to Wakefield.

We have four quarter sessions held at Otley, for the liberty of Cawood, Wiston and Otley, &c., in the year; and if any felons have to be tried, they are brought from Wakefield house of correction the day previous to the sessions, confined in the prison at Otley all night, and, if convicted at the sessions, are detained one night more in the prison at Otley, and then taken back again to Wakefield.

William Barret,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

20 April 1836.

Lower Division of *Osgoldcross*.

At *Snaith*.—A lock-up house or round-house.

At *Rawcliffe*.—The same.

At *Goole*.—The same.

W. P. Ingram,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Rotherham.

The place used for the purpose of confinement belongs to the feoffees of the common lands of Rotherham, by whom it is let from year to year, as a tenement, to the acting constable of the town, who resides in part of it, and pays the rent himself. It may be proper to add, that attached to the court-house (which is the property of the West Riding of the county) there are places intended for such purposes; but from the circumstance of there being no dwelling-house immediately adjoining them, they have not been deemed by the magistrates to be sufficiently secure, and therefore are only used for the detention of prisoners during the sitting of the court of quarter sessions.

Henry Fisher,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

29 June 1836.

Lower Division of *Barkston Ash*.

The only place of confinement within the division for which I act as clerk to the magistrates is situate in the market-town of Selby, and is in the nature of a lock-up house, containing three cells, two of which have beds; over these there is a room, in which the petty sessions are held for this division; and the public meetings relating to the business of this town are also held in this room. The building was erected about 10 years ago, by voluntary subscription amongst the inhabitants of Selby, on a site of ground presented for that purpose by the Honourable Edward Robert Petre.

There is no resident governor; the care of it is in the constables of the town for the time being.

Thomas Hawdon,
Clerk to the Petty Sessions.

Selby, 27 June 1836.

East and West Division of *Staincliffe*.

There is no place of confinement for persons committed for trial or punishment. There is a prison at the market-town of Keighley, belonging to the court of requests, and one at the workhouse, at the market-town of Skipton, held by the town under the Earl of Thanet, for the confinement of persons apprehended until they can be brought before the justices, previous to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment. I beg to suggest it is very desirable that better accommodation should be provided at Skipton, as the principal part of the magisterial business of the district is transacted there, and in the immediate neighbourhood, the riding prison at Wakefield being 40 miles distant.

Gargrave, 12 May 1836.

Robt. Wildman.

Lower Division of *Agbrigg*.

There are lock-ups, or places of temporary confinement, at Wakefield and Dewsbury; and in cases where it is necessary to remand prisoners for any length of time, a commitment is usually made to the riding house of correction at Wakefield.

N. B.—This return is intended for the petty sessions at Wakefield and Dewsbury.

Wakefield, 14 May 1836.

Liberty of Ripon.

There is no place of confinement within any market-town or other place not corporate within the liberty of Ripon, for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or to their commitment for trial or punishment.

The only prison or place of confinement for criminal purposes within the said liberty is the house of correction, which is situate within the corporate borough and market-town of Ripon, being part of the liberty, and without a commission of the peace or court of quarter sessions, separate from that district.

The council of the borough, elected under the Municipal Reform Act, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, are proceeding to build a lock-up house, or prison in Ripon, for the temporary confinement of nocturnal or other offenders, who on their apprehension cannot be immediately carried before a magistrate.

16 April 1836.

Richard Nicholson,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

W A L E S.

A N G L E S E Y.

Holyhead.

There are in Holyhead (which is the only parish in the district) two lock-up houses, adjoining each other, each of which are three yards long by two yards wide, and two yards high; they are good stone buildings, covered with slate, have a bedstead in each, but no fire-place.

16 April 1836.

Owen Owens.

First Division of the County of *Anglesey.*

There is only one lock-up house in the first division of the county of Anglesey, the district for which I act as clerk to the magistrates, and such one is situated in the market-town of Llangefni. Such lock-up house is not deemed by the magistrates a place of sufficient accommodation or security, and it is in contemplation to take measures for obtaining a more efficient place of confinement.

Beaumaris, 14 April 1836.

J. Jones,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Second Division of the County of *Anglesey.*

Town and Villages.	Nature of the Place of Confinement.	Purpose.
Llanerchymedd - -	- - A lock-up house, consisting of two rooms, contiguous to, and part of, a dwelling-house. There is no bed.	For the purpose of confining persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant, or previous to commitment for trial.
Amlwch - - -	- - A lock-up house, of a similar description, situate under the vestry room. There is a bedstead.	
Holyhead - - -	- - A lock-up house, of a similar description, contiguous to, and part of, the workhouse.	
Bodedern - - -	- - A lock-up house, situate under the national school. There is a bench in it.	

There are stocks in these places, and in the other towns and villages in the district.

R. Bishurst,
Justices' Clerk.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Crickhowell.

The only place of confinement is a lock-up house in this town : it consists of one room of small dimensions, and over it are two small apartments, with an entrance from without (and no internal communication with the place of confinement), in which the keeper and his family reside. The lock-up house is appropriated for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice, by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who is lord of the manors of Crickhowell and Tretower.

23 April 1836.

G. A. A. Davies,
Clerk to the Justices.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Lampeter.

There is a place of confinement in this town, which is called the Black-hole or Round-house, and which is kept in repair at the expense of the county.

18 April 1836.

D. J. Jenkins, Junior,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Pennarth.*

There is no place of confinement, for persons apprehended for felony, &c. &c. within this district, to which I have been appointed clerk of the magistrates.

30 May 1836.

Wm. Rees.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Lower Division of the Hundred of *Cathinog.*

There is no place of confinement for persons apprehended for felony, &c.; the nearest place of confinement to the Broad Oak, where the petty sessions are held, is Carmarthen county gaol, 11 miles from this place.

Llangathen, 18 April 1836.

John Davies.

Llandovery.

The only place of confinement for felons and other prisoners, in the district for which I am clerk to the magistrates, previously to their being discharged or sent by commitment to gaol for trial, is at this place; it is a small but strong building, and has been erected about 16 years, and is called Llandovery lock-up house. There was another place of confinement, erected about the same time, at the town of Llangadock, of a like description, about six miles from hence; but is seldom made use of for that purpose, as prisoners are generally sent to Llandovery.

15 April 1836.

William Garner,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

District or Commot of *Carnawllon.*

The places of confinement were, up to a month ago, two damp dark cells, underneath the town-hall here; but the acting magistrates have prevailed upon the trustees of the burgesses of this place (by whom the town-hall was built) to erect behind the same three large and comfortable lock-up houses, with a house adjoining for the residence of a police-man, who will have charge of them. They are now in progress of building, and nearly completed. The nearest gaol to this place is at Carmarthen, a distance of 15 miles.

Llanelly, 19 April 1836.

Fred. L. Brown.

Llangadock.

There is a lock-up house in the town of Llangadock, which has every necessary convenience attached to it, and to which place persons apprehended for felony or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previously to their discharge or commitment for trial or punishment, are usually sent.

14 April 1836.

John Price,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Newcastle-Emlyn.

There is no prison in this place except what is commonly called a round-house, divided into two cells, each measuring five feet and a half by four feet and a half, and not by any means properly secured, being without a court or rails. Some sort of prison is very much wanted, the population being about 2,000. In the Cappel Cynon district there is no place of confinement.

16 April 1836.

Thos. Jones.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

District of *Bettws-y-Coed.*

Place or Village.	Nature of the Place of Confinement.
Village of Bettws-y-Coed -	- - A small lock-up house, the key of which is kept in any house most conveniently situated. It is used for the purpose of the safe custody of all offenders for breach of the peace, felony, or any other crime, previously to their being taken before a justice of the peace for examination, and afterwards (in case of commitment) previously to their being sent off to the common gaol at Carnarvon, a distance of 30 miles; this only takes place provided it be too late in the day to start them on the day of commitment.
Village of Penmachno -	- - A similar one has just been erected in this village, in consequence of the increase of population, and several slate works being worked in the parish. It has been erected, in consequence of a representation made to the court of quarter sessions of its necessity, at the expense of the county.

Llanrwst, 15 April 1836.

William Hughes,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Hundred of *Isdulas.*

There is but one place of confinement, of the nature of a lock-up house, in the whole hundred of Isdulas, and that situated in the town of Abergele.

Bôothyfryd, near Abergele, 4 May 1836.

Edwin Oldfield.

Hundred of *Isaled*, Division of *Uwchaled.*

There is no place of confinement within the division of Uwchaled, and a lock-up house or other place of confinement is much wanted in that district, as the county gaol is 15 miles off.

Denbigh, 5 May 1836.

S. Edwardes.

Denbigh.

There is in the market-town of Denbigh, within the division for which I act as clerk to the magistrates, a lock-up house, consisting of three apartments, with loop-holes in each for the admission of air, but without a fire-place in either; and which is under the charge of a keeper, appointed by the county justices, who has no official residence, there being

none

none attached to the building. The lock-up house is inconvenient, insecure, and in winter unfit to place a human being in, and particularly at night time. It is used as a place partly for the temporary detention of prisoners to be brought before the county or borough magistrates for examination on charges of felony or otherwise, and likewise partly for the occasional detention of prisoners apprehended by the police of the borough, for riotous conduct late at night, &c. It is not used as a place for the committal of prisoners, either for trial or in execution of any sentence of a court of quarter sessions, or higher tribunal, or on summary convictions, as the prison is not suited for such purposes. Though Denbigh is a borough town it has at present no prison of its own.

Only a few weeks ago, a man lodged there for safe custody overnight, on a charge of riotous conduct, broke through the roof and escaped.

14 April 1836.

S. Edwardes,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Llangollen.

We have in this town a place of confinement, erected about two years ago, called a lock-up house, intended as a place of confinement for the night, for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, previous to their discharge, or to their commitment for trial or punishment. The building was erected in consequence of a grant obtained from the county, for 150 *l.*, and the remainder by subscription.

18 April 1836.

Robt. Jones.

Division of Uwch Dulas, in the Hundred of Isdulas.

There is a lock-up house, built by the county, in the town of Llanrwst; the same is a detached building, consisting of two rooms only, in one of which is a fire-place, the outer room. The keeper receives a salary of about 6 *l.* a year, and attends with the key of the door when called upon, and has no other duty to perform relative to the same. The said lock-up house is very inconvenient and unsafe, and as the district is considerable, and the distance from the county gaol and house of correction at Ruthin is 32 miles, it is highly desirable that a more efficient building should be erected, and converted to the purposes of a house of correction for offenders of a minor class, whereby a considerable saving would be made to the county funds.

Cottage, Llanrwst, 14 April 1836.

Robt. Read,
Magistrates' Clerk.

Division of Cynlleth and Mochnant.

There is a place of confinement within this division, consisting of two apartments, on the ground-floor, with beds, but without fire-places, used only for the safe keeping of persons until they can be taken before the magistrates, or after committal, till they can be properly sent to gaol.

Llangedwin-hall, near Oswestry,
15 April 1836.

S. Lovatt,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Bromfield Divisions.

There is one place of confinement here for this division, and one in Wrexham for the other division of Bromfield.

Ruabon, 15 April 1836.

Benjamin Cunmah.

Hundred of Yale.

All persons brought before the magistrates for the hundred of Yale, previously to their discharge or final commitment, are sent to the common gaol of the county, there being no place of confinement of any description within the hundred, which, in many cases, has been found very inconvenient.

Ruthin, 18 April 1836.

Will. Cole,
Clerk to the Justices.

FLINTSHIRE.

Divisions of Holywell and Caerwys.

The only places of confinement in the above districts are two county lock-up houses; that is to say, one in the town of Holywell, and the other in the town of Caerwys. Perhaps it is needless to observe, that these buildings are only used as temporary places of confinement.

Pendre, Holywell, 28 May 1836.

J. Oldfield, Junior.

Division of *Overton*, Hundred of *Maylor*.

There is only one prison or place of confinement within the division ; its dimensions are as follow :—

The square of the building is 26 feet by 27 feet 6 inches.
 The kitchen, 9 feet by 11 feet 10 inches ; height 8 feet 4 inches.
 The pantry, 9 feet by 4 feet 6 inches ; - ditto.
 The back kitchen, 9 feet by 7 feet ; - ditto.
 The women's prison, 9 feet by 7 feet ; - ditto.
 The men's prison, 11 feet by 9 feet ; - ditto.
 The yard, 16 feet by 12 feet ; height of the wall, 13 feet 2 inches.
 The other yard is 13 feet 3 inches by 12 feet ; the wall the same height.
 The passage, 24 feet by 5 feet 6 inches.

This is all on the ground-floor.

The men's lodging-room, 9 feet by 10 feet 2 inches ; height, 9 feet.
 The keeper's room, 12 feet by 9 feet ; - - ditto.
 The passage room, 7 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 6 inches ; ditto.
 The women's room, 12 feet by 9 feet ; - - ditto.
 Store room, 10 feet by 9 feet ; - - ditto.

Bangor, 27 April 1836.

Edward Hanmer.

Divisions of *Mold*, *Hope* and *Hawarden*.

Mold (Corporate).—Lock-up house, or house of correction, where prisoners are confined for three or four days, when committed for further examination, &c.

Hawarden.—A lock-up house, but in which prisoners are not confined above a few hours.

Caergwilly.—Lock-up house, same as *Hawarden*.

Mold, 14 April 1836.

Edward Williams,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Division of *Northop*.

The county gaol at Flint, three miles from *Northop*.

Mold, 13 April 1836.

H. Roberts,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Rhuddlan*.

The places of confinement in this hundred are small buildings, called " Lock-up houses."

St. Asaph, 14 April 1836.

Chas. W. Wyatt,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Hundreds of *Newcastle* and *Ogmore*.

There is no corporate town or place within the said hundreds.

Bridgend is the only market-town within the said hundreds.

There is but one place of confinement in the said hundreds, and that place is in the said town of *Bridgend*.

The place in question is a very small house, occupied by a constable, as his dwelling-house, and it contains four small cells, in which persons apprehended are kept by him for safe custody previously to their discharge, or commitment for trial or punishment.

William Lewis,
Clerk to the Justices.

Caerphilly.

A small room, part of the parish poor-house, situate in the market-town of *Caerphilly*, is occasionally used for the purpose of confinement.

15 April 1836.

Evan Evans,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Hundred of *Miskin*.

A room 12 feet in length and nine feet in breadth, but seldom or ever used. All persons committed by the magistrates for trial or punishment are immediately sent to the county gaol at Cardiff, being distant 10 miles.

Lantrissant, 25 April 1836.

Wm. John, Clerk.

Higher Division of the Hundred of *Caerphilly*.

The place of confinement in this district is a low ordinary building, measuring in length 12 feet, in breadth nine feet, and in height about nine feet; divided into two apartments, and arched over with stone; quite insecure, and unfit for the confinement of prisoners. Persons accused of felony have frequently escaped through the roof; and, in consequence of the dampness, insecurity and general unfitness of the place, the majority of prisoners committed or detained for examination are kept at the dwelling-houses of the constables having them in charge.

Representations have been made by the magistrates in various quarters upon the subject, hitherto without success.

Merthyr Tydvil, 26 April 1836.

Lewis Lewis,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Dynas Powis*.

There is no place of confinement in this district.

Wenvoe Petty Sessions, 25 April 1836.

Wm. Whapham.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Aberdovey.

There are two places of confinement, strongly built, with separate apartments for male and female prisoners, with sufficient air and light.

There is no market-town in this hundred, but the lock-up houses are built one at each extremity of the hundred. Towyn is the principal place, where several fairs are held in the year, and where one of the lock-up houses is built.

19 July 1836.

Edward Edwards,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Town of *Bala*, Hundred of *Penllyn*.

House of correction, containing a kitchen and bed-room above for keeper and his wife. For prisoners:—Two sleeping-rooms, two cells, a small yard, privy and a lock-up room attached, situate in the town of Bala. The keeper is appointed by the magistrates acting within the district, with a salary of 10*l.*, which is paid by the treasurer out of the county stock.

5 July 1836.

Edw. Rowlands,
Magistrates' Clerk.

Beddgelert, near *Carnarvon*.

The only place of confinement in this district is one recently erected at Maentwrog, in the county of Merioneth; it is commodious and healthy, under the management of a careful person, who resides in a house, part of the same; and is intended for a temporary prison for disorderly persons and others, prior to their being brought up for examination before a magistrate. In cases of felony or misdemeanor prisoners are always committed to the county gaol at Dolgelly.

18 April 1836.

John Prichard.

Corwen.

The town of Corwen is the only market-town in the hundred of Ederuion, for which hundred I act as clerk to the magistrates. There is a house of correction in Corwen, to which all persons apprehended for felony within the hundred are confined previous to commitment, after which they are removed to the gaol at Dolgelly to await their trial.

Persons apprehended by a warrant of the justices are, if not immediately taken before a justice or justices, confined here for safe custody; but as there are houses of correction at Bala and Dolgelly, they are, when committed for punishment, sent to either of those places, or detained at Corwen, at the discretion of the justices.

31 May 1836.

John Clarke.

Barmouth and Llanddwye,

There is only one place of confinement in my district; it is a small lock-up house, consisting of two rooms on the ground-floor, one of which is used as a temporary place of confinement, before the commitment for trial of punishment, of females, and the other of males, and is situate in the town of Barmouth.

Dolgelly, 14 April 1836.

John Jones,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Hundreds of Talybont and Mowddwy.

The county gaol and house of correction at Dolgelly, which form one building, are the only places of confinement within the division of Talybont, where persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, are usually kept for safe custody, previous to their committal for trial, or their discharge.

For the division of Mowddwy there is a crib, or a very small place of confinement, at the city or town of Dinas, which is never made use of but for the temporary confinement of drunken or riotous people at the fairs held there.

Dolgelly, 23 April 1836.

John Pugh.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Hundred of Machynlleth.

There is but one place of confinement in this hundred, which is very inadequate for the purpose, as the nature of it is such that it cannot properly be called a place of confinement.

The nature of it is, a Dark Hole lying under the staircase leading from the ground-floor of the town-hall to the room above, the owner of which is Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., he having built it at his own expense for the accommodation of the public.

Owing to its not being a place of safe custody several persons have made their escape out of it, and when a person is apprehended on a charge of felony, or any other serious offence, the constables are obliged to watch outside during the night, or take the prisoner to their own homes, which is a serious inconvenience.

The county gaol and house of correction are at the other extremity of the county, being 38 miles distant from this place.

18 July 1836.

Edward Edwards,
Clerk to the Justices.

Lower Division of Newtown.

The justices always sit in the village of Berriew for this division, and the county gaol and house of correction are within four miles of the village.

Prisoners are kept in custody by the constable at an inn in the village, for a few hours, or sometimes for a night, till the witnesses are got together, when the justice or justices meet, and discharge or commit; but if the justice finds that the witnesses cannot be soon got together, or that the evidence is not complete, the prisoner is committed to the gaol or house of correction, to be brought up for further examination on a future day.

19 April 1836.

Fras. Allen,
Clerk to the Justices.

Upper Division of the Hundred of Newtown.

The only place of confinement for prisoners within this division is the ancient one under the stairs of the public market-hall in Newtown, the length of which is 6 feet, the breadth 4 feet and the height 6 feet; paved with pebble stone, badly ventilated, and very insecure.

18 April 1836.

Tho. Drew,
Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

Upper Division of the Hundred of *Montgomery*.

There is no place of confinement whatever for persons apprehended for felony, or by warrant of a justice of the peace, in this division. If the charge is of a serious nature, and it is deemed necessary that further inquiries should be made into the circumstances of the case, the person accused is conveyed to the county prison at Montgomery, which is the nearest place of confinement, and thence brought up for re-examination; otherwise he is detained in the custody of the constable until the charge is disposed of.

Kerry, 14 April 1836.

D. Davies,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Upper Division of *Pool*.

The justices always sit in the town of Pool for this division, which is close to the town, where there are lock-up cells; and the county gaol and house of correction are within eight miles from the town.

Prisoners apprehended are confined in the cells till the justices and witnesses attend; and if the evidence is not complete, they are committed to the gaol or house of correction, to be brought up for further examination on a future day.

19 April 1836.

Fras. Allen,
Clerk to the Justices.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

Hundred of *Castlemartin*.

The lock-up house in the town of Pembroke.

Pembroke, 18 April 1836.

Edward Leach,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Kilgerran*.

—None.—

Cardigan, 16 April 1836.

P. Brown,
Clerk to the Magistrates.

Hundred of *Narberth*.

There is only one place of confinement in the hundred of Narberth, for which I act as clerk to the magistrates, and which is in the market-town of Narberth, and is used as a place of temporary confinement for prisoners, until they are sent off to the county prison. The inside consists of two rooms, one for males and the other for females; the county paid 50 *l.* towards the building of it, in addition to other subscriptions.

19 April 1836.

W. H. Evans,
Magistrates' Clerk.

P R I S O N S.

A RETURN from every Market Town, or other Place not Corporate in *England* and *Wales*, of the Nature of the PLACE OF CONFINEMENT within such Town, for Persons apprehended for FELONY, or by Warrant of a Justice of the Peace, previously to their Discharge, or to their Commitment for Trial or Punishment.

(*Captain Pechell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 August 1836.*

[*Price 1 s.*]

COMMITTALS (IRELAND.)

RETURNS from the CLERKS OF THE CROWN and CLERKS OF THE PEACE
of the several COUNTIES, &c. in *Ireland*, of the Number of PERSONS
COMMITTED to the different GAOLS thereof for TRIAL, in the Year 1835.

Pursuant to Act 56 Geo. III. c. 120.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

14 March 1836.

1.—GAOL OF CARRICKFERGUS

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	10	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	5	4	1	(on being Insane.)	
Assault, malicious - - -	5	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	5	-	-	-
Bigamy - - - - -	1	- ditto - - -	As indicted - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	6	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	-	-	5	-
Cattle Stealing - - - -	4	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	1	-
Conspiracy to Forge a Will	3	- ditto - - -	As indicted - - -	3	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to charge Person with Felony	3	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
Embezzling Letters from Post- Office	1	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	6	- ditto - - -	As indicted - - -	1	-	-	5	-
Robbery - - - - -	6	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	4	1	1	-	-
Horse Stealing - - - -	5	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2	2	-	-	1
Larceny - - - - -	34	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	22	6	4	1	-
Ditto from Person - -	1	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter - - - -	1	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - - -	4	- ditto - - -	{ Manslaughter - - -	-	-	1	(Insane remains.)	
Misdemeanor, Illegal Procession	48	- ditto - - -	As indicted - - -	3	1	2	10	7
Perjury - - - - -	4	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	3	-
Subornation of Perjury - -	1	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving and having in Posses- sion stolen Goods	14	- ditto - - -	As indicted - - -	9	4	1	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal	2	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	3	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - -	162	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 149 Not Indicted - 13 TOTAL - - - 162	Number of Persons Convicted } 84 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 29 No Bill found against 13 No Prosecution of - 26 Bailed, and not Tried 9 Remaining for Trial 1 TOTAL - - - 162	29	13	26	9	1

1.—GAOL OF ANTRIM

Assault - - - - -	10	Assault - - - - -	10	Assault - - - - -	9	-	-	1	-	-
Assault with Intent to ravish -	1	{ Assault with Intent } 1	{ Assault with Intent } 1	{ Assault with Intent } 1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement - - - -	3	Embezzlement - - -	3	Embezzlement - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - -	1	{ Fraud in obtaining } 1	{ Fraud in obtaining } 1	{ Fraud in obtaining } 1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Goods under false Pretences - - -	2	{ Fraud in obtaining } 2	{ Fraud in obtaining } 2	{ Fraud in obtaining } -	-	1	-	1	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from House } - - -	150	Larceny - - - - -	150	Larceny - - - - -	100	32	13	5	-	-
Ditto from Shop } - - -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from Person - - -	12	{ Larceny from the Person } 11	{ Larceny from the Person } 3	{ Larceny from the Person } 3	2	2	4	-	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	7	3 ditto - ditto - - -	1	3 ditto - ditto - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Picking Pockets - - - -	1	Misdemeanor - - -	7	Misdemeanor - - -	5	2	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having in Posses- sion stolen Goods - - -	5	Picking Pockets - - -	1	Picking Pockets - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - -	10	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	3	-	-	-	-
	-	Riot - - - - -	10	Riot - - - - -	5	2	3	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - -	202	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 202 Not Indicted - - -	-	Number of Persons Convicted 129 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 43 No Bill found against 19 No Prosecution of - 11 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - TOTAL - - - 202	43	19	11	-	-	-

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED.

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES.											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd ^d uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment Postponed.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1					
Burglary - - - -	1	1														
Conspiracy to Forge Will -	3	-	-	-	-	-	+	3								
Forged Bank Notes uttering -	1	-	1													
Robbery - - - -	4	4														
Horse Stealing - - - -	2	-	2													
Larceny - - - -	22	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	9							
Ditto from Person - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Manslaughter - - - -	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1								
Illegal Procession - - - -	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	27		
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	4							
Sheep Stealing - - - -	1	-	1													
Uttering Base Coin - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2							
TOTAL - - - -	84	5	6	-	15	-	-	10	20	-	1	-	-	27		

Ex^d W. Bourne,

Clerk Crown.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Assaults - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	1				
Ditto with Intent to Ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Embezzlement - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, obtaining Money under } false Pretences - - - - }	1	-	-	-	1										
Larceny - - - -	95	-	-	-	25	-	1	11	53	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ditto - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 and thrice whipped.							
Ditto - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 and thrice whipped.							
Ditto - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 and whipped.							
Ditto from the Person - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3							
Of three several Larcenies from } the Person - - - - }	1	-	-	1											
Misdemeanor - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2						
Picking Pockets - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Receiving Stolen Goods - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		2						
Riot - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Ditto - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		4						
TOTAL - - - -	129	-	-	1	26	-	2	22	71	-	1	-	-	-	6

30th January 1836.

S. Darcus, C. Peace.

1.—GAOL OF CARRICKFERGUS

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	3	As committed - - -	- - - - -	-	3			
Larceny - - - - -	3	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	1		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	6	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 5 Not Indicted - } 1 TOTAL - - - 6	Number of Persons Convicted - Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 1 No Bill found against - 4 No Prosecution of - 1 Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - 6	1	4	1		

1.—GAOL OF CARRICKFERGUS

Assault - - - - -	10	- - - - - 7	- - - - - 3	4	3			
Larceny - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	12	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 7 Not Indicted - } 5 TOTAL - - - 12	Number of Persons Convicted 3 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 4 No Bill found against - 5 No Prosecution of - - Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - 12	4	5			

2.—GAOL OF ARMAGH

Arson - - - - -	32	Arson - - - - - 32	- - - - - 5	14	1	12
Assault - - - - -	41	Assault - - - - - 41	Assault - - - - - 12	14	2	8
Bigamy - - - - -	1	Bigamy - - - - - 1	- - - - -	-	-	1
Burglary - - - - -	2	Burglary - - - - - 2	Burglary - - - - - 1	1		
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	5	Cattle Stealing - - - - - 5	Cattle Stealing - - - - - 4	1		
Coining - - - - -	1	Coining - - - - - 1	- - - - -	1		
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession	1	Having Possession	- - - - -	1		
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - }	1	{ Obtaining under false Pretences - - - - } 1	- - - - -	1		
Horse Stealing - - - - -	2	Horse Stealing - - - - - 2	Horse Stealing - - - - - 1	-	1	
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle	3	Maiming Cattle - - - - - 3	- - - - -	-	3	
Larceny - - - - -	32	Larceny - - - - - 32	Larceny - - - - - 18	7	6	1
Ditto from House - - - -	2	ditto from House - - - - 2	- ditto from House - - - - 1	1		
Ditto from Person - - - -	1	ditto from Person - - - - 1	- ditto from Person - - - - 1	-		
Murder - - - - -	12	Murder - - - - - 12	Manslaughter - - - - - 6	2	1	-
Ditto, concealing Birth of ditto	2	Concealing Birth - - - - 2	Concealing Birth - - - - 1	1		3
Rape - - - - -	8	Rape - - - - - 8	Rape - - - - - 2	3	1	2
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - }	1	Receiv ^e Stolen Goods 1	Receiving Stolen Goods 1			
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	72	Riotous Assembly 72	Riotous Assembly 33	11	12	13
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - - }	1	ditto, Armed - - - - 1	- - - - -	-	-	1
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling Houses - - }	4	{ ditto, Assault ^s Dwell- ing Houses - - - - } 4	- - - - -	-	-	4
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	Tak ^e forcible Possession 2	- - - - -	-	-	2
Uttering Counterfeit Coin - -	2	Uttering - - - - - 2	- - - - -	-	2	
Procuring ditto - - - - -	1	Procuring - - - - - 1	- - - - -	-	1	
Vagrancy - - - - -	1	Vagrancy - - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	
Writing and sending threatening Letters	1	Delivering Threaten ^s Notice 1	- - - - -	-	-	1
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	231	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 231 Not Indicted - } - TOTAL - - - 231	Number of Persons Convicted 81 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 50 No Bill found against - - 43 No Prosecution of - - 29 Bailed, and not Tried - - 28 Remaining for Trial - - - TOTAL - - - 231	50	43	29

TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :			Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment rescued.		
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.							
No Conviction.															

Ex^d W. Bourne, Clk. Crown.

TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

Assault - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3						
TOTAL - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3						

I certify the above to be a correct Return,
Adam Cunningham, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Assault - - - -	12	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	1				
Burglary - - - -	1	-	-	1											
Cattle Stealing - - -	4	-	2	-	2										
Horse Stealing - - -	1	-	1												
Larceny - - - -	18	-	-	-	7	-	1	4	6						
Ditto, from Dwelling House -	1	-	-	-	1										
Ditto, from Person - - -	1	-	-	-	1										
Concealing Child Birth - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Riotous Assembly - - -	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	22	
Rape - - - -	2	2													
Receivng Stolen Goods - -	1	-	-	-	1										
Manslaughter - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4						
TOTAL - - - -	81	2	3	1	20	-	2	6	24	-	1	-	-	22	

Leonard Dobbin, Clk. Crown, Armagh.

2.—GAOL OF ARMAGH

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed and Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	164	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	44	21	-	4	
Assault with intent to ravish -	2	{ Assault, with intent to ravish.	{ Assault, with intent to ravish	1				
Assault, malicious - - - - -	6	Assault, malicious - - - - -	Assault, malicious - - - - -	1	1			
Conspiracy to rob - - - - -	4	Conspiracy to rob - - - - -	Conspiracy to rob - - - - -	3				
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	3	Fraud - - - - -	Fraud - - - - -	-	2			
Larceny - - - - -	102	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	47	15			
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	87	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	37	7		15	
Rescue - - - - -	2	Rescue - - - - -	Rescue - - - - -	1				
Taking and holding forcible Possession	15	Forcible Entry - - - - -	Forcible Entry - - - - -	3	8			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	385	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 176	136	54	-	19	
		Not Indicted - - - - -	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 136					
			No Bill found against - - - - - 54					
			No Prosecution of - - - - -					
			Bailed, and Tried - - - - - 19					
		TOTAL - - - - - 385	Remaining for Trial - - - - -					
			TOTAL - - - - - 385					

3.—GAOL OF CARLOW

Arson - - - - -	1	As committed - - - - -	As indicted - - - - -	-	1			
Assault - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	2		1	
Conspiracy to murder - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Highway Robbery - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	2		
House Breaking - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Larceny - - - - -	9	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	4	2		
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Murder - - - - -	13	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	3	7		1
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Perjury - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1		1	
Rape - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	5				
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	6		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Vagrancy - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	2			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	60	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 21	8	8	20	2	1
		Not Indicted - - - - -	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 8					
			No Bill found against - - - - - 8					
			No Prosecution of - - - - - 20					
			Bailed, and not Tried - - - - - 2					
		TOTAL - - - - - 60	Remaining for Trial - - - - - 1					
			TOTAL - - - - - 60					

3.—COUNTY GAOL OF CARLOW

Assault - - - - -	128	- - - - - 128	- - - - - 54	29	45			
Larceny - - - - -	49	- - - - - 49	- - - - - 27	6	16			
Ditto from Person - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - - 1					
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	38	- - - - - 38	- - - - - 16	20	2			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	216	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 98	55	63			
		Not Indicted - - - - -	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 55					
			No Bill found against - - - - - 63					
			No Prosecution of - - - - -					
			Bailed, and not Tried - - - - -					
		TOTAL - - - - - 216	Remaining for Trial - - - - -					
			TOTAL - - - - - 216					

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

385
7

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncondl Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respted.
			Life.	14 Years	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - - -	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	82					
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Assault, malicious - - - - -	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3					
Fraud - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-					
Conspiracy to rob - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-					
Larceny - - - - -	40	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	25	-	8					
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	17					
Rescue - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Forcible Entry - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4					
TOTAL - - - - -	176	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	51	-	116					

John M'Kinstry, D. C. Peace.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Assault - - - -	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2								
Embezzlement - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
House Breaking - - -	1	-	1														
Houghing and maiming Cattle	1	1															
Larceny - - - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1								
Manslaughter - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Murder - - - -	2	2															
Misdemeanor - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Riotous Assembly - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1						
Sheep Stealing - - -	1	-	1														
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1												
TOTAL - - -	21	3	2	-	3	-	-	2	10	-	1						

Geo. Gibbs,

D^y Clerk of the Cⁿ.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Assault - - - -	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	30						
Larceny - - - -	27	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	21	-	2						
Ditto from Person - - -	1	-	-	-	1												
Riots - - - -	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	3						
TOTAL - - -	98	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	58	-	35						

Persons who were Bailed, have been returned as if in Custody.

Alex. Humphrey,

Clerk of the Peace, C^o of Carlow.

4.—COUNTY GAOL OF CAVAN

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	4	Abduction - - - -	- - - -	1	3			
Arson - - - -	2	Arson - - - -	- - - -	2				
Assault - - - -	31	Assault - - - -	Assault - - - -	18	1	-	6	
Bigamy - - - -	1	Bigamy - - - -	- - - -	1				
Burglary - - - -	13	Burglary - - - -	Burglary - - - -	11	-	1		
Cattle Stealing - - - -	7	Cattle Stealing - - - -	Cattle Stealing - - - -	1	-	1		
Forgery - - - -	6	Forgery - - - -	Forgery - - - -	-	1	1	2	
Highway Robbery - - - -	1	Highway Robbery - - - -	- - - -	1				
Horse Stealing - - - -	5	Horse Stealing - - - -	Horse Stealing - - - -	1	-	1	1	
House-breaking - - - -	8	House-breaking - - - -	- - - -	1	7			
Houghing, maiming and killing } Cattle - - - - }	3	Killing Cattle - - - -	Killing Cattle - - - -	2				
Larceny - - - -	1	Larceny - - - -	- - - -	1				
Ditto from House - - - -	5	ditto from House - - - -	Larceny from House - - - -	2	1			
Ditto from Shop - - - -	2	ditto from Shop - - - -	ditto from Shop - - - -	-	-	1		
Ditto from Person - - - -	4	ditto from Person - - - -	ditto from Person - - - -	-	2	2		
Manslaughter - - - -	1	Manslaughter - - - -	Manslaughter - - - -	-				
Murder - - - -	17	Murder - - - -	ditto - - - -	1	3	4	8	
Perjury - - - -	12	Perjury - - - -	Perjury - - - -	-				
Rape - - - -	1	Rape - - - -	Rape - - - -	8	1	1	1	
Riotous Assembly - - - -	38	Riotous Assembly - - - -	Riotous Assembly - - - -	-	15	-	9	
Riotous Assembly, appearing } armed by Night - - - - }	5	ditto at Night - - - -	ditto at Night - - - -	3	1			
Uttering Counterfeit Coin - - - -	1	Uttering base Coin - - - -	Uttering base Coin - - - -	-				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	168	Number of Per- } sons Indicted - - } 150 Not Indicted - - } 18 TOTAL - - - - } 168	Number of Persons } Convicted - - - } 40 Acquitted by Verdict } of Jury - - - - } 54 No Bill found against } 35 No Prosecution of } 12 Bailed, and not Tried } 27 Remaining for Trial } - TOTAL + + + 168	54	35	12	27	

4.—COUNTY GAOL OF CAVAN

Assault - - - -	203	Assault - - - -	Assault - - - -	64	29	28	9	4
Assault, and inflicting grievous } bodily harm - - - - }	15	Assault under Statute - - - -	Assault under Statute - - - -	12	1	-	2	
Larceny - - - -	65	Larceny - - - -	Larceny - - - -	28	13	3		
Ditto from Person - - - -	6	ditto from the Person - - - -	ditto from the Person - - - -	2	2			
Misdemeanor - - - -	31	Misdemeanor - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - -	7	1	11	3	
Receiving and having in posses- } sion Stolen Goods - - - - }	20	{ Having in possession } Stolen Goods - - - - }	Having in possession Stolen } Goods - - - - }	12	4			
Riotous Assembly - - - -	81	Riot and Affray - - - -	Riot and Affray - - - -	16	16	3	10	
Rescue - - - -	41	Rescue - - - -	Rescue - - - -	14	9	-	7	
Taking and holding forcible } Possession - - - - }	16	Forcible Possession - - - -	Forcible Possession - - - -	5	4	3		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	478	Number of Per- } sons Indicted - - } 469 Not Indicted - - } 9 TOTAL - - - - } 478	Number of Persons } Convicted - - - } 156 Acquitted by Verdict } of Jury - - - - } 160 No Bill found against } 79 No Prosecution of } 48 Bailed, and not Tried } 31 Remaining for Trial } 4 TOTAL - - - 478	160	79	48	31	4

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5							
Burglary - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Cattle Stealing - - - -	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1							
Forgery - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-							
Horse Stealing - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Killing Cattle - - - -	1	1 recorded.			-	-	-	-	-							
Larceny from House - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1							
Ditto from Shop - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-							
Manslaughter - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Murder - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-							
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Rape - - - -	1	1 recorded.			-	-	-	-	-							
Riotous Assembly - - - -	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14							
Ditto at Night - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-							
Uttering base Coin - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
TOTAL - - -	40	2	5	2	3	-	-	4	24							

I certify, That the foregoing is a correct Return,

22 Feb. 1836.

Sam^l Swanny,
Clerk Crown, County Cavan.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Assault - - - -	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	-	30					
Larceny - - - -	21	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	18							
Ditto from Person - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-							
Misdemeanor - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5					
Riot - - - -	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	14					
Rescue - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6					
Receiving Stolen Goods - - - -	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2							
Taking forcible Possession - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4					
TOTAL - - - -	156	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	86	-	59					

Edw^d E. Mayne,
Dep^y & Acting Clerk of the Peace, County Cavan.

5.—GAOL OF CLARE

CRIMES		CRIMES	CRIMES					
With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	Of which they were Indicted.	Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclamation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	11	Abduction - - -	Abduction - - -	3	3	-	2	
Arson - - - -	5	Arson - - -	Arson - - -	3				
Assault - - - -	21	Assault - - -	Assault - - -	10	-	-	3	
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	{ Assault with intent to ravish - - - }	Assault with intent to ravish -	-				
Assault with intent to rob -	2	Assault with intent to rob -	Assault with intent to rob -	1				
Administering Poison with intent to murder - - - }	1	Administering Poison, &c. -	Administering Poison, &c. -	-				
Bigamy - - - -	1	Bigamy - - -	Bigamy - - -	-				
Burglary - - - -	7	Burglary - - -	Burglary - - -	-	-	-	7	
Cattle Stealing - - - -	9	Cattle Stealing - -	Cattle Stealing - -	3	4	-	1	
Coining - - - -	1	Coining - - -	Coining - - -	-				
Cutting and wounding Persons -	1	Assault - - -	Assault - - -	-				
Highway Robbery - - - -	3	Highway Robbery -	Highway Robbery -	-	-	-	2	
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle - - - - }	2	Compelling to quit Abode -	Compelling to quit Abode -	-				
Larceny - - - -	8	Larceny - - -	Larceny - - -	2	1	3		
Ditto from Shop - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	1		
Murder - - - -	60	Murder and Manslaughter -	Murder and Manslaughter -	15	8	2	3	
Misdemeanor - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	1		
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - }	7	{ Oaths administering unlawfully - - - }	Oaths administering unlawfully - - - }	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury - - - -	5	Perjury - - -	Perjury - - -	-	-	-	5	
Pig Stealing - - - -	3	Pig Stealing - - -	Pig Stealing - - -	-	1	1		
Rape - - - -	31	Rape - - -	Rape - - -	9	2	8	8	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - - - }	20	{ Riotous Assembly, appearing armed, &c. - }	{ Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - }	4	5	5	1	
Robbery of Arms - - - -	1	Robbery of Arms -	- - - -	-	-	-	1	
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - }	12	Sheep Stealing - -	Sheep Stealing - -	3				
Shooting at Persons - - - -	1	{ Attempting to shoot at Persons - - - }	- - - -	-	-	-	1	
Uttering Counterfeit Coin -	3	Uttering Base Coin -	Uttering Base Coin -	1				
Vagrancy - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	1		
Writing and sending threatening Letters - - - - }	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	1		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	220	Number of Persons Indicted - - } 151 Not Indicted - - - 69 TOTAL - - - 220	Number of Persons Convicted - - } 84 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 54 No Bill found against - 24 No Prosecution of - 23 Bailed, and not Tried - 34 Remaining for Trial - 1 TOTAL - - - 220	54	24	23	34	1

5.—GAOL OF ENNIS

Assault - - - -	162	Assault - - -	Assault - - -	80	1			
Larceny - - - -	59	Larceny - - -	Larceny - - -	32	1			
Misdemeanor - - - -	107	Misdemeanor - -	Misdemeanor - -	82	-	2		
Riotous Assembly - - - -	150	Riot and Assault -	Riot and Assault -	79	1			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	478	Number of Persons Indicted - - } 475 Not Indicted - - - 3 TOTAL - - - 478	Number of Persons Convicted 200 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 273 No Bill found against - 3 No Prosecution of - 2 Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - 478	273	3	2		

COUNTY OF CLARE.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment of Death respit ^d .
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year & exceeds 6 Mon ^s .	6 Months & under.							
Abduction - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Administering Poison with in- tent to murder - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Arson - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Assault - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Assault with intent to ravish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Assault with intent to rob -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Bigamy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cattle Stealing - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Coining - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Compelling to quit Abode -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Highway Robbery - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Larceny - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manslaughter - - - -	31	-	2	-	1	-	-	16	12	-	-	-	-	-		
Murder - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Oaths, administering unlawfully	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pig Stealing - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rape - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Riotous Assembly, &c. and at- tacking Dwelling-houses -}	5	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sheep Stealing - - - -	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Uttering Counterfeit Coin -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	84	11	14	-	14	-	-	22	23	-	-	-	-	10	1	

Geo. Sampson,

Dep. Clerk of the Crown, County Clare.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

Assault - - -	81	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	65	-	10					
Larceny - - -	26	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	17							
Misdemeanor - - -	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	1					
Riot and Assault - - -	70	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	60	-	3					
TOTAL - - -	200	-	-	-	10	-	3	9	164	-	14					

Certified by

W^m Kean,

Clerk of the Peace, County Clare.

6.—GAOL OF CORK

CRIMES		CRIMES	CRIMES					
With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	Of which they were Indicted.	Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	
Abduction - - - - -	2	- - - - - 2	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	
Arson - - - - -	3	- - - - - 3	- - - - -	-	3	-	-	
Assault - - - - -	2	- - - - - 2	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	
Assault, with intent to ravish -	4	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	3	-	
Assault (grievous) - - - - -	7	- - - - - 6	- - - - -	3	3	1	-	
Burglary - - - - -	8	- - - - - 4	- - - - -	3	1	4	-	
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	12	- - - - - 10	- - - - -	4	2	2	1	
Coining - - - - -	3	- - - - - 3	- - - - -	-	3	-	-	
Embezzlement - - - - -	5	- - - - - 4	- - - - -	3	1	1	-	
Forgery - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	3	- - - - - 3	- - - - -	2	1	-	-	
Highway Robbery - - - - -	4	- - - - - 4	- - - - -	-	1	-	3	
Horse Stealing - - - - -	12	- - - - - 11	- - - - -	6	5	1	-	
Larceny - - - - -	77	- - - - - 68	- - - - -	33	12	9	-	
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Murder - - - - -	79	- - - - - 77	{ Manslaughter Concealing Birth -	{ 30 } 2	34	11	2	1
Ditto, concealing Birth of ditto	2	- - - - - 2	- - - - -	5	-	-	-	
Misdemeanor - - - - -	5	- - - - - 5	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Rape - - - - -	22	- - - - - 12	- - - - -	-	9	3	10	
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - - - -	4	- - - - - 4	- - - - -	1	2	1	-	
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	18	- - - - - 18	- - - - -	18	-	-	-	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling Houses - - - - -	7	- - - - - 3	- - - - -	-	3	4	-	
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to Steal - - - - -	44	- - - - - 39	- - - - -	12	23	5	1	
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	
Taking and holding forcible Possession	15	- - - - - 15	- - - - -	4	11	-	-	
Uttering counterfeiting Coin -	3	- - - - - 3	- - - - -	3	-	-	-	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	345	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 303 Not Indicted - 42 TOTAL - - 345	Number of Persons Convicted 125 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 128 No Bill found against - - 44 No Prosecution of - - 42 Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - 6 TOTAL - - 345	128	44	42	-	6

6.—GAOL OF CORK

Assault on Constable in execu- tion of Duty - - - - -	9	- - - - - 9	- - - - -	5	4	-	1	-	-
Assault - - - - -	83	- - - - - 82	- - - - -	47	35	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault (grievous) - - - - -	29	- - - - - 29	- - - - -	13	16	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	2	- - - - - 2	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	135	- - - - - 134	- - - - -	100	31	3	1	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	4	- - - - - 4	- - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having in Pos- sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	123	- - - - - 123	- - - - -	48	73	2	-	-	-
Rescue - - - - -	92	- - - - - 92	- - - - -	36	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - -	13	- - - - - 13	- - - - -	1	12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	492	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 490 Not indicted - 2 TOTAL - - 492	Number of Persons Convicted 253 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 232 No Bill found against - - 5 No Prosecution of - - 2 Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - - TOTAL - - 492	176	5	2	-	-	-

COUNTY OF CORK.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment ;				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respite.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault (grievous) - - -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cattle Stealing - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - -	33	-	-	-	17	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - -	31	-	1	2	3	-	3	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Misdemeanor - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing - - - -	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - }	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering Counterfeit Coin -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	125	4	17	2	23	-	4	19	56	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

James Chatterton,

Clk. of the Crown, C^o Cork.

COUNTY OF CORK.

Assault on Constables in exe- cution of Duty - - - }	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault - - - -	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault (grievous) - - -	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - -	100	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - -	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	32	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue - - - -	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	253	-	-	-	16	-	-	6	207	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-

James Chatterton,

Clk. of the Peace.

6.—GAOL OF KINSALE

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	-	- - - - - 14	- - - - - 5	1	-	2	2	4
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	-	1			
Rescue of Cattle distrained for Rent - -	-	- - - - - 1	- - - - -	1				
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	1	- - - - - 1	- - - - - 1					
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	2	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 17 Not Indicted - - - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 6 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 2 No Bill found against - - - 1 No Prosecution of - - - 2 Bailed and not tried - - - 2 Remaining for Trial - - - 4	2	1	2	2	4
		TOTAL - - - - - 17	TOTAL - - - - - 17					

6.—GAOL OF YOUGHAL

Assault - - - - -	7	Common Assault - - -	Common Assault - - -	-	-			
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Larceny - - - - -	10	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	1	1	3	-	2
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Rescue - - - - -	1	Rescue of Pigs - - -	Rescue of Pigs - - -	-	-			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	20	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 15 Not Indicted - - - - - 5	Number of Persons Convicted 11 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 1 No Bill found against - - - 1 No Prosecution of - - - 5 Bailed, and not Tried - - - - Remaining for Trial - - - 2	1	1	5	-	2
		TOTAL - - - - - 20	TOTAL - - - - - 20					

7.—GAOL OF CORK

Arson - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-			
Assault - - - - -	5	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1	-	-	1	3	3
Assault with intent to Murder - -	3	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 3					
Burglary - - - - -	4	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 3	1				
Breaking Fixtures to Buildings } with intent to Steal same - - -	3	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 3					
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	2	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	1	1
Coining - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1					
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1					
Forgery - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1					
Fraud in obtaining Money under } false Pretences - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Highway Robbery - - - - -	6	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1	5				
Larceny - - - - -	9	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 6	2	1			
Ditto from House - - - - -	6	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 4	2				
Ditto from Person - - - - -	2	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 2					
Malicious Injury - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Murder - - - - -	2	Same - - - - -	Manslaughter - - - 2					
Ditto, Females of their Infants	1	Same - - - - -	Concealing Birth - 1					
Misdemeanor - - - - -	4	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 4					
Oaths administering & taking unlawfully	6	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	6				
Perjury - - - - -	2	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1	-	-	-	1	1
Rape - - - - -	2	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Receiving and having in Posses- } sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	6	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 3	2	1			
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1					
Sheep Stealing - - - - -	7	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 6	1				
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - -	1	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 1					
Vagrancy - - - - -	7	Same - - - - -	Same - - - - - 6	1				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	85	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 80 Not Indicted - - - - - 5	Number of Persons Convicted 51 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 23 No Bill found against - - - 3 No Prosecution of - - - 2 Bailed, and not Tried, } - 6 and remaining for Trial	23	3	2	-	6
		TOTAL - - - - - 85	TOTAL - - - - - 85					

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

393
15

TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF KINSALE.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:—												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4					
Riotous Assembly - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
TOTAL - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5					

Kinsale, 7 January 1836.

George Newman, Town Clerk,
and Clerk of the Crown and Peace of the Town and Liberties of Kinsale.

TOWN OF YOUGHAL.

Assault - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7							
Larceny - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3							
Rescue - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
TOTAL - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11							

Jn^s Jenkins,

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace of Youghal.

CITY OF CORK.

Assault (Malicious) - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Assault with intent to Murder	3	3														
Breaking Fixtures to Buildings with intent to steal same }	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3								
Burglary - - - -	3	3														
Coining - - - -	1	-	1													
Concealing Birth of Infants -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Embezzlement - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Forgery - - - -	1	-	1													
Highway Robbery - -	1	1														
Larceny - - - -	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2							
Ditto from House - -	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	2								
Ditto from Person - -	2	-	-	-	2											
Manslaughter - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1							
Misdemeanor - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2							
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 fined 1 s.					
Receiving Stolen Goods -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3								
Riotous Assembly - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Sheep Stealing - - -	6	-	6													
Uttering Counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Vagrancy* - - - -	6	-	-	-	6											
TOTAL - - -	51	7	9	-	11	-	1	17	6	-	1					

* Unless security for good behaviour.

Rob^t Johnson,

Clerk Crown City of Cork.

7.—GAOL OF CORK

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	90	Same - - -	Same - - - - 52	25	3	5	1	-*
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm - - - - -	9	Same - - -	Same - - - - 8	1				
Assault with intent to ravish - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	1				
Assault with intent to rob - - -	2	Same - - -	Same - - - - 2					
Embezzlement - - - - -	4	Same - - -	Same - - - - 4					
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	5	Same - - -	Same - - - - 3	1	-	1		
Larceny - - - - -	258	Same - - -	Same - - - - 186	48	13	11		
Ditto from House - - - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	1				
Ditto from Shop - - - - -	4	Same - - -	Same - - - - 4					
Ditto from Person - - - - -	3	Same - - -	Same - - - - 1	1	1			
Libel - - - - -	1	Same - - -	Same - - - - 1					
Misdemeanor - - - - -	14	Same - - -	Same - - - - 7	6	-	1		
Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods - - - - -	12	Same - - -	Same - - - - 8	3	-	1		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	71	Same - - -	Same - - - - 46	23	1	1		
Rescue and Assault - - - - -	27	Same - - -	Same - - - - 3	13	1	-	1	9
Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	Same - - -	Same - - - - 2	1	1			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	506	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 466 Not Indicted - 40 TOTAL - - 506	Number of Persons Convicted 327 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 124 No Bill found against 20 No Prosecution of - 20 Bailed, and not Tried 2 Remaining for Trial 9; } 13 Remarks 4 - - - } TOTAL - - 506	124	20	20	2	9
REMARKS: * Jury could not agree to a Verdict as to four.								

8.—GAOL OF LIFFORD

Arson - - - - -	1	Same as committed for	Same as Indicted for	-	-	1		
Assaulting Habitation - - - - -	6	Same as committed for	Same as Indicted for	-	-	1		
Assaulting and obstructing Officers of Excise, &c. while in execution of their duty - - -	4	Same - - -	Same - - -	-	-			
Assault (common) - - - - -	12	Same - - -	Same - - -	2	3	-	1	
Assault (malicious) - - - - -	18	Same - - -	Same - - -	8	2	2	1	
Breaking into a Building, being within the cur- tilage of a Dwelling House - - - - -	1	Same - - -	Same - - -	-	-	-		
Burglary - - - - -	3	Same - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	1	
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	8	Same - - -	Same - - -	3	3	-		
Conspiring to compel to quit Abode - - -	1	Same - - -	Same - - -	-	-	-		
Deserting Children - - - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-		
Horse Stealing - - - - -	7	Same - - -	Same - - -	2	3	-		
Larceny - - - - -	18	Same - - -	Same - - -	5	4	2	4	
Manslaughter - - - - -	3	Same - - -	Same - - -	1	1	-		
Murder - - - - -	8	Same - - -	Convicted of Manslaughter	1	6	1		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-		
Persons committed to give Evidence - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	4		
Persons committed under Green-wax Process	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	3		
Rape - - - - -	4	Same - - -	- - - - -	3	1	-		
Receiving and having in Possession stolen Goods	11	Same - - -	Same - - -	4	4	-		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	4	Same - - -	Same - - -	1	1	-		
Riot and Assault - - - - -	4	Same - - -	Same - - -	2	-	-		
Riot - - - - -	9	Same - - -	Same - - -	3	-	-		
Rescue of Cattle from a Pound - - - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-		
Rescue of a Person in Custody - - - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to Steal - - - - -	5	Same - - -	Same - - -	2	1	-	1	
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	4	Same - - -	- - - - -	1	-	3		
Stealing from Bleach Green - - - - -	1	Same - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - - - -	4	Same - - -	- - - - -	2	1	-	1	
Vagrancy - - - - -	5	Same - - -	Same - - -	1	1	1		
Writing and sending threatening Letters - -	2	Same - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	154	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 137 Not Indicted - 17 TOTAL - - 154	Number of Persons Convicted 47 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 50 No Bill found against - 28 No Prosecution of - 20 Bailed, and not Tried - 9 Remaining for Trial - - - TOTAL - - 154	50	28	20	9	

CITY OF CORK.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncondl Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respited.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - - -	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	9 fined 6d. 8 fined 1d. 2 fined ½d. 1 fined 6d. 1 fined 1d.	-	-	15	-	
Ditto, with intent to do grie- vous bodily harm - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Ditto, with intent to rob - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Larceny - - - - -	186	-	-	32	-	-	6	137	13*	3 fined 6d. 3 fined 1d.	-	-	-	5	-	
Ditto from Shop - - - - -	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto from Person - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Libel - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Misdemeanor - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1 fined ½d.	-	-	2	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	45	-	-	-	-	-	5	27	-	2 fined 1d. 2 fined 6d.	-	-	-	10	-	
Rescue and Assault - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
TOTAL - - - - -	327	-	-	38	-	-	11	205	13	32	-	-	-	41	-	

REMARKS:

* Those whipped are also included in the Imprisonments.

John Colburn, Clk. Peace,
County of the City of Cork.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respited.	Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncondl Pardons.
Assaulting Habitation - -	5	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	9 Mo ^s and under.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and Obstructing Officers of Excise, &c. while in the execution of their duty - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault (common) - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault (malicious) - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into a Building, being within the curtilage of a Dwelling House - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiring to compel to quit Abode - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods - -	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot and Assault - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to Steal - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	47	-	6	-	6	1	3	-	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Crown Office, Lifford.

Examined by Mich^l Corcoran,
Clerk of the Crown, County of Donegal.

8.—GAOL OF LIFFORD

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	346	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	108	69	55	11	19
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	{ Assault with intent to commit a Rape - }	Assault with intent to com- mit a Rape - }	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	21	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	8	3	5	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	135	Misdemeanor - - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - - -	37	33	11	12	16
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	45	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	7	21	1	3	-
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - - }	20	{ Taking and holding for- cible Possession - }	Taking and holding for- cible Possession - }	8	7	2	2	1
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - - }	568	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 296 Not Indicted - - } 272 TOTAL - - - - - } 568	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 128 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - } 168 No Bill found against 134 No Prosecution of - 74 Bailed, and not Tried 28 Remaining for Trial - 36 TOTAL - - - - - } 568	168	134	74	28	36

9.—GAOL OF DOWNPATRICK

Assault - - - - -	5	As committed - - -	As committed - - -	4	-	1			
Assault, aggravated - - - - -	4	ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	2	1	-	1		
Burglary - - - - -	3	- - - - -	ditto - - - - -	2	1	-			
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	1		
Child deserting - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1		
Church Robbery - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-			
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering - - - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1		
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - - - }	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	2	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1		
Highway Robbery - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	1	2		
Horse Stealing - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-		1
Larceny - - - - -	19	- - - - -	- - - - -	12	2	1	-		4
Ditto from House - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-		
Ditto from Person - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	-	1		
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-		
Murder - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-		
Ditto, Females of their Infants	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	-		
Ditto, concealing Birth of ditto	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-		
Orange Processions - - - - -	78	- - - - -	- - - - -	14	-	-	-	64	
Poison, administering with intent	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	
Rape - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	1		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	22	- - - - -	- - - - -	16	1	-	-	5	
Sheep-stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-		
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-		
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-		
Voter, carrying off - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - - }	172	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 157 Not Indicted - - } 15 TOTAL - - - - - }	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 60 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - } 21 No Bill found against 4 No Prosecution of - 10 Bailed, and not Tried 72 Remaining for Trial 5 TOTAL - - - - - }	21	4	10	72	5	

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:				Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.								
Assault - - - -	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	19						
Assault with intent to commit a Rape - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Larceny - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4								
Misdemeanor - - -	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	8						
Riotous Assembly - - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9						
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
TOTAL - - - -	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	91	-	36						

Ja^s Cochran,

Clerk of the Peace, County Donegal.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Assault - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2								
Assault, aggravated - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	2										
Burglary - - - -	2	-	2														
Concealing Birth of Infants -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
Having forged Notes in Pos- session - - - -	1	-	-	1													
Highway Robbery - - -	1	1 judgment recorded.															
Horse Stealing - - -	1	-	1														
Larceny - - - -	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	5								
Ditto House - - - -	1	-	-	1													
Manslaughter - - - -	2	-	2														
Orange Procession - - -	14	bailed.															
Riotous Assembly - - -	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	13								
Taking forcible Possession -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1 unless bailed.												
TOTAL - - - -	60	1	5	2	7	-	7	3	21								

13 January 1836.

C. Macartney,

Clk. Crown, Down.

9.—GAOL OF DOWNPATRICK

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	23	12 Assaults, 1 for two Assaults	6 Assaults, 1 for two Assaults	4	2	4	4	2
Assault, so as to endanger life, and inflict bodily harm - }	4	{ 2 Assaults, so as to en- danger life, and inflict grievous bodily harm }	2 Assaults, so as to endan- ger life, and inflict grie- vous bodily harm - }	-	-	-	-	2
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1*
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	2	{ 2 obtaining Money un- der false Pretences - }	1 obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	93	{ 72 Larceny, 2 for three Larcenies, 8 for two Larcenies }	36 Larceny - - - - -	37	9	5	-	6
Misdemeanor - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	7	-	-
Rescue - - - - -	1	1 Rescue - - - - -	1 Rescue - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - }	2	1 Receiving Stolen Goods	1 Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	1	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	2	2 Riot - - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	137	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 103 Not Indicted - 34 TOTAL - 137	Number of Persons Convicted 48 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 43 No Bill found against - - 12 No Prosecution of - - 17 Bailed, and not Tried - - 5 Remaining for Trial - - 12 TOTAL - - 137	43	12	17	5	12
* For Assizes.								

10.—GAOL OF DROGHEDA

Assault - - - - -	18	As committed - - -	As Indicted - - -	9	3	6	-	-
Assault, Malicious - - -	7	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	3	3	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	3	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2	1	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	3	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	-	-	-	2
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - }	1	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	18	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	7	1	3	7	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	3	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2	-	1	-	-
Rape - - - - -	1	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - }	3	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	3	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	31	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	18	4	9	-	-
Robbery - - - - -	1	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	89	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 82 Not Indicted - 7 TOTAL - 89	Number of Persons Convicted 45 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 12 No Bill found against - - 23 No Prosecution of - - 7 Bailed, and not Tried - - 2 Remaining for Trial - - - TOTAL - - 89	12	23	7	2	-

10.—COUNTY GAOL OF DROGHEDA

Assault - - - - -	40	Assault - - - - -	- - - - -	5	5	3	2	-
Assault and Rescue - - -	1	Assault and Rescue - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
House-breaking - - - - -	2	House-breaking - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	12	Larceny - - - - -	- - - - -	3	2	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly by Night, and attacking a Dwelling-House - }	2	{ Riotous Assembly by Night, and attacking a Dwelling- House, assaulting a Dwel- ling-House, aiding and as- sisting to assault a Dwelling- House }	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - -	1	Taking and holding for- cible Possession - - - }	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	58	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 48 Not Indicted - 10 TOTAL - 58	Number of Persons Convicted 32 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 12 No Bill found against - - 7 No Prosecution of - - 3 Bailed, and not Tried - - 2 Remaining for Trial - - 2 TOTAL - - 58	12	7	3	2	2

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

309
21

COUNTY OF DOWN.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of Persons Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Bound to Keep the Peace.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respit ^d .
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceed ^d one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assaults - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3					
Assault, so as to endanger the Life, and inflict grievous bodily harm - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Larceny - - - -	36	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	21	-	2	-	-	1		
Rescue - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Receiving and having in pos- session Stolen Goods - -	1	-	-	-	1											
TOTAL - - -	48	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	27	-	6	-	-	1		

11 January 1836.

J. & R. Craig,
Clerks of the Peace for the County of Down.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

Assault - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5 (nominally.)						
Assault, Malicious - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Cattle Stealing - - - -	2	-	2														
Forged Note uttering - -	1	-	1														
Fraud, by false Pretence -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Larceny - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7								
Misdemeanor - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3								
Riot - - - -	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3						
Robbery - - - -	1	1															
TOTAL - - -	45	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	8						

Ex^d W. Bourne,
D. C. Crown.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

Assault - - - -	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		-	17	1					
Larceny - - - -	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		-	1						
TOTAL - - -	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	9	-	18	1					

Certified by Jos^h Holmes,
Clerk of the Peace.

11.—GAOL OF KILMAINHAM

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Arson - - - - -	3	Burning Houses - -	- - - - -	-	-	2	1	
Assault with intent to commit an unnatural Crime - - - - -	1	As committed - -	1 as indicted - -	-	-	-	-	
Assault, malicious - - - - -	10	Under the Statute - -	7 of assault - -	3	-	-	-	
Burglary - - - - -	2	As committed - -	As indicted - -	-	-	-	-	
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	3	Stealing Cows - -	1 as indicted - -	1	1	-	-	
Forgery - - - - -	1	{ Forging and uttering a Bill of Exchange - }	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	2	As committed - -	1 as indicted - -	-	-	-	1	
Highway Robbery - - - - -	17	As committed - -	4 as indicted - -	9	-	4	-	
Horse Stealing - - - - -	1	As committed - -	1 as indicted - -	-	-	-	-	
House-breaking - - - - -	3	As committed - -	2 as indicted - -	1	-	-	-	
Larceny - - - - -	16	Larceny - - - - -	10 as indicted - -	4	-	2	-	
Ditto from Person - - - - -	1	As committed - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Manslaughter - - - - -	10	As committed - -	- - - - -	4	1	1	4	
Murder - - - - -	2	Murder - - - - -	1 as indicted - -	1	-	-	-	
Ditto, Females of their Infants	4	As committed - -	1 of concealing Birth	1	-	2	-	
Ditto, concealing Birth of ditto	3	As committed - -	- - - - -	2	-	1	-	
Perjury - - - - -	1	Perjury - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Rape - - - - -	1	Rape and Robbery -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	3	Receiving - - - - -	1 as indicted - -	-	-	2	-	
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	13	Riot and Assaults -	3 as indicted - -	3	7	-	-	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - - -	1	Not indicted - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	
Rescue - - - - -	2	{ Rescue of Goods seized for Rent - }	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - -	6	As committed - -	1 of Stealing - -	4	-	1	-	
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	3	As committed - -	- - - - -	1	1	1	-	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	109	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 82 Not Indicted - - } 27 TOTAL - - - - - } 109	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 36 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - } 39 No Bill found against - 10 No Prosecution of - 17 Bailed, and not Tried - 7 Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - - - } 109	39	10	17	7	

11.—GAOL OF KILMAINHAM

Assault - - - - -	49	Assaults - - - - -	- - - - -	13	7	8		
Assault and Forcible Possession	25	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	4	4		
Embezzlement - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	1		
Larceny - - - - -	107	- - - - -	- - - - -	15	16	4		
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	23	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	3	3		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	24	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	4	4		
Uttering Counterfeit Coin - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	240	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 240 Not Indicted - - } TOTAL - - - - - } 240	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 119 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - } 52 No Bill found against - 35 No Prosecution of - 34 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - - - } 240	52	35	34		

401

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

C R I M E S.	Number of Persons Convicted.	S E N T E N C E S :											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respected.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assaults - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6							
Assault with intent to commit an Unnatural Crime - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	1									
Burglary - - - -	2	2														
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
False Pretences - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Highway Robbery - - -	4	4														
Horse Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
House-breaking - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Larceny - - - -	10	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	4							
Murder - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Mother concealing the Birth of Infants - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	1									
Receiving Stolen Goods -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Riot - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2							
Sheep Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
TOTAL - - -	36	7	3	-	3	-	3	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	

Ex^d by Peter Bourne,

D. Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Assault - - - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21							
Assault and Forcible Possession	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10							
Embezzlement - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Larceny - - - -	62	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	58							
Receiving and having in pos- session Stolen Goods - }	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10							
Riotous Assembly and Assault	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11							
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Uttering Counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	1											
TOTAL - - -	119	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	113							

Bened^t Arthur,

Clerk of the Peace, County Dublin.

12.—GAOL OF NEWGATE

CRIMES		CRIMES	CRIMES					
With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	Of which they were Indicted.	Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	12	Assaults - - - - -	4, as indicted - - - - -	1	-	2	5	
Assault with intent to ravish Female Infants	2	As committed - - - - -	2, as indicted - - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Assault with intent to Rob - - - - -	1	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	
Assault (malicious) under the Statute - - - - -	10	- ditto - - - - -	6, as indicted - - - - -	2	-	2	-	
Bigamy - - - - -	1	Husband hav ^e two Wives	1, as indicted - - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Burglary - - - - -	5	Burglary - - - - -	2, as indicted - - - - -	3	-	-	-	
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	5	Stealing Cows - - - - -	2, as indicted - - - - -	2	-	1	-	
Combination - - - - -	5	As committed - - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	2	-	2
Conspiracy to suborn a Witness - - - - -	5	Not indicted - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	5	-	
Cutting and wounding Persons - - - - -	1	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	Clerk, embezzling - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	1	
Forgery - - - - -	2	Forging an I. O. U. - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1	-	
Forgery of Bank Notes and utter ^e - - - - -	4	Uttering - - - - -	3, as indicted - - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Having forged Bank Notes in } Possession - - - - -	2	As committed - - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	
Fraud in obtaining Money under } false Pretences - - - - -	2	Not indicted - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	
Highway Robbery - - - - -	5	Robbery - - - - -	1, as indicted - - - - -	2	-	2	-	
Horse Stealing - - - - -	2	As committed - - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	
House-breaking - - - - -	2	- ditto - - - - -	2, as indicted - - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Larceny - - - - -	13	Larceny - - - - -	8, as indicted - - - - -	1	1	3	-	
Ditto from Person - - - - -	5	As committed - - - - -	3, as indicted - - - - -	2	-	-	-	
Manslaughter - - - - -	13	- ditto - - - - -	3, as indicted - - - - -	9	-	-	1	
Murder - - - - -	3	Murder - - - - -	1, as indicted - - - - -	1	-	1	-	
Ditto, Females concealing } Birth of their Infants - - - - -	1	As committed - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	Libel - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	
Perjury - - - - -	9	Perjury - - - - -	1, as indicted - - - - -	-	-	1	6	1
Rape - - - - -	1	Rape - - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	
Receiving and having in Posses- } sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	2	Receiving - - - - -	1, as indicted - - - - -	1	-	-	-	
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	6	Riot and Assault - - - - -	1, as indicted - - - - -	-	5	-	-	
Sheep Stealing, and killing same } with intent to Steal - - - - -	2	Stealing Sheep - - - - -	2, as indicted - - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	1	Not indicted - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2	-	
TOTAL Number of Persons } Committed - - - - -	127	Number of Per- } sons Indicted - - - - -	91	Number of Persons Convicted 43	30	10	26	15
		Not Indicted - - - - -	36	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 30				3
				No Bill found against - - - - -				
				No Prosecution of - - - - -				
				Bailed, and not Tried - - - - -				
				Remaining for Trial - - - - -				
		TOTAL - - - - -	127	TOTAL - - - - -				

12.—GAOL OF NEWGATE

Assault - - - - -	306	- - - - -	306	- - - - -	143	73	52	38		
Assault with intent to ravish Female Infants	3	- - - - -	3	- - - - -	2	1	-	-		
Burglary - - - - -	3	- - - - -	3	- - - - -	-	3	-	-		
Child Stealing - - - - -	5	- - - - -	5	- - - - -	4	1	-	-		
Conspiracy to Rob - - - - -	23	- - - - -	23	- - - - -	16	4	2	1		
Embezzlement - - - - -	18	- - - - -	18	- - - - -	12	4	2	-		
Fraud in obtaining Money under } false Pretences - - - - -	20	- - - - -	20	- - - - -	15	4	1	-		
Highway Robbery - - - - -	9	- - - - -	9	- - - - -	5	3	1	-		
Larceny - - - - -	1,445	- - - - -	1,445	- - - - -	983	246	130	86		
Ditto from Person - - - - -	338	- - - - -	338	- - - - -	220	66	32	20		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	88	- - - - -	88	- - - - -	47	28	10	3		
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	-	1	-	-		
Receiving and having in posses- } sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	41	- - - - -	41	- - - - -	18	16	3	4		
Uttering Counterfeit Coin - - - - -	18	- - - - -	18	- - - - -	13	3	2	-		
Vagrancy - - - - -	23	- - - - -	23	- - - - -	1	22	-	-		
TOTAL Number of Persons } Committed - - - - -	2,341	Number of Per- } sons Indicted - - - - -	2,341	Number of Persons Convict ^d 1,479	475	235	152			
		Not Indicted - - - - -	-	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 475						
				No Bill found against - - - - -						
				No Prosecution of - - - - -						
				Bailed, and not Tried - - - - -						
				Remaining for Trial - - - - -						
		TOTAL - - - - -	2,341	TOTAL - - - - -						

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:										Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncondl Pardons.			
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.			Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respite.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4							
Assault, malicious - - -	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	5								
Assault, with intent to ravish } Female Infants - - - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1								
Bigamy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Burglary - - - -	2	2														
Cattle Stealing - - -	2	-	2													
Forged Notes, uttering - -	3	-	3													
Highway Robbery - - -	1	1														
House-breaking - - -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1								
Larceny - - - -	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1							
Ditto from Person - - -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1							
Manslaughter - - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2							
Murder - - - -	1	1														
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Riot - - - -	1 nine months.															
Sheep Stealing - - -	2	-	2													
TOTAL - - -	43	4	7	1	12	-	1	7	11							

Ex^d by Peter Bourne,
D. Clerk Crown.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Assault - - - -	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	84	-	57						
Assault with intent to ravish } Infants - - - - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
Child Stealing - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4									
Conspiring to steal - - -	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12								
Embezzlement - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9								
Fraud in obtaining Money } under false Pretences - }	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15								
Highway Robbery - - -	5	-	-	-	5												
Larceny - - - -	983	-	-	-	76	-	-	288	619								
Ditto from Person - - -	220	-	-	-	36	-	-	49	135								
Misdemeanor - - -	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	38								
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12								
Uttering Counterfeit Coin -	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12								
Vagrants - - - -	1	-	-	-	1												
TOTAL - - -	1,479	-	-	-	119	-	-	367	936	-	57						

Archer & Long,
Clerks Peace, County of the City of Dublin.

13.—GAOL OF ENNISKILLEN

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	33	Assault - - - - -	- - - - - 4	17	6	5	1	
Assault (violent), under the statute - - - - -	15	{ Assault so as to en- danger Life - - - }	- - - - - 8	3	2	-	2	
Cattle Stealing - - - -	3	Stealing Heifers - -	- - - - - 1	-	2			
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - - -	1	{ Having in Possession a forged Bank of Ire- land Note - - - }	- - - - - -	1				
Horse Stealing - - - -	1	Stealing a Mare - -	- - - - - 1					
Larceny - - - - -	19	Larceny - - - - -	- - - - - 7	6	2	4		
Murder - - - - -	4	Murder - - - - -	Manslaughter - 4					
Ditto - - - - -	15	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - - -	5	2	-	8	
Misdemeanor - - - - -	13	Misdemeanor - - -	- - - - - 2	3	1	1	6	
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - - -	-	-	1		
Rape - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - - -	-	-	2	1	
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - }	2	Receiving, &c. - -	- - - - - -	1	-	1		
Riotous Assembly - - -	29	Riot - - - - -	- - - - - 14	-	1	-	14	
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	Vagrant - - - - -	- - - - - 1	-	-	1		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	141	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 126 Not Indicted - - 15 TOTAL - - - 141	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 42 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 36 No Bill found against 16 No Prosecution of - 15 Bailed, and not Tried 32 Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - 141	36	16	15	32	

13.—GAOL OF ENNISKILLEN

Assault - - - - -	369	- - - - - 197	- - - - - 103	83	116	56	-	11
Larceny - - - - -	28	- - - - - 24	- - - - - 21	3	4			
Misdemeanor - - - - -	68	- - - - - 23	- - - - - 2	21	3	42		
Riotous Assembly - - -	124	- - - - - 73	- - - - - 48	18	34	17	-	7
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	589	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 317 Not Indicted - - 272 TOTAL - - - 589	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 174 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 125 No Bill found against 157 No Prosecution of - 115 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - 18 TOTAL - - - 589	125	157	115	-	18

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncomm ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:				Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respite ^d .
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.								
Assault - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4								
Assault (violent), under the statute - - - - }	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6								
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	-	-	1												
Horse Stealing - - -	1	-	1														
Larceny - - - -	7	-	-	-	7												
Manslaughter - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2								
Misdemeanor - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Riotous Assembly - - -	14	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1												
TOTAL - - -	42	7	1	-	10	-	15	2	12	-	-	-	-	2			

Ex^d by *W^m Irvine*,
Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Assault - - - -	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	55	1	24	-	-	-	-	Whipping re- spited and remitted.
Larceny - - - -	21	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	14	-	1					
Misdemeanor - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2					
Riotous Assembly - - -	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	-	10					
TOTAL - - -	174	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	106	1	37					

Adam Nixon,
Clerk of the Peace for Fermanagh.

14.—GAOL OF GALWAY

CRIMES	Number Committed.	CRIMES	CRIMES	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.		Of which they were Indicted.	Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.					
Abduction - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Arson - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Assault - - - - -	21	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	7	1	2	5
Assault with intent to murder -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Assault with intent to rob -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Bigamy - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	3
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	-	2	-
Horse Stealing - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	4	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	40	- - - - -	- - - - -	16	11	10	3	-
Ditto from Person - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	20	- - - - -	- - - - -	12	2	2	3	1
Murder - - - - -	22	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	4	2	5	6
Ditto, concealing Birth of ditto	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	2	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	15	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	13	-
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Perjury - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	3
Plundering wrecked Ships - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	6	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	21	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	8	3	8	-
Ditto, accessory and aiding in	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	1	-	-
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - - - }	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	-	-	2
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	11	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	10	-	-
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - - }	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling Houses - - - }	12	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	5	6
Robbery of Arms - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - }	17	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	8	2	2	1
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - - -	19	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	9	2	1	-
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	-
Writing and sending threatening Letters	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	255	Number of Persons Indicted - - - - }	255	Number of Persons Convicted 62	77	38	48	30
		Not Indicted - - - -	41	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 77				
		TOTAL - - - -	296	No Bill found against - - 38				
				No Prosecution of - - 48				
				Bailed, and not Tried - - -				
				Remaining for Trial - - - 30				
				TOTAL - - - 255				

14.—GAOL OF GALWAY

Assault - - - - -	282	- - - - -	282	- - - - -	52	24	36	170		
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-		
Assault (aggravated) - - - - -	14	- - - - -	14	- - - - -	3	3	3	5		
Child desertion - - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	-	1	-	-		
Larceny - - - - -	103	- - - - -	103	- - - - -	26	28	30	19		
Obstructing a Constable on duty	3	- - - - -	3	- - - - -	3	-	-	-		
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-		
Rescue and Assault - - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-		
Rescue - - - - -	144	- - - - -	144	- - - - -	24	26	14	80		
Riot and Assault - - - - -	137	- - - - -	137	- - - - -	13	6	2	116		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	32	- - - - -	32	- - - - -	9	3	9	11		
Taking and holding forcible Possession	26	- - - - -	26	- - - - -	1	-	19	6		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	745	Number of Persons Indicted - - - - }	745	Number of Persons Convicted 134	91	113	407			
		Not Indicted - - - -	-	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 91						
		TOTAL - - - -	745	No Bill found against - - 113						
				No Prosecution of - - 407						
				Bailed, and not Tried - - -						
				Remaining for Trial - - - -						
				TOTAL - - - 745						

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

407
29

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment respired.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Arson - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feloniously demanding Money	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	16	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - - -	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ditto, concealing Birth of a Child - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	62	4	9	-	7	-	-	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Pat. Fitzpatrick,

Clk. of the Crown for the County of Galway.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault - - - - -	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	13	-	-	13	-	-
Aggravated Assault - - - - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	26	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstructing a Constable when on duty - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue and Assault - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rescue - - - - -	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	12	-	-
Riot and Assault - - - - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Forcible Possession - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	134	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	65	-	20	-	33	-	-

Ja. Kelly,

Clerk of the Peace.

15.—GAOL OF GALWAY (TOWN)

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	6	Same - - - - -	- - - - - 1	1	4			
Forgery - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Larceny - - - - -	4	Same - - - - -	- - - - - 2	2				
Manslaughter - - - - -	8	Same - - - - -	- - - - - 3	4	1			
Rape - - - - -	1	Same - - - - -	- - - - -			1		
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - - }	1	Same - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	21	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 21 Not Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 6 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 8 No Bill found against 5 No Prosecution of - 1 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - 1	8	5	1	-	1
		TOTAL - 21	TOTAL - - 21					

15.—GAOL OF GALWAY

Assault - - - - -	25	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	9	4	6		
Larceny - - - - -	48	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	5	5	4		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	32	Misdemeanor - - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - - -	9	1	10		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	105	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 105 Not Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 52 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 23 No Bill found against - 10 No Prosecution of - - 20 Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - -	23	10	20		
		TOTAL - 105	TOTAL - - - 105					

16.—GAOL OF TRALEE

Abduction - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	3			
Arson - - - - -	3	Arson - - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	2
Assault - - - - -	17	Assault - - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	8	
Assault with intent to ravish	2	Assault with intent to ravish	Assault with intent to ravish	-	1	-	-	
Assaulting the Habitation	3	Assaulting the Habitation	Assaulting the Habitation	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary - - - - -	2	Burglary - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	1	
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	18	Cattle Stealing - - - - -	Cow Stealing - - - - -	7	1	2	3	
Cutting and wounding Persons	2	Cutting and wounding Persons	- - - - -	1	1			
Cutting Trees by Night - - -	3	Cutting Trees by Night	- - - - -	3				
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	Embezzlement - - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Forgery - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - - - }	2	{ Having forged Bank Notes in Possession }	{ Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - }	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing - - - - -	4	Horse Stealing - - - - -	Horse Stealing - - - - -	-	2	1		
House Robbery - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	3		
Larceny - - - - -	24	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	6	8	3		
Murder - - - - -	56	Murder & Manslaughter	Murder and Manslaughter	7	4	8	9	
Misdemeanor - - - - -	4	Misdemeanor - - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - - -	2	-	1		
Perjury - - - - -	1	Perjury - - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Rape - - - - -	45	Rape - - - - -	Rape - - - - -	14	13	16		
Ditto, accessory and aiding in	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	14	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	14	
Robbery from the Person - - -	16	Robbery from the Person	Robbery from the Person	1	5	2	1	
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - }	19	Sheep Stealing - - - - -	Sheep Stealing - - - - -	6	3	-	1	3
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - -	3	Uttering counterfeit Coin	Uttering counterfeit Coin	-	2			
Vagrancy - - - - -	3	Vagrancy - - - - -	Vagrancy - - - - -	1	-	1		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	251	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 139 Not Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted 72 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 51 No Bill found against - 45 No Prosecution of - - 40 Bailed, and not Tried - - 37 Remaining for Trial - - - 6	51	45	40	37	6
		TOTAL - 251	TOTAL - - - 251					

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:										Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.				
		Death.	Transportation :				Imprisonment :				Whipping.			Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.								
Assault - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Larceny - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1								
Manslaughter - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2								
TOTAL - - - -	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4								

Pat. Fitzpatrick,

Clk. of the Crown for the Co^y of the Town of Galway.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

Assault - - - -	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5						
Larceny - - - -	34	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	28						
Misdemeanor - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12						
TOTAL - - - -	52	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	45						

John M. O'Hara,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town of Galway.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

								1 Year & exceeds 6 Months.								
Assault - - - -	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3							
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Assaulting the Habitation -	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-							
Cow Stealing - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Having forged Bank Notes in } Possession	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-							
Horse Stealing - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Larceny - - - -	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2							
Manslaughter - - - -	27	-	1	-	-	-	16	2	8							
Murder - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						1	
Misdemeanor - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Rape - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						2	
Robbery from the Person - - -	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						7	
Sheep Stealing - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-							
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	unless Security be given for good Behaviour.										
TOTAL - - - -	72	10	14	3	3	-	16	11	15	-	-	-	-	10		

Examined by J. Hurly,

Clerk of the Crown, Co. Kerry.

16.—GAOL OF TRALEE

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquired by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	175	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	27	33	-	17	
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm - - -	14	{ Assault with intent to in- flict grievous bodily harm - -	Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm - - -	2	1	3	1	1
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	Embezzlement - - - - -	Embezzlement - - - - -	-	1			
Larceny - - - - -	65	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	14	13	2	8	
Ditto from Person - - - - -	7	ditto from Person - - - - -	ditto from Person - - - - -	2	5			
Misdemeanor - - - - -	202	Misdemeanor - - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - - -	24	29	3	32	2
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	267	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	Riotous Assembly - - - - -	46	49	11	14	2
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - -	13	Taking and holding for- cible Possession - - - - -	Taking and holding for- cible Possession - - - - -	3	1	3	2	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	745	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - - 517 Not Indicted - - - - - 228 TOTAL - - - - - 745	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - - 394 Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - - - - - 118 No Bill found against 132 No Prosecution of - 22 Bailed, and not Tried 74 Remaining for Trial 5 TOTAL - - - - - 745	118	132	22	74	5

17.—GAOLS OF ATHY AND NAAS

Assault - - - - -	2	As committed - - - - -	As indicted - - - - -	1	1	-	1	
Assault with intent to rob - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Burglary - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	1	-		
Conspiracy to murder - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	5	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Highway Robbery - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	4	-	3	
Horse Stealing - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	-		
House, demolishing and pulling down - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	7	-		
House Robbery - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	-		
Larceny - - - - -	19	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	7	1	2	
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	6	
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	4	-		
Perjury - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		1
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	7	
Riotous Assembly and compel- ling Persons to quit their Ha- bitations and Employments - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	2	-		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - -	9	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	6	-		
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-		
Vagrancy - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	-	2	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	101	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - - 72 Not Indicted - - - - - 29 TOTAL - - - - - 101	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - - 37 Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - - - - - 35 No Bill found against 2 No Prosecution of - 26 Bailed, and not Tried 1 Remaining for Trial - TOTAL - - - - - 101	35	2	26	1	

COUNTY OF KERRY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond. Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment respited.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year & exceeds 6 Months.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	40	-	44	-	-	8		
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm - - }	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-			
Embezzlement - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny - - - - -	28	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	18	-	-	-	-			
Misdemeanor - - - -	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	12	-	-	64		
Riotous Assembly - - -	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	85	-	29	-	-	28		
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - - }	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		
TOTAL - - - -	394	-	-	-	9	-	2	11	179	-	91	-	-	102		

F. Crosbie,
Clerk of the Peace, County Kerry.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Assault - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Assault with intent to rob -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Burglary - - - - -	1	1													
Cattle Stealing - - - -	3	-	3												
Fraud in obtaining Money } under false Pretences - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Highway Robbery - - -	3	3													
Horse Stealing - - - -	3	-	3												
House Robbery - - - -	2	2													
Larceny - - - - -	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	2						
Manslaughter - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-						
Misdemeanor - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-						
Riotous Assembly - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Riotous Assembly and com- pelling Persons to quit their Habitations & Employments }	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-						
Sheep Stealing - - - -	3	-	3												
Shooting at Persons - -	1	1													
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1						
TOTAL - - - -	37	7	9	-	5	-	3	6	7						

Geo. Gibbs,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

17.—GAOL OF NAAS AND ATHY

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - -	37	Assault - - -	19 of Assault - - -	6	12			
Bestiality - - - -	1	Bestiality - - -	- - - - -	1				
Larceny - - - -	94	Petit Larceny - - -	57 of Petit Larceny - -	27	10			
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - }	1	{ Receiving and having in possession Stolen Goods - - - }	- - - - -	-	1			
Riotous Assembly - - -	3	Riotous Assembly - - -	2 of Riotous Assembly -	1				
Rescuing Cattle - - -	1	Rescue - - -	1 of Rescue - - -	-				
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - }	4	{ Taking forcible Pos- session - - - }	- - - - -	4				
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	2	Uttering counterfeit Coin	- - - - -	2				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	143	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 143 Not Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 79 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 41 No Bill found against No Prosecution of - - Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -	41	23			
		TOTAL - - - 143	TOTAL - - - 143					

18.—GAOL OF KILKENNY

CRIMES	Number Committed.	CRIMES	CRIMES	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried, and transmitted.
Abduction - - - -	8	Abduction - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	7	
Assault, grievous - - -	4	Grievous Assault - 2	Grievous Assault - 2	-	1	-	1
Burglary - - - -	8	{ Felony in a Dwel- ling-house - - }	{ Felony in a Dwelling- house - - }	6	1	1	
Cattle Stealing - - -	5	Cow Stealing - - 5	Cow Stealing - - 3	2			
Conspiracy to murder - -	3	Conspiracy to murder 3	Conspiracy to murder 3				
Embezzlement - - -	2	Embezzlement - 2	- - - - -	1	1		
Forgery of Bank Notes, and Uttering - - - - }	1	Uttering - - - 1	Uttering - - - 1				
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	2	As committed - 2	As indicted - - 1	1			
Horse Stealing - - -	5	Horse Stealing - 3	Horse Stealing - 2	1	1	1	
Larceny - - - -	17	Larceny - - - 6	Larceny - - - 2	4	2	3	6
Manslaughter - - -	4	Manslaughter - 2	Manslaughter - 2	-	1	-	1
Murder - - - -	7	Murder - - - 2	Murder - - - 1	1	2	3	
Misdemeanor - - -	6	Misdemeanor - 4	Misdemeanor - 4	-	-	2	
Oaths, administering and taking unlawfully - - - }	3	{ Administering un- lawful Oaths - }	As indicted - - 3				
Rape - - - -	3	Rape - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	2	
Riotous Assembly - - -	15	Riot - - - 15	Riot - - - 15				
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - }	5	Sheep Stealing - 4	Sheep Stealing - 2	2	-	-	1
Shooting at Persons - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2	
Sodomy - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2	
Vagrancy - - - -	2	Presented Vagrant 1	As presented - - 1	-	-	1	
Writing and sending threatening Letters - - - - }	1	As committed - 1	As indicted - - 1				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	105	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 65 Not Indicted - - - 40	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 49 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 15 No Bill found against No Prosecution of - 23 Bailed, and not Tried 9 Remaining for Trial - -	15	9	23	9
		TOTAL - - - 105	TOTAL - - - 105				

- - - - - COUNTY OF KILDARE.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respited.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year & under.	6 Months & under.					
Assault - - - -	19	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	7	-	9			
Larceny - - - -	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	53	1	2			
Riotous Assembly - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2			
Rescue - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
TOTAL - - -	79	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	63	1	13			

George Medlicott,

Clerk of the Peace, County Kildare.

- - - - - COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

		Death, & Death recorded.				9 Months.		1 Year.		18 Months.		Bailed, to appear when called on.			
Administering unlawful Oaths	3	-	2	-	1										
Cow Stealing - - -	3	-	3												
Conspiracy to murder - -	3	-	3												
Felony in a Dwelling-house -	6	6													
Grievous Assault - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1					
Horse Stealing - - -	2	2													
Larceny - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						
Manslaughter - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1						
Murder - - - -	1	1						-	-	-	-	4			
Misdemeanor - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Riot - - - -	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	6			
Sheep Stealing - - -	2	-	2												
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1										
Uttering Forged Notes - -	1	1													
Writing and sending threatening Letters - - - -	1	-	-	-	1										
TOTAL - - -	49	10	10	1	4	1	-	1	11	1	-	10			

Ex^d William Curtis,

Dep. Clerk of the Crown.

18.—GAOL OF KILKENNY

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	218	Assaults - - - - -	Assaults - - - - - 51	55	99	13		
Assault under the Statute -	84	Assault (aggravated) -	Assault (aggravated) 9	9	44	22		
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	Embezzlement - - - - -	Embezzlement - - - - - 1					
Larceny - - - - -	38	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - - 15	10	13			
Misdemeanor - - - - -	39	Misdemeanor - - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - - - 17	11	10	1		
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - - }	1	{ Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	{ Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - } 1					
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - }	11	Receiving Stolen Goods	Receiving Stolen Goods 2	6	3			
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	105	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - - 29	33	39	4		
Rescue - - - - -	85	Rescue - - - - -	Rescue - - - - - 13	26	35	11		
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - - }	34	{ Taking forcible Pos- session - - - - - }	Tak ^g forcible Possession 6	11	14	3		
Trespass - - - - -	53	Trespass - - - - -	Trespass - - - - - 14	20	19			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - - }	670	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - }	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 159	181	276	54		
		Not Indicted - - - -	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - } 181					
		TOTAL - - - - - 670	No Bill found against 276 No Prosecution of - 54 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -					
			TOTAL - - - - - 670					

19.—GAOL OF KILKENNY

Cattle Stealing - - - - -	1	Cow Stealing - - - - -	Cow Stealing - - - - - 1					
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	Embezzlement - - - - - 1	Embezzlement - - - - - 1					
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Highway Robbery - - - - -	2	Highway Robbery 2	- - - - -	2				
Larceny - - - - -	2	Larceny - - - - - 1	Larceny - - - - - 1	-	1			
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	Manslaughter - - - - - 1	Manslaughter - - - - - 1					
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	Misdemeanor - - - - - 1	- - - - -	-	1			
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - - }	4	As committed - - - - - 4	- - - - -	4				
Rape - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - }	2	Sheep Stealing - - - - - 2	Sheep Stealing - - - - - 1	1				
Vagrancy - - - - -	11	Vagrancy - - - - - 7	Vagrancy - - - - - 6	1	2	2		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - - }	27	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - }	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 11	8	5	3		
		Not Indicted - - - - 8	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - } 8					
		TOTAL - - - - - 27	No Bill found against 5 No Prosecution of - 3 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -					
			TOTAL - - - - - 27					

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assaults - - - -	51	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	46	-	1					
Assaults (aggravated) - - -	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	4							
Embezzlement - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Larceny - - - - -	15	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	7	1						
Misdemeanor - - - - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	5							
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1				
Receiving Stolen Goods - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Riot - - - - -	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26							
Taking forcible Possession - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5							
Rescue - - - - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13							
Trespass - - - - -	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13							
TOTAL - - - -	159	-	-	-	8	-	8	20	123	1*	1*	1*				

* These three are in addition to other Sentences.

Examined by *John Flood*,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

Cow Stealing - - - -	1	-	1													
Embezzlement - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Larceny - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		1 Discharged by order of Court.				
Sheep Stealing - - - -	1	-	1													
Vagrancy - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6											
TOTAL - - - -	11	-	2	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	1					

Ex^d *William Curtis*, D. C. C.

19.—GAOL OF KILKENNY

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	5	{ 1 of them for Riot and Assault - - - 2 of them for malicious Assaults, so as to in- flict grievous bodily harm, and also for Common Assaults - 1 of them for assaulting Constables in execu- tion of their duty, and also for Common As- saults - - - 1 of them for Common Assault - - -	- - - - - 1 convicted of Common Assault only - - 1 convicted of Assaults on Constables. - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	{ 1 for an Assault with intent to ravish, and a Common Assault -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Assault with intent to rob -	1	{ 1 for an Assault, and also for entering a House with intent to steal -	1 convicted of Assault only.	-	-	-	-	-
Absent from Dwelling at pro- hibited Hours - - - }	1	{ 1 being found out of his dwelling in a pro- claimed District between sunset and sun- rise - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Breaking Glass Windows, &c. -	3	{ 3 for breaking Glass Windows of a Dwell- ing-house - - -	2 convicted for breaking Glass Windows of a Dwelling-house - -	1	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	1	{ 1 for fraudulently ob- taining Money under false Pretences -	1 convicted of obtaining Money under false Pre- tences.	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping a House of ill fame -	4	{ 4 for keeping a House of ill fame - - -	4 convicted of keeping a House of ill fame.	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	22	{ 16 of them for Larceny, 4 of them were also indicted for receiving Stolen Goods - - 4 of the 22 indicted for stealing from the Per- son, and - - - 2 of the 22 indicted only for receiving, &c. -	10 convicted of Larceny - 2 convicted of stealing from the Person. 5 convicted for receiving Stolen Goods.	-	5	-	-	-
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - }	6	{ 6 for receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to be Stolen - - 1 of them indicted for a Riot - - - 1 for assaulting a Con- stable in execution of duty, and Common Assault - - -	5 convicted of receiving Stolen Goods knowing them to be Stolen - 1 convicted of the Riot. 1 for Assault on Constable.	1	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	2	{ 1 for a Rescue and As- sault on Constable in execution of duty, and Common Assault	1 convicted of the Rescue and Assaults.	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue and Assault - - -	1							
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	47	Number of Per- sons Indicted - 47 Not Indicted - - - TOTAL - - 47	Number of Persons Convicted 35 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 3 No Bill found against - 8 No Prosecution of - - Bailed, and not Tried - 1 Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - 47	3	8	-	1	-

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.			
		Death.	Transportation:				Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.			Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respite ^d .
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.								
Assault on Constables in exe- cution of duty - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1									
Ditto - - - ditto - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 week.								
Assault - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 months.								
Ditto - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 month.								
Breaking Glass Windows of a } Dwelling-house - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 months.								
Ditto - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a fortnight.								
Fraud in obtaining Money } under false Pretences - }	1	-	-	-	1												
Keeping a House of ill fame -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4									
Larceny - - - - - }	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 months.								
Ditto - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	1												
Ditto - - - - - }	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 months.								
Ditto from the Person -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 months.								
Ditto - ditto - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 months.								
Receiving and having in pos- } session Stolen Goods - - }	2	-	-	-	2												
Ditto - - - - - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
Ditto - - - - - }	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 months.								
Ditto - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 months.								
Ditto - - - - - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 month.								
Rescue and Assault on a Con- } stable - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 months.								
Riot - - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 month.								
TOTAL - - -	35	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	24								

THE foregoing Return is confined to such Persons as had been committed to Prison previous to Sessions of the Peace; but there were several other Persons tried at Sessions for the year 1835, who gave Bail for appearing to answer the charges alleged against them, and by reason of such Bail, were not committed to Gaol for Trial.

Patrick Walters, Clerk of the Peace, City Kilkenny.

20.—GAOL OF TULLAMORE

CRIMES	Number Committed.	CRIMES	CRIMES	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclamation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.		Of which they were Indicted.	Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.					
Abduction - - - -	6	As committed - -	As indicted - - - 2	1	-	3		
Arson - - - -	13	- " - - -	- " - - -	5	-	8		
Assault - - - -	34	- " - - -	- " - - - 23	1	-	10		
Assault with intent to murder -	7	- " - - -	- " - - - 5	1	-	1		
Assault with intent to rob -	1	- " - - -	- " - - -	1	-			
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	-	-	5		
Conspiracy to murder - - -	5	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	7		
Canal, maliciously injuring } Banks of - - - -	7	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-			
Embezzlement - - -	1	- " - - -	- " - - -	1	-			
Highway Robbery - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - -	2	-			
House Robbery - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - - 2	-	-			
Larceny - - - -	8	- " - - -	- " - - - 5	2	-	1		
Ditto from Shop - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	2		
Manslaughter - - -	1	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	-	-			
Murder - - - -	11	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	1	-	9		
Ditto, Females of their Infants } - - - -	1	- " - - -	- " - - -	1	-			
Misdemeanor - - -	8	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	8		
Perjury - - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	-	-	1		
Rape - - - -	4	- " - - -	- " - - -	1	1	2		
Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods } - - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	2		
Riotous Assembly - - -	5	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	-	-	4		
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - -	1	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	1		
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - - -	22	- " - - -	- " - - - 2	4	-	16		
Riotous Assembly, and compelling Persons to quit their Habitations and Employments } - - - -	4	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	2	-	1		
Robbery of Arms - - -	1	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	1		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	1	1		
Shooting at Persons - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	2		
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - - 1	1	-			
Writing and sending threatening Letters - - - -	2	- " - - -	- " - - -	-	-	2		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - -	159	Number of Persons Indicted - 81 Not Indicted - 78 TOTAL - 159	Number of Persons Convicted 46 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 24 No Bill found against - 2 No Prosecution of - - 87 Bailed, and not Tried - - - Remaining for Trial - - -	24	2	87		
			TOTAL - - 159					

20.—BRIDEWELL OF BIRR AND GAOL OF TULLAMORE

Assault - - - - -	230	- - - - -	230	- - - - -	130	68	24	5	3
Larceny - - - - -	42	- - - - -	42	- - - - -	30	12			
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	1				
Riotous Assembly - - -	188	- - - - -	188	- - - - -	120	43	18	7	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	461	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 449	Not Indicted - - 12	Number of Persons Convicted 281	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 123	123	42	12	3
		TOTAL - - 461		No Bill found against - 42	No Prosecution of - - 12				
				Bailed, and not Tried - - 3	Remaining for Trial - - -				
				TOTAL - - 461					

KING'S COUNTY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who received Pardon.
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respited.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.					
Abduction - - - -	2	2												
Assault - - - -	23	-	-	-	10	-	1	3	9					
Assault with intent to murder	5	5												
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	1											
House Robbery - - -	2	2												
Larceny - - - -	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	4						
Manslaughter - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Murder - - - -	1	1												
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	1									
Riotous Assembly - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Ditto, attacking Dwelling-Houses - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1					
Ditto, compelling Persons to quit their Habitations and Employments - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1							
TOTAL - - -	46	10	1	-	13	-	3	7	12					

George Gibbs,
Dy Clerk of the Crown.

KING'S COUNTY.

Assault - - - -	130	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	78	-	42			
Larceny - - - -	30	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	24					
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Riots - - - -	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	34			
TOTAL - - -	281	-	-	-	4	-	4	9	188	-	76			

Robert Harding,
Clerk of the Peace for the King's County.

21.—GAOL OF CARRICK-ON-SHANNON

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	7	As committed - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	7	
Arson - - - - -	1	As committed - -	- - - - -	1				
Assault - - - - -	2	As committed - -	- - - - -					
Assault under the Statute	11	As committed, and Riot	As indicted - -	2	4	-	1	
Burglary - - - - -	16	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	5	5	-	6
Cattle Stealing - -	5	As committed - -	As indicted - -	2	1			
Child Stealing - -	2	As committed - -	As indicted - -	2				
Deserting Infant Children	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Having Pike-heads without Li- cense - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Horse Stealing - -	3	As committed - -	As indicted - -	2	1			
Larceny - - - - -	9	As committed - -	As indicted - -	1	3	2		
Ditto from Person - -	2	As committed - -	As indicted - -	1	1			
Manslaughter - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	4	
Preventing a Witness giving Evidence - - - - -	1	As committed - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Rape - - - - -	11	As committed - -	- - - - -	2	6	2	-	1
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - -	2	As committed - -	- - - - -	2				
Riotous Assembly - -	10	As committed, & Assault	Riot, 4, Assault, 2	6	2	2		
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - -	7	As committed - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	7
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to Steal - -	3	{ Killing Sheep, and } stealing - - - -	{ As indicted, 2 ; Sheep } stealing, 1 - - - }	3				
Shooting at Persons - -	6	As committed - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	5	
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	As committed - -	As indicted - -	1				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -	106	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 88 Not Indicted - } 18 TOTAL - - - 106	Number of Persons Convicted - - } 24 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - } 17 No Bill found against - 24 No Prosecution of - 9 Bailed, and not Tried 18 Remaining for Trial 14 TOTAL - - - 106	17	24	9	18	14

21.—GAOL OF LEITRIM

Assault - - - - -	139	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	58	3	34	-	4
Assault, with intent to ravish -	2	ditto with intent to ravish	ditto with intent to ravish	1	1			
Assault, with intent to ravish } Female Infants - - - -	1	ditto - ditto - Infants	ditto - ditto - Infants					
Assault and Riot - - - -	318	Assault and Riot - -	Assault and Riot - -	91	32	27	-	105
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - -	2	{ Obtaining Money, false } Pretence - - - -	{ Obtaining Money, false } Pretence - - - -	-	2			
Larceny - - - - -	46	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	24	6	4		
Rescue, Riot and Assault - -	109	Rescue, Riot and Assault	Rescue, Riot and Assault	47	-	12	-	34
Riotous Assembly - - - -	88	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - -	15	14	13	-	29
Rescue and Assault - - - -	54	Rescue and Assault -	Rescue and Assault -	22	1	16	-	3
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - -	44	Forcible Possession -	Forcible Possession -	23	1	8	-	6
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -	803	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 803 Not Indicted - } - TOTAL - - - 803	Number of Persons Convicted - - } 167 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - } 281 No Bill found against 60 No Prosecution of - 114 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial 181 TOTAL - - - 803	281	60	114	-	181

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4							
Assault under Statute - -	4	-	-	-	4											
Cattle Stealing - - -	2	-	2													
Child Stealing - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Horse Stealing - - -	2	-	2													
Larceny - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Ditto from Person - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Riotous Assembly - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4							
Sheep Killing - - -	2	-	2													
Sheep Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
TOTAL - - -	24	-	7	-	5	-	-	4	8							

Dated the 6th January 1836.

Rice Hussey,
Clerk of the Crown, County of Leitrim.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Assault - - - -	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	21					
Assault with intent to ravish -	-															
Assault with intent to ravish } Female Infants - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Assault and Riot - - -	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	42	-	15					
Larceny - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10							
Obtaining Money under false } Pretences - - - -	-															
Rescue, Riot and Assault -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3					
Rescue and Assault - - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	15					
Riotous Assembly - - -	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	7					
Taking and holding forcible } Possession - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
TOTAL - - -	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100	-	62					

Alex. Faris,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Leitrim.

22.—GAOL OF LIMERICK

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	5	Abduction - - - -	Abduction - - - -	-	-	-	3	
Arson - - - - -	3	Arson - - - - -	Arson - - - - -	-	1	-		
Assault - - - - -	40	Violent Assaults - -	Violent Assault and Assault	10	4	3	15	
Bestiality - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Burglary - - - - -	20	Burglary - - - - -	Burglary - - - - -	6	5	3		
Cattle Stealing - - -	6	Cattle Stealing - - -	Cattle Stealing - - -	2	-	2		
Conspiracy to murder -	7	Conspiring to murder -	Conspiring to murder -	-	-	-	4	
Cutting and wounding Persons -	2	{ Cutting with intent to maim, &c. - - - }	{ Cutting and wounding with intent to maim, &c. - }	1	-	-		
Highway Robbery - - -	6	Highway Robbery - -	- - - - -	2	1	3		
Horse Stealing - - - -	2	Horse Stealing - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-		
Larceny - - - - -	43	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	17	1	8	1	
Murder - - - - -	37	Murder - - - - -	Murder and Manslaughter	9	10	6	2	
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - }	1	{ Administering unlawful Oath - - - - }	- - - - -	-	1	-		
Perjury - - - - -	5	Perjury - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	5		
Rape - - - - -	19	Rape - - - - -	Rape - - - - -	1	5	10	2	
Riotous Assembly - - -	51	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - -	5	9	1	1	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - - - }	18	{ Assaulting Dwelling- houses - - - - }	Assaulting Dwelling-houses	3	2	1	5	
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - }	21	Sheep Stealing - - -	Sheep Stealing - - -	3	8	-		
Unlawfully cutting Trees -	2	Unlawfully cutting Trees	Unlawfully cutting Trees -	-	-	-		
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	5	Uttering base Coin -	{ Uttering and having in possession base Coin - }	-	-	-		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	294	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 204	Number of Persons Convicted 110	61	47	43	33	
		Not Indicted - - - 90	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 61					
		TOTAL - - - 294	No Bill found against - 47					
			No Prosecution of - 43					
			Bailed, and not Tried - 33					
			Remaining for Trial - -					
			TOTAL - - - 294					

22.—GAOL OF LIMERICK

Assault - - - - -	115	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	25	28	12	19	
Assault, grievous bodily harm -	63	{ Assault, grievous, bo- dily harm - - - }	Assault, grievous, bodily harm - - - - }	8	22	10	19	
Forcible Possession - - -	24	Forcible Possession -	Forcible Possession -	10	7	5	2	
Larceny - - - - -	45	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	16	9	9	2	
Perjury - - - - -	3	Perjury - - - - -	Perjury - - - - -	-	-	-	2	
Riot and Assault - - - -	233	Riot and Assault - -	Riot and Assault - -	63	25	12	57	
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - }	2	{ Receiving and having in possession Stolen Goods }	{ Receiving and having in possession Stolen Goods }	-	-	1		
Riotous Assembly - - - -	92	Riotous Assembly - -	Riotous Assembly - -	4	9	-	13	
Rescue - - - - -	79	Rescue - - - - -	Rescue - - - - -	21	22	13	17	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	656	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 341	Number of Persons Convicted 194	147	122	62	131	
		Not Indicted - - - 318	Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - - - } 147					
		TOTAL - - - 656	No Bill found against 122					
			No Prosecution of - 62					
			Bailed, and not Tried 131					
			Remaining for Trial - -					
			TOTAL - - - 656					

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year & under.	6 Months & under.							
Abduction - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Arson - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Assault violent, and Assault -	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Burglary - - - - -	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Cattle Stealing - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Conspiracy to murder - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Cutting with intent to maim -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Larceny - - - - -	16	-	1	-	10	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Murder and Manslaughter -	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	1		
Rape - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Riotous Assembly - - -	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-		
Riotously attacking Houses -	7	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Sheep Stealing - - - -	10	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unlawfully cutting Trees -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Uttering and having base Coin in possession - - - }	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	110	16	15	-	21	-	1	11	46	-	-	-	-	11	4	

Dan^d Barrington,

Clerk of the Crown, County Limerick.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Assault - - - - -	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	-	2					
Assault, grievous bodily harm -	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1		-						
Forcible Possession - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-						
Larceny - - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	1					
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		-						
Receiving and having in pos- session Stolen Goods - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		-						
Riot and Assault - - -	76	-	-	-	-	3	5	19	47	-	2					
Riotous Assembly - - -	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	5 ²					
Rescue - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3					
TOTAL - - -	194	-	-	-	3	3	6	27	95	-	60					

William Connell,

Dep. Clerk of the Peace, County Limerick.

23.—GAOL OF LIMERICK

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - - -	1	{ 1 for Abduction and Burglary - - - }	1 for Abduction - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to murder -	12	8 Violent Assault - -	3 Violent Assault - -	5	-	-	4	-
Assault, with intent to ravish -	5	{ 1 Assault with intent to ravish - - - }	1 Assault (common) - -	-	-	-	3	1
Bestiality - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	2	1 False Pretences - -	- - - - -	1	-	1	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	24	21 Larceny - - - -	12 Larceny - - - -	8	1	3	-	-
Ditto from House - - - -	8	8 ditto - - - - -	7 ditto - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Ditto from Shop - - - - -	7	7 ditto - - - - -	7 ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from Person - - - -	2	2 ditto - - - - -	2 ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - - -	31	10 Murder - - - -	2 Manslaughter - - -	8	-	4	13	4
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Rape - - - - -	6	1 Rape - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	3	-	2
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - }	4	4 Receiving - - - -	4 Receiving - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly, and compel- ling Workmen to leave Em- ployment - - - - -	19	10 Riot - - - - -	10 Riot - - - - -	-	-	-	9	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - }	6	{ 5 Killing, with intent to steal - - - }	{ 4 Killing, with intent to steal - - - }	1	-	1	-	-
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	11	8 for Uttering - - -	6 for Uttering - - -	-	2	-	-	3
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	141	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 87 Not Indicted - 54 TOTAL - 141	Number of Persons Convicted 59 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 24 No Bill found against 4 No Prosecution of - 12 Bailed, and not Tried 29 Remaining for Trial - 13 TOTAL - - 141	24	4	12	29	13

23.—GAOL OF LIMERICK

Assault - - - - -	93	51 Assault - - - -	21 for Assault - - -	15	15	37	4	1
Assault, with intent to murder -	50	31 for Violent Assaults -	21 for Violent Assault -	8	2	17	1	1
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	4
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	5	3 for false Pretences -	3 for false Pretences -	-	-	1	-	1
Keeping Brothels - - - - -	15	2 for keeping Brothels -	2 for keeping Brothels -	-	-	-	-	13
Larceny - - - - -	161	100 for Larceny - - -	58 for Larceny - - -	26	16	16	7	38
Ditto from House - - - - -	10	10 for ditto - - - -	8 for ditto - - - -	-	2	-	-	-
Ditto from Shop - - - - -	11	11 for ditto - - - -	9 for ditto - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Ditto from Person - - - - -	7	5 for ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	4	1	2	-	-
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - }	31	26 for Receiving - - -	21 for Receiving - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Rescue - - - - -	8	8 for Rescue - - - -	3 for Rescue - - - -	3	2	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - }	1	1 for Sheep Stealing -	1 for Sheep Stealing -	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - -	2	2 for forcible Possession	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Trespass - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	2	1
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	403	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 250 Not Indicted - 153 TOTAL - 403	Number of Persons Convicted 147 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 64 No Bill found against 39 No Prosecution of - 74 Bailed, and not Tried - 14 Remaining for Trial - 65 TOTAL - - 403	64	39	74	14	65

- - - - - COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of Persons Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respite ^d .
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Abduction - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Assault, with intent to murder	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1							
Assault - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Larceny - - - -	28	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	11							
Murder - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Receiving Stolen Goods -	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1							
Riot - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10							
Sheep Stealing, and killing } same with intent to steal }	4	-	4													
Uttering base Coin - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4							
TOTAL - - -	59	-	4	-	20	-	-	4	30	-	-	-	-	1		

Edward Parker,

C. Crown.

- - - - - COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

Assault - - - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21							
Assault, with intent to murder	21	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	15							
False Pretences - - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2							
Brothels - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Larceny - - - -	58	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	31							
Ditto from House - -	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3							
Ditto from Shop - -	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5							
Receiving Stolen Goods -	21	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	14							
Rescue - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3							
Sheep Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
TOTAL - - -	147	-	1	-	50	-	-	2	94							

Edward Parker,

C. Peace.

24.—GAOL OF LONDONDERRY

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - -	2	Assault - - - -	Assault - - - -	-	-	1		
Cattle Stealing - - -	4	Cattle Stealing - -	Cattle Stealing - -	-	-	1		
Embezzlement - - -	1	Embezzlement - -	Embezzlement - -	-				
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	3	{ Fraud and conspiring to defraud, in obtaining Money under False Pretences - - - }	Conspiring to defraud - -	1				
Gaol Breaking - - -	1	Gaol Breaking - - -	Gaol Breaking - - -	-				
Horse Stealing - - -	3	Horse Stealing - -	- - - - -	2	-	1		
House-breaking - - -	2	House-breaking - -	- - - - -	2				
Larceny - - - -	19	Larceny - - - -	Larceny - - - -	2	1	3		
Manslaughter - - -	1	Manslaughter - -	- - - - -	1				
Murder - - - -	4	Murder - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1 dead	2	1
Misdemeanor - - -	2	Misdemeanor - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Rape - - - -	1	Rape - - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - }	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	3		
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	3	Uttering counterfeit Coin	- - - - -	3				
Vagrancy - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	3		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	52	Number of Persons } 38 Indicted - - - } Not Indicted - - 14 TOTAL - - - 52	Number of Persons } 21 Convicted - - - } Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 12 No Bill found against 2 No Prosecution of - 14 Bailed, and not Tried 2 Remaining for Trial - 1 TOTAL - - - 52	12	2	14	2	1

24.—GAOL OF LONDONDERRY

Assault - - - -	203	Assault - - - -	Convicted - - - 104	53	32	14		
Assaulting Dwellings - -	3	Assaulting Dwellings -	- - - - - 2	1				
Keeping Disorderly Houses -	2	{ Keeping Disorderly Houses - - - }	- - - - -	2				
Larceny - - - -	24	Larceny - - - -	- - - - - 12	11	1			
Ditto from Person - - -	3	- ditto from the Person	- - - - - 3					
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - }	2	{ Receiving Money un- der False Pretences - }	- - - - - 2					
Perjury - - - -	1	Perjury - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - }	2	Receiving Stolen Goods	- - - - - 2					
Riotous Assembly - - -	18	Riot - - - -	- - - - - 17	1				
Rescue - - - -	21	Rescue - - - -	- - - - - 3	4	14			
Seizing Goods against provisions of Civil Bill Acts - - }	1	{ Seizing Goods after Sunset - - - }	- - - - -	1				
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - }	1	Forcible Entry - - -	- - - - - 1					
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	281	Number of Persons } 281 Indicted - - - } Not Indicted - - - TOTAL - - - 281	Number of Persons } 146 Convicted - - - } Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 74 No Bill found against 47 No Prosecution of - 14 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - TOTAL - - - 281	74	47	14		

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

42
49

CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec'd a second Pardon.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cattle Stealing - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiring to defraud - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gaol Breaking - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Larceny - - - -	13	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	21	-	3	-	9	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	

I certify the above Return to be correct,

John Martin,

31 December 1835.

Clerk of the Crown.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Assault - - - -	104	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	50	-	47					
Assaulting Dwellings - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Forcible Entry - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Larceny - - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3					
Ditto from Person - -	3	-	2	-	1											
Obtaining Money under False Pretences - - - - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Rescue - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2					
Receiving Stolen Goods -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Riot - - - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17							
TOTAL - - -	146	-	2	-	1	-	2	5	81	-	53	-	-	2		

James Gregg,

11 December 1835.

Clerk of the Peace of the City and County of Londonderry.

25.—GAOL OF LONGFORD

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	2	As committed - -	As indicted - -	-	2			
Assault - - - -	33	- - - -	- - - -	11	1	3	15	3
Assault with intent to ravish - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	-	1	1	1	
Burglary - - - -	6	- - - -	- - - -	-	3	2	1	
Cattle Stealing - - - -	2	- - - -	- - - -	1	-	-	1	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	1	
Horse Stealing - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	1	-	-	-	
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle -	9	- - - -	- - - -	-	9	-	-	
Larceny - - - -	20	- - - -	- - - -	9	4	4	3	
Murder - - - -	8	- - - -	- - - -	-	5	-	-	2
Misdemeanor - - - -	8	- - - -	- - - -	-	2	-	3	3
Rape - - - -	8	- - - -	- - - -	-	2	1	5	
Receive and have in Possess ⁿ Stolen Goods	2	- - - -	- - - -	2	-	-	-	
Riotous Assembly - - - -	25	- - - -	- - - -	9	7	9	-	
Sheep Steal ^s , and kill ^s same with int ^t to steal	1	- - - -	- - - -	1	-	-	-	
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	1	-	-	-	
Vagrancy - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	1	
Writing and sending threatening Letters -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	1	-	-	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -	132	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 77 Not Indicted - } 55 TOTAL - 132	Number of Persons Convicted 35 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 34 No Bill found against - - 23 No Prosecution of - - - 31 Bailed, and not Tried - - 8 Remaining for Trial - - - 1 TOTAL - - - 132	34	23	31	8	1

25.—GAOL OF LONGFORD

TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -		Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 202 Not Indicted - } 170 TOTAL - 372	Number of Persons Convicted 108 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 94 No Bill found against - - 170 No Prosecution of - - - - Bailed, and not Tried - - - Remaining for Trial - - - - TOTAL - - - 372					
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

26.—GAOL OF DUNDALK

Abduction - - - -	2	As committed - -	- - - -	-	2			
Assault - - - -	5	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	5				
Assault, malicious - - - -	18	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	3	14	1	being insane.	
Assault, with intent to rob - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	-	1			
Burglary - - - -	2	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	-	1		
Embezzlement - - - -	1	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	1	-	-		
Forgery of Bank Notes, and utter ^s	1	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	-	-		
Having forged Bank Notes in possession -	5	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	3	2	-		
Larceny - - - -	26	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	18	4	2	2	
Manslaughter - - - -	1	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	-	1		
Murder - - - -	11	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	3	2	6	
Misdemeanor - - - -	6	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	4	2	-		
Rape - - - -	9	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	-	5	4	
Receive and have in Possess ⁿ Stolen Goods	4	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	2	1	-	1	
Riotous Assembly - - - -	24	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	2	14	8		
- Ditto, and attacking Dwelling-houses -	17	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	4	3	10	
Robbery - - - -	7	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	-	6	1		
Sheep Steal ^s , and kill ^s same with int ^t to steal	2	- ditto - - - -	As committed - -	2	-	-		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -	142	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 117 Not Indicted - } 25 TOTAL - 142	Number of Persons Convicted 40 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 51 No Bill found against - - 26 No Prosecution of - - - 25 Bailed, and not Tried - - - Remaining for Trial - - - TOTAL - - - 142	51	26	25		

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec'd uncondl Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment rescued.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5							
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
Horse Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
Larceny - - - -	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3							
Receiving Stolen Goods -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1							
Riotous Assembly - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1					
Sheep Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
TOTAL - - -	35	-	3	1	2	-	2	12	14	-	1					

Tho' Gibbs,

Deputy Clerk of the Crown, County Longford.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Assault - - - -	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	51					
Larceny - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-						
Rescue - - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2					
TOTAL - - - -	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	53					

Peace Office, Longford, }
February 20, 1836. }

John V. Crawford,

Clerk of the Peace, County of Longford.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Assault - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1					
Ditto, malicious - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Embezzlement - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Forged Bank of Ireland Note, } having - - - -	3	-	1	2												
Larceny - - - -	18	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	8							
Misdemeanor - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4							
Receiving Stolen Goods -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Riot - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1							
Sheep Stealing - - -	2	-	2													
TOTAL - - - -	40	-	3	2	10	-	1	1	21	-	1	-	-	1		

Examined by W. Bourne,

D. C. Crown.

26.—GAOL OF DUNDALK

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, y reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	17	Assault - - - 15	Assault - - - 6	9	1	1		
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	{ Assault with intent to ravish - - } 1	- - - - -	1				
Larceny - - - - -	33	Larceny - - - 25	Larceny - - - 13	12	4	4		
Misdemeanor - - - -	48	Misdemeanor - 46	Misdemeanor - 5	41	2			
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - }	1	{ Receiving and hav- ing in Possession Stolen Goods - }	- - - - -	1				
Riotous Assembly - - -	24	Riotous Assembly 24	Riotous Assembly - 3	21				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	124	Number of Persons } 112 Indicted - - - } Not Indicted - - 12	Number of Persons } 27 Convicted - - - } Acquitted by Verdict } 85 of Jury - - - } No Bill found against 7 No Prosecution of - 5 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -	85	7	5		
		TOTAL - - 124	TOTAL - - 124					

27.—GAOL OF CASTLEBAR

Abduction - - - - -	6	As committed - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2	4	
Arson - - - - -	4	As committed - - -	- - - - -	2	1	1		
Assault - - - - -	23	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 4	9	3	4	3	
Burglary - - - - -	2	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Cattle Stealing - - - -	6	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	3	1	1	
Child deserting - - - -	3	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	2			
Cutting and wounding Persons	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Embezzlement - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	4		
Forgery - - - - -	2	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	1	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	-	1			
Horse Stealing - - - -	4	As committed - - -	- - - - -	-	4			
House-breaking - - - -	5	As committed - - -	- - - - -	-	2	3		
Larceny - - - - -	55	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 20	16	11	7	1	
Manslaughter - - - -	26	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 10	4	11	1		
Murder - - - - -	4	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	3	
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully	2	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Poisoning - - - - -	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-		
Rape - - - - -	21	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 1	4	2	13	1	
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - }	7	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 1	2	2	2		
Riotous Assembly and Rescue	3	As committed - - -	- - - - -	3				
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - }	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1				
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-Houses - - }	6	As committed - - -	- - - - -	2	2	-	2	
Robbery of Arms - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - }	17	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 10	2	2	2	1	
Trees breaking and rooting up -	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1				
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	6	As committed - - -	As indicted - - 3	3				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	212	Number of Persons } 168 Indicted - - - } Not Indicted - - 44	Number of Persons } 49 Convicted - - - } Acquitted by Verdict } 56 of Jury - - - } No Bill found against 46 No Prosecution of - 44 Bailed, and not Tried 17 Remaining for Trial - -	56	46	44	17	
		TOTAL - - 212	TOTAL - - 212					

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncountd Pardon.	
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment respited.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year & under.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1					
Larceny - - - -	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	1					
Misdemeanor - - -	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1					
Riotous Assembly - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3					
TOTAL - - - -	27	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	17	-	6					

Examined, *Thomas Bourne,*

Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Assault, malicious - - -	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1								
Larceny - - - -	20	-	-	-	11	-	-	8	1								
Manslaughter - - -	10	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	4								
Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Rape - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Sheep Stealing - - -	10	-	10														
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1								
TOTAL - - - -	49	1	11	-	14	-	2	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

11 Dec. 1835.

J. W^m Browne,

Clerk of the Crown,

County of Mayo.

27.—GAOL OF CASTLEBAR

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	393	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - - 59	69	265			
Rescue - - - - -	127	Rescue - - - - -	Rescue - - - - - 6	9	112			
Riot - - - - -	46	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - - 6	9	31			
Larceny - - - - -	36	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - - 7	6	23			
Forcible Possession - - - - -	98	Forcible Possession - - - - -	Forcible Possession - - - - -	10	88			
Passing base Coin - - - - -	1	Passing base Coin - - - - -	Passing base Coin - - - - -	1				
Receiving Stolen Goods - - - - -	5	Receiving Stolen Goods - - - - -	Receiving Stolen Goods - - - - -	2	3			
Stopping King's Passage - - - - -	4	Stopping King's Passage - - - - -	Stopping King's Passage - - - - - 4					
Keeping an improper House - - - - -	2	Keeping an improper House - - - - -	Keeping an improper House - - - - - 1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	712	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - -	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - - 83	106	522	-	-	1
		Not Indicted - - - - -	Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - - - - - 106					
		TOTAL - - - 712	No Bill found against 522					
			No Prosecution of - - - - -					
			Bailed, and not Tried - - - - -					
			Remaining for Trial - - - - - 1					
			TOTAL - - - 712					

28.—GAOL OF TRIM

Arson - - - - -	2	As committed - - - - -	As indicted - - - - - 1	-	-	1		
Assault - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - - 2	2	1	1		
Assault with intent to rob - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - - 1					
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - - 4					
Conspiracy to murder - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2		
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - - 2					
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Highway Robbery - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - - 5	3	-	2		
Horse Stealing - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	1		
Larceny - - - - -	34	- - - - -	- - - - - 19	8	1	6		
Ditto from House - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - - 1	1	-	1		
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - - 1	-	-	1		
Murder - - - - -	8	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	2	3		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - - 1	2	1	6		
Perjury - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - - 1	-	-	2		
Rape - - - - -	13	- - - - -	- - - - - 1	1	6	4	1	
Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - - 1	1	-	4		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2				
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1				
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - -	11	- - - - -	- - - - - 3	5	3			
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - - 2	-	1			
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	1		
Writing and sending threatening Letters - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	2		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	134	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - - - 76	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - - 45	29	18	41	1	
		Not Indicted - - - - - 58	Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - - - - - 29					
		TOTAL - - - 134	No Bill found against 18					
			No Prosecution of - - - - - 41					
			Bailed, and not Tried - - - - - 1					
			Remaining for Trial - - - - -					
			TOTAL - - - 134					

COUNTY OF MAYO.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.	
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.			Judgment respite.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - - -	59	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	25	-	16	-	-	13		
Keeping an improper House -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Larceny - - - - -	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6							
Rescue - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1		
Riot - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4					
Stopping King's Passage -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
TOTAL - - -	83	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	34	-	25	-	-	18		

Tho' Gildea,
Clerk of the Peace, County Mayo.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

Arson - - - - -	1	1														
Assault - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Ditto with intent to rob -	1	-	1													
Cattle Stealing - - - -	4	-	4													
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	-	1									
Highway Robbery - - - -	5	5														
Larceny - - - - -	19	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	5							
Ditto from the House -	1	-	1													
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	-	1													
Misdemeanor - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Rape - - - - -	1	1														
Receiving Stolen Goods -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Sheep Stealing - - - - -	3	-	3													
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1							
TOTAL - - -	45	7	10	1	7	-	4	7	9							

Geo. Gibbs,
D. Clerk of the Crown.

28.—GAOL OF TRALEE

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	-	- - - - - 178	- - - - - 31	37	30	62	-	18
Assault with intent to ravish -	-	- - - - - 2	- - - - - 2					
Larceny - - - - -	-	- - - - - 104	- - - - - 27	41	2	34		
Rescue - - - - -	-	- - - - - 60	- - - - - 11	10	9	30		
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	-	- - - - - 274	- - - - - 28	67	51	128		
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - -	-	- - - - - 45	- - - - - -	23	4	18		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	-	Number of Per- sons Indicted - } 663 Not Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 99 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 178 No Bill found against 96 No Prosecution of - 272 Bailed, and not Tried - 18 Remaining for Trial - 18 TOTAL - - 663	178	96	272	-	18

29.—GAOL OF MONAGHAN

Abduction - - - - -	6	As committed - 6	- - - - -	4	-	-	2	
Arson - - - - -	3	- ditto - 3	- - - - -	3				
Assault - - - - -	36	- ditto - 36	As indicted - 5	6	24	-	-	1*
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	- ditto - 1	- ditto - 1					
Assault (malicious) - - - - -	14	- ditto - 14	- ditto - 2	10	2			
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	2	- ditto - 2	- ditto - 1	-	1			
Coining - - - - -	2	- ditto - 2	- - - - -	2				
Conspiracy to assault - - - - -	1	- ditto - 1	- ditto - 1					
Having forged Bank Notes in possession - - - - -	2	- ditto - 2	- ditto - 1	1				
Robbery from Person - - - - -	13	- ditto - 13	- - - - -	10	3			
Larceny - - - - -	22	- ditto - 22	- ditto - 8	5	9			
Manslaughter - - - - -	2	- ditto - 2	- ditto - 1	-	1			
Murder - - - - -	18	- ditto - 18	Manslaughter - 3	12	-	3		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	32	- ditto - 32	As indicted - 2	28	2			
Orange Procession - - - - -	42	- ditto - 42	- - - - -	-	3	-	39	
Rape - - - - -	7	- ditto - 7	- - - - -	5	2			
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	3	- ditto - 3	- ditto - 2	1				
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	10	- ditto - 10	- ditto - 1	7	-	-	2	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - - - -	5	- ditto - 5	- - - - -	3	-	-	2	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses - - - - -	8	- ditto - 8	- - - - -	8				
Robbery of Arms - - - - -	3	- ditto - 3	- - - - -	3				
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - -	1	- ditto - 1	- ditto - 1		1			
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	1	- ditto - 1	- - - - -	-				
Uttering counterfeit Coin - - -	3	- ditto - 3	- ditto - 2	1				
Vagrancy - - - - -	1	{ Not presented, being insane, remaining to abide the order of the Lord Lieutenant - - - }	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1*
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	238	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 237 Not Indicted - - - 1 TOTAL - - 238	Number of Persons Convicted - - - } 31 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - } 109 No Bill found against 48 No Prosecution of - 3 Bailed, and not Tried 45 Remaining (Lunatics) 2 TOTAL - - 238	109	48	3	45	2

* Being Insane.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.					
Assault - - - -	31	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	19	-	8			
Assault with intent to ravish -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Larceny - - - -	27	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	23	-	1			
Riotous Assembly - - -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28					
Rescue - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9			
TOTAL - - -	99	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	73	-	18			

Rob^t Chambers,
Clerk of Peace, County Meath.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Assault - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2			
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Assault, malicious - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1					
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	1											
Conspiracy to assault - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Having forged Notes in pos- session - - - - - }	1	-	-	1				9 M ^s 1	5					
Larceny - - - -	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	1						
Manslaughter - - -	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1						
Misdemeanor - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Receiving Stolen Goods -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Riotous Assembly - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Sheep Stealing - - -	1	-	1											
Uttering base Coin - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
TOTAL - - -	31	-	5	1	2	-	-	8	13	-	2			

Ex^d Thomas D. Bourne,
Clerk Crown.

29.—GAOL OF MONAGHAN

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	
Arson - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	3				
Assault - - - - -	156	- - - - -	- - - - -	8	7	5	-	1
Assault with intent to murder -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Assault with intent to ravish -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	3
Assault with intent to ravish Fe- male Infants - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-				
Cattle Stealing - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	3	1
Combination - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Conspiracy to rob - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1			
Cutting and wounding Persons -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	2	
Distilling illegally - - - -	17	- - - - -	- - - - -	-				
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering - - - - - }	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Highway Robbery - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	4			
House Breaking - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	3				
House Robbery - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	2
Larceny - - - - -	37	- - - - -	- - - - -	10	2	3	-	1
Ditto from House - - -	8	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	-	-	-	3
Ditto from Shop - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2				
Ditto from Person - - -	20	- - - - -	- - - - -	10	2	3	-	2
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-				
Murder - - - - -	16	- - - - -	- - - - -	12	-	-	-	1
Misdemeanor - - - - -	43	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	17	2	
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - }	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	5				
Rape - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	-	-	1
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - }	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	2		
Riotous Assembly - - - -	47	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	8	
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - }	14	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	-	-	1	4
Robbery of Arms - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	
Shooting at Persons - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	4			
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - - }	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-				
Vagrancy - - - - -	9	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	5	1	2
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - }	429	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - } 270 Not Indicted - - - } 115 TOTAL - - - - - } 385	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - } 250 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - - } 70 No Bill found against - 23 No Prosecution of - - 36 Bailed, and not Tried - 26 Remaining for Trial - - 24 TOTAL - - - - - 429	70	23	36	26	24

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.			
		Death.	Transportation:				Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.			Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.								
Arson - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault - - - -	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	130	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish } Female Infants - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and Wounding - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilling illegally - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Possession - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from House - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from Shop - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from Person - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having Stolen } Goods - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, and attacking Dwell- } ing-houses, armed by Night }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering base Coin - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering forged Notes - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	134	3	1	1	2	-	-	5	236	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Robt Smith,
Clerk of the Peace.

30.—GAOL OF MARYBOROUGH

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - - -	1	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Arson - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Assault - - - - -	21	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	2	-	10	-
Assault with intent to murder -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	3	-
Assault with intent to ravish -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	2	-
Assault with intent to rob -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	8	-	-	2	-
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	1	-
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Highway Robbery - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	3	3
Horse Stealing - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
House Robbery - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	2	-	-	-
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	20	- - - - -	- - - - -	8	5	3	4	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	8	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	7	-
Murder - - - - -	23	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	5	1	2	8
Ditto, Females of their Infants	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	13	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	12	-
Perjury - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Receiv ^r and hav ^r in Possess ⁿ Stolen Goods	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	-	4	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	14	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly, appear ^g armed by Night -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	3	-	-	7
Riotous Assembly, appear ^g armed by Night, and attack ^g Dwelling-houses -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	2	-	1	-
Robbery of Arms - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	5	-
Riotous Assembly, and compell ^s Persons to quit their Habitats & Employments	11	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	1	7	-
Shooting at Persons - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	-	-	-	-
Treason (maliciously cutting) -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	3	1	1	-
Unlawfully marrying Persons -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	-	1	-
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Writing and sending threatening Letters	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	2	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	199	Number of Persons Indicted - - - 98 Not Indicted - - - 101 TOTAL - - - 199	Number of Persons Convicted 65 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 35 No Bill found against - 7 No Prosecution of - 73 Bailed, and not Tried - 11 Remaining for Trial - 8 TOTAL - - 199	35	7	73	11	8

30.—GAOL OF MARYBOROUGH

Assault - - - - -	342	- - - - - 222	- - - - - 93	129	31	89	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	43	- - - - - 26	- - - - - 17	9	5	12	-	-
Ditto - - from House - - -	10	- - - - - 7	- - - - - 5	2	1	2	-	-
Ditto - - from Shop - - -	9	- - - - - 8	- - - - - 8	-	1	-	-	-
Receiv ^r and hav ^r in Possess ⁿ Stolen Goods	9	- - - - - 9	- - - - - 2	7	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	70	- - - - - 49	- - - - - 36	13	10	11	-	-
Rescue - - - - -	119	- - - - - 65	- - - - - 29	36	6	48	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Possession	16	- - - - - 8	- - - - -	8	2	6	-	-
Trespass - - - - -	81	- - - - - 49	- - - - - 13	36	17	15	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	701	Number of Persons Indicted - - - 443 Not Indicted - - - 258 TOTAL - - - 701	Number of Persons Convicted 203 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 240 No Bill found against - 73 No Prosecution of - 185 Bailed, and not Tried - - Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - 701	240	73	185	-	-

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:										Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.			
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.			Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respeted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceedg one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9							
Assault, with intent to rob -	1	-	-	-	1											
Burglary - - - -	3	3														
Cattle Stealing - - - -	8	-	8													
Embezzlement - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - - }	1	-	-	1												
House Robbery - - - -	3	3														
Larceny - - - -	8	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4							
Manslaughter - - - -	1	-	1													
Murder - - - -	7	7														
Misdemeanor - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Riotous Assembly - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2							
Ditto, and appearing armed -	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2							
Ditto, attacking Dwelling- houses - - - - }	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2								
Ditto, compelling Persons to quit their Habitations and Employments - - - }	2	-	-	-	2											
Sheep Stealing - - - -	4	-	4													
Shooting at Persons - - - -	1	1														
Unlawfully marrying Persons -	1	1														
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Writing and sending Threaten- ing Letters - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
TOTAL - - - -	65	15	13	1	8	-	2	7	19							

Geo. Gibbs,

Dy Clerk of the County.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Assault - - - -	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	52					
Larceny - - - -	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	2					
Ditto from House - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1					
Ditto from Shop - - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8							
Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Riotous Assembly - - - -	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	33					
Rescue - - - -	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	22					
Trespass - - - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10					
TOTAL - - - -	203	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	82	-	120					

Wm Caldbeck,

Clerk of the Peace.

31.—GAOL OF ROSCOMMON

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Abduction - - - -	5	As committed - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	3
Arson - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	1	7	-
Assault - - - - -	6	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	2	1	-
Assault with intent to murder -	21	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	5	6	1	3	6
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	2	-	1
Cattle Stealing - - - -	8	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	4	1	-	-
Coining - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	2	-	-
Cutting and wounding Persons -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	2	-	-
Highway Robbery - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
House Robbery - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	5	-	-	-
Larceny from House - - - -	14	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	4	5	1	-
Ditto from Person - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	2	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	11	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	4	-	6	-
Murder - - - - -	13	- - - - -	Gr Manslaughter -	3	3	1	2	4
Ditto, concealing Birth of Infants - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	5	1	-	-
Perjury - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Rape - - - - -	20	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	5	2	7	2
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	1	-	-
Riotous Assembly and Rescue -	11	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	11	-
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - - - -	22	- - - - -	- - - - -	13	8	1	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - -	26	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	4	4	8	2
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	206	Number of Per- sons Indicted - 166 Not Indicted - 40 TOTAL - - 206	Number of Persons Convicted - 42 Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - 48 No Bill found against - 36 No Prosecution of - 20 Bailed, and not Tried - 40 Remaining for Trial - 20 TOTAL - - 206	48	36	20	40	20

31.—GAOL OF ROSCOMMON

Assault - - - - -	402	Assault - - - - -	As indicted - - - -	95	72	3	8	-
Assault, endangering Life, &c. -	32	Assault, endangering Life	As indicted - - - -	15	10	1	2	-
Larceny - - - - -	70	Larceny - - - - -	As indicted - - - -	12	8	2	4	4
Misdemeanor - - - - -	130	Misdemeanor - - - -	As indicted - - - -	40	26	4	1	2
Receiving and having in pos- session Stolen Goods - - - -	22	Receiving Stolen Goods	As indicted - - - -	12	4	2	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	276	Riotous Assembly - -	Riotous Assembly - -	42	51	8	12	1
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - -	22	{ Taking forcible Pos- session - - - - }	As indicted - - - -	15	2	1	1	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	954	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 954 Not Indicted - - - TOTAL - - 954	Number of Persons Convicted - 494 Acquitted by Ver- dict of Jury - 231 No Bill found against 173 No Prosecution of - 21 Bailed, and not Tried 28 Remaining for Trial - 7 TOTAL - - 954	231	173	21	28	7

THE DIFFERENT GAOLS IN IRELAND, IN THE YEAR 1835.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with intent to kill -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	fin	6 d.	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coining - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - -	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	two months.	-	-	-	-
Larceny from the Person -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	nine months.	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	and hard labour.	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - }	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrant - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	42	-	6	-	4	-	-	3	26	-	2	-	-	-	-	1

Edward Fallon,
Clk. Crown, Roscommon.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Assault - - -	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, endangering Life -	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - -	40	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	22	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanor - - -	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	80	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Taking forcible Possession -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	494	-	-	-	10	-	1	21	196	-	266	-	-	-	-	-

John Morow,
D. Clerk of Peace,
County Roscommon.

32.—GAOL OF SLIGO

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.	Convicted.
Abduction - - - - -	4	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	2	1	-	-
Arson - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-
Assault, Officer of Customs -	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	As committed - - -	Assault - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault under Statute - - -	12	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	1	10	-	1	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	17	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	2	3	4	4	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - - - -	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cutting and wounding Persons -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-
Deserting Infant Child - - -	2	As committed - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	13	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	4	6	3	-	-	-
Manslaughter - - - - -	3	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - - -	30	As committed - - -	{ Manslaughter - - -	4	9	11	2	-	1
			{ Murder - - - - -	3					
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - -	10	As committed - - -	- - - - -	6	-	2	2	-	-
Rape - - - - -	11	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	2	8	-	-	-
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - -	1	As committed - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	9	As committed - - -	As indicted and Assault -	2	6	1	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - - -	5	As committed - - -	As indicted - - - - -	2	2	-	-	1	-
Robbery - - - - -	3	As committed - - -	As indicted - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - -	7	As committed - - -	- - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering counterfeit Coin - -	3	As committed - - -	As indicted - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - - - -	1	As committed - - -	As presented - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	141	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - -	25	58	24	22	9	3
		Not Indicted - - -	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - -	58					
		TOTAL - - - - -	No Bill found against No Prosecution of Bailed, and not Tried Remaining for Trial -	24					
			TOTAL - - - - -	141					

32.—GAOL OF SLIGO

Assault - - - - -	211	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	57	80	40	-	-	34
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	Embezzlement - - -	Embezzlement - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	1	Fraud - - - - -	Fraud - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	28	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	1	4	10	-	-	13
Misdemeanor - - - - -	50	Misdemeanor - - -	Misdemeanor - - -	12	17	14	-	-	7
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - - -	15	Receiving Stolen Goods	Receiving Stolen Goods -	3	2	2	-	-	8
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	24	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - -	6	5	8	-	-	5
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - -	19	{ Forcible Entry and De- tainer - - - - -	{ Forcible Entry and De- tainer - - - - -	5	-	7	-	-	7
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	349	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - -	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - -	74	85	109	81	-	74
		Not Indicted - - -	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - -	85					
		TOTAL - - - - -	No Bill found against No Prosecution of Bailed, and not Tried Remaining for Trial -	109					
			TOTAL - - - - -	349					

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respite.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assault - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Assault under Statute - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Burglary - - - -	2	2														
Larceny - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4								
Manslaughter - - - -	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	3							
Murder - - - -	3	3														
Riotous Assembly - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attack- ing Dwelling-houses - - -	2	-	-	-	2											
Robbery - - - -	1	1														
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Vagrancy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
TOTAL - - -	25	6	1	-	5	-	-	5	8							

Examined by *John Nolan*,
Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Assault - - - -	34	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	29	-	3						
Forcible Entry and Detainer -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7								
Larceny - - - -	13	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	1						
Misdemeanor - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1						
Receiving stolen Goods - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8								
Riot - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5								
TOTAL - - -	74	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	61	-	5						

Which I certify,

R. B. Wynne,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sligo.

33.—GAOL OF CLONMEL

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.	Not Indicted, sent to Sessions, &c.
Abduction - - - -	11	Abduction - - - -	Abduction - - - - 1	4	3	2	-	-	1
Arson - - - - -	5	Arson - - - - -	- - - - - 3	3	1	2	-	-	-
Assault - - - - -	10	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - 5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Assault with intent to murder, by attempting to discharge loaded Fire-arms - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Assault and Rape of Female Infants -	1	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with intent to endanger life and do grievous bodily harm	41	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 5	9	10	12	2	2	1
Absent from their dwellings, after the hours prescribed by law -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary - - - - -	32	Burglary and Felony -	Burglary and Felony 11	3	-	2	2	-	14
Cattle Stealing - - - -	9	Cattle Stealing - - -	Cattle Stealing - 5	2	1	1	-	-	-
Combination - - - - -	6	Combination - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	4	1	-	1
Conspiracy to commit a Fraud -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to commit a grievous Assault	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Contempt in refusing to give evidence before a Magistrate	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement - - - - -	2	Embezzlement - - -	Embezzlement - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery - - - - -	2	Forging a Will and a Frank	Forging a Frank - 1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - -	2	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gaol Breaking - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Highway Robbery - - - -	26	Highway Robbery - -	Highway Robbery - 6	8	-	8	-	2	2
Horse Stealing - - - - -	3	Horse Stealing - - -	- - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-
House Robbery, taking Arms and putting the Inmates in fear -	22	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 14	5	-	2	-	-	1
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle	4	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from House - - - -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto from Shop - - - - -	44	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - 20	12	4	6	-	1	1
Ditto from Person - - - -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Levelling a House - - - -	15	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15
Manslaughter - - - - -	-	{ Murder and Man- }	Murder - - - - 3	6	1	37	1	2	8
Murder - - - - -	147	{ slaughter - - - }	Manslaughter - 37	24	4	12	1	6	5
Maliciously injuring Property -	4	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	-
Oaths administering and taking unlawfully - - - - -	12	{ Administering unlawful }	As indicted - - - 6	2	-	1	1	-	2
Perjury - - - - -	5	{ Oaths - - - - }	Perjury - - - - 1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Rape - - - - -	-	Perjury - - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, accessory and aiding in	16	Rape - - - - -	- - - - -	-	9	5	-	2	-
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - -	10	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	9
Riot and unlawful Assembly -	49	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 23	-	20	-	-	-	6
Riotous Assembly, appear ^s armed	19	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	-	-	9	-	1
Riotous Assembly, assaulting Dwelling- houses, and attempting to compel persons to quit their places of abode -	29	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 8	8	8	3	-	-	2
Rescuing Prisoners - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sheep Stealing - - - - -	15	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 7	2	1	3	-	1	1
Shooting at Persons - - - -	8	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	6	-	2	-	-	-
Taking Goods under colour of a Civil Bill Decree - -	1	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in posses- sion counterfeit Coin -	8	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 2	2	2	-	1	-	1
Using threatening Language -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrancy - - - - -	3	As charged - - - -	As indicted - - - 2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Writing and sending threatening Letters	1	As charged - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed, &c. - - -	582	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - - 487	Number of Persons Convicted 161	112	69	105	22	18	95
		Not Indicted - - - 95	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 112						
		TOTAL - - - 582	No Bill found against - 69						
			No Prosecution of - 105						
			Bailed, and not Tried - 32						
			Remaining for Trial - 18						
			Not indicted, &c. - 95						
			TOTAL - - 582						

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:					Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respired.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	9 Months and ex- ceeds 6.	6 Months & under.						
Abduction - - - -	1	1														
Assault - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3						
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm - - }	5	-	-	-	2	-	3									
Burglary - - - -	11	11														
Cattle Stealing - - -	5	-	5													
Embezzlement - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1						
Forging a Frank - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - }	1	-	-	-	1											
Highway Robbery - - -	6	6														
House Robbery, taking Arms, and putting the Inmates in fear - - - - }	14	4	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	3						
Houghing, maiming and killing Cattle - - - - }	1	1														
Larceny - - - -	20	-	-	-	11	-	-	2	-	7						
Murder - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Manslaughter - - -	37	-	8	-	12	-	2	9	3	3						
Oaths administering unlawfully	6	-	-	3	3											
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Riot and unlawful Assembly -	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22						
Riotous Assembly, assaulting Dwelling-houses, and at- tempting to compel persons to quit their places of abode }	8	-	-	-	3	-	5									
Sheep Stealing - - -	7	-	7													
Uttering and having in posses- sion counterfeit Coin - }	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Vagrancy - - - -	2	-	-	-	2 or find security.											
TOTAL - - -	161	26	20	3	42	-	10	15	6	39	-	-	-	-	2	

N. B.—A person was committed by the Court for refusing to be sworn to give evidence at the Assizes, and ordered to pay a fine of 25 £, and to be imprisoned until such fine paid.

James Carmichael,
D. Clk. of Crown.

33.—BRIDEWELL AND GAOL OF TIPPERARY

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
	762	Affray - - - -	- - - - -	57	350	-	-	157
	1,436	Assault - - - -	- - - - -	162	806	-	-	363
	107	Forcible Possession -	- - - - -	9	68	-	-	18
	338	Grievous bodily harm -	- - - - -	46	169	-	-	107
	9	Insurrection Act - -	- - - - -	-	8	-	-	-
	262	Larceny - - - -	- - - - -	36	157	-	-	17
	401	Rescue - - - -	- - - - -	59	281	-	-	118
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -	3,395	Number of Per- sons Indicted - 1,556 Not Indicted - 1,839 TOTAL - - 3,395	Number of Persons Convicted 407 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 369 No Bill found against 1,839 No Prosecution of - Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial 780 TOTAL - - 3,395	369	1,839	-	-	780

34.—GAOL OF OMAGH

Abduction - - - -	2	Abduction - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Arson - - - -	1	Arson - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Assault - - - -	20	Assault - - - -	- - - - -	11	5	-	4	-
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	ditto with intent to ravish -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Assault (violent) under Statute -	13	Assault under Statute -	- - - - -	2	8	3	-	-
Burglary - - - -	2	Burglary - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - - -	6	Cattle Stealing - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	2	2	-
Coining - - - -	2	Coining - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting Weigh-master's Note - - - -	1	{ Counterfeiting Weigh- master's Note - - - }	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Forgery - - - -	1	Forgery - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes, and ut- tering - - - -	1	Uttering forged Notes -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - -	1	{ Having forged Notes in Possession - - - }	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Highway Robbery - - - -	4	Highway Robbery - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	3	-	-
Horse Stealing - - - -	5	Horse Stealing - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	2	-	-
House-breaking - - - -	1	House-breaking - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Larceny - - - -	20	Larceny - - - -	- - - - -	7	4	2	7	-
Ditto from Person - - - -	2	ditto from Person - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - -	4	Murder - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	-	-	1
Ditto, concealing Birth of Infants - - - -	2	Concealing Birth - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - -	9	Misdemeanor - - - -	- - - - -	7	2	-	-	-
Perjury - - - -	5	Perjury - - - -	- - - - -	3	1	-	-	1
Rape - - - -	4	Rape - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	1	-	-
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - - -	5	Receiving Stolen Goods -	- - - - -	1	2	2	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - - -	27	Riotous Assembly - - - -	- - - - -	8	15	4	-	-
Robbery of Arms - - - -	1	Robbery of Arms - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - -	3	Sheep Stealing - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	1	-
Shooting at Persons - - - -	1	Shooting at Persons - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - - -	14	Vagrancy - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	14	-	-
Writing and sending threatening Letter - - - -	1	{ Writing and sending threatening Letter - }	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - -	159	Number of Per- sons Indicted - 121 Not Indicted - 38 TOTAL - - 159	Number of Persons Convicted 54 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 50 No Bill found against 15 No Prosecution of - 38 Bailed, and not Tried 1 Remaining for Trial 1 TOTAL - - 159	50	15	38	1	1

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:												Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec'd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :				Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.								
Affray - - - -	198	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	175	-	4						
Assault - - - -	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	82	-	12						
Forcible Possession - - -	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8								
Grievous bodily harm - -	16	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	6								
Insurrection Act - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-								
Larceny - - - -	52	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	41								
Rescue - - - -	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3						
TOTAL - - -	407	-	-	-	13	-	13	30	332	-	19						

T. Sadleir,

Clerk of the Peace, County Tipperary.

26th December 1835.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Arson - - - -	1	1													
Assault - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9						
Assault, with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Assault under Statute - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1						
Cattle Stealing - - - -	2	-	2												
Concealing Birth - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1						
Counterfeiting Weigh-master's } Note - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Horse Stealing - - - -	1	-	1												
Larceny - - - -	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3						
Murder - - - -	2	2													
Misdemeanor - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5 s.				
Perjury - - - -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1							
Rape - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Riotous Assembly - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3						
Robbery of Arms - - -	1	-	-	-	1										
Sheep Stealing - - - -	2	-	2												
TOTAL - - -	54	5	5	-	7	-	2	8	27	-	5 s.				

Certified by Jas. Wilson,
Clerk of the Crown, County Tyrone.

34.—GAOL OF OMAGH

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - - -	214	Common Assault - -	Same - - - - -	35	54	11	-	32
Assault, aggravated - - -	22	Malicious Assault -	Same - - - - -	1	4	1	-	3
Larceny - - - - -	18	Larceny - - - - -	- - - - -	1	4	-	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	-	-	2
Perjury - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - - -	41	- - - - -	- - - - -	13	4	2	-	7
Riotous Assembly - - - -	128	- - - - -	- - - - -	34	45	1	-	12
Rescue - - - - -	65	- - - - -	- - - - -	13	10	-	-	20
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - -	10	- - - - -	- - - - -	7	2	-	-	1
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	505	Number of Persons } Indicted - - - - }366 Not Indicted - - - 139 TOTAL - - - - - 505	Number of Persons } Convicted - - - - }183 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - }106 No Bill found against 124 No Prosecution of - 15 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - 77 TOTAL - - - - 505	106	124	15	-	77

35.—GAOL OF WATERFORD

Arson	1		1		1					
Assault	1							1		
Assault with intent to ravish	1		1		1					
Assault, grievous	12		10		9	1	2			
Burglary	4		4		4					
Cattle Stealing	3		3		1	2				
Conspiracy to murder	2		2		2					
Highway Robbery	7		6		1	4	1	1		
Horse Stealing	3		3		1	2				
Larceny	12		10		6	4		2		
Manslaughter	13		5		5	1	1	3		
Misdemeanor	2		2		2					
Murder	10		7	{ Manslaughter	2					
					1		1		8	1
Oaths administering & taking unlawfully	1		1		1					
Perjury	1		1		1					
Rape	12		11		10	1	1			
Riotous Assembly	30		30		17	5		8		
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-houses	1		1			1				
Sheep Stealing and killing same with intent to steal	6		4		2	1	1	2		
Shooting at Persons	1		1		1					
Taking and holding forcible Possession	4		4		2	2				
Uttering counterfeit Coin	1		1		1					
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed	128	Number of Persons Indicted	108	Number of Persons Convicted	46	41	12	12	16	1
		Not Indicted	20	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury	41					
		TOTAL	128	No Bill found against	12					
				No Prosecution of	12					
				Bailed, and not Tried	16					
				Remaining for Trial	1					
				TOTAL	128					

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assaults - - - -	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	54	-	26					
Aggravated Assaults - - -	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	-	1					
Larceny - - - -	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12							
Misdemeanor - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Perjury - - - -	-															
Receiving Stolen Goods - -	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15							
Rescue - - - -	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11					
Riot - - - -	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	33							
TOTAL - - -	183	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	135	-	38					

Daniel Auchinleck,
Clerk Peace.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Assault with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Burglary - - - -	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
Highway Robbery - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horse Stealing - - -	1	-	1													
Larceny - - - -	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2							
Manslaughter - - -	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1							
Murder - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Riotous Assembly - - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17							
Sheep Stealing - - -	2	-	2													
Shooting at Persons - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - -	2	-	-	-	2											
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
TOTAL - - -	46	8	4	-	10	-	-	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	7

James Chatterton,
Clerk of the Crown, County Waterford.

35.—GAOL OF WATERFORD

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Assault - - - -	7	- - - - 7	- - - - 3	2	2			
Larceny - - - -	29	- - - - 29	- - - - 14	7	3	5		
Misdemeanor - - - -	3	- - - - 3	- - - - 3					
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - }	4	- - - - 4	- - - - 2	-	2			
Rescue - - - -	3	- - - - 3	- - - - 2	1				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	46	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 46 Not Indicted - - - }	Number of Persons Convicted 24 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 10 No Bill found against 7 No Prosecution of - - 5 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -	10	7	5		
		TOTAL - 45	TOTAL - - 46					

36.—CITY GAOL OF WATERFORD

Assault, with intent to rob - -	1	- - - - 1	- - - - 1					
Cattle Stealing - - - -	1	- - - - 1	- - - - 1					
Forgery - - - -	1	- - - - 1	- - - - 1					
Larceny - - - -	3	- - - - 3	- - - - 2	-	-	-	1	
Manslaughter - - - -	3	- - - - 3	- - - - 3					
Murder, concealing Birth of In- fants - - - - }	1	- - - - 1	- - - - -	1				
Rape - - - -	2	- - - - 2	- - - - -	2				
Vagrancy - - - -	2	- - - - 2	- - - - 2					
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	14	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 14 Not Indicted - - - }	Number of Persons Convicted 10 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 3 No Bill found against - No Prosecution of - - 1 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -	3	-	-	1	
		TOTAL - 14	TOTAL - - 14					

36.—CITY GAOL OF WATERFORD

Assault - - - -	30	Assault - - - -	Assault - - - -	6	1			
Assault, with intent to rob - -	2	Assault and Robbery - -	Assault and Robbery - -	-				
Affrays - - - -	4	Affray - - - -	Affray - - - -	-				
False Imprisonment - - - -	1	False Imprisonment - -	{ Trespass, and false Impri- sonment - - - }	-				
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - }	1	Obtaining Goods - -	{ Obtaining Goods under false Pretences - - }	-				
Larceny - - - -	33	Robbery - - - -	Robbery - - - -	4	1			
Public Indecency - - - -	1	Public Indecency - -	Public Indecency - -	1				
Rescue - - - -	1	Rescue - - - -	Rescue - - - -	1				
Riotous Assembly - - - -	7	Riot - - - -	Riot - - - -	-	-	2		
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - }	6	{ Taking forcible Pos- session - - - }	Taking forcible Possession	-				
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - }	86	Number of Per- sons Indicted } 86 Not Indicted - - - }	Number of Persons Convicted 70 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 12 No Bill found against 2 No Prosecution of - 2 Bailed, and not Tried - Remaining for Trial - -	12	2	2		
		TOTAL - 86	TOTAL - 86					

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec ^d uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment ;				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respected.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Assaults - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2					
Larceny - - - -	14	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	1						
Misdemeanor - - -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
Rescue - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
TOTAL - - - -	24	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	12	1	3					

Bat. Delandre,
Clerk Peace.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Assault, with intent to rob -	1	-	-	-	1												
Cattle Stealing - - -	1	-	1														
Forgery - - - -	1	-	-	-	1												
Larceny - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Manslaughter - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2								
Vagrancy - - - -	2	-	-	-	2												
TOTAL - - - -	10	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	4								

James Chatterton,
Clk. of the Crown, City Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Assault - - - -	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23								
Ditto - with intent to rob -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2								
Affrays - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4								
Obtaining Goods under false Pretence - - - - }	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Riot - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5								
Robbery - - - -	28	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	23								
Taking forcible Possession -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6								
Trespass and false Imprisonment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
TOTAL - - - -	70	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	65								

Note.—The one sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment
pleaded Guilty to Eight separate Robberies,
at the July Sessions, 1835.

R. Cooke,
Clk. Peace, City of Waterford.

37.—GAOL OF MULLINGAR - - - - -

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Arson - - - - -	5	As committed - - -	As indicted - - -	1	-	4		
Assault - - - - -	9	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	3			
Cattle Stealing - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	2	1		
Having forged Bank Notes in Possession - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	2	
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Highway Robbery - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	-	1		
Horse Stealing - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-			
House Robbery - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	3		
Larceny - - - - -	8	- - - - -	- - - - -	5	1	1		
Ditto from House - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1			
Manslaughter - - - - -	8	- - - - -	- - - - -	4	1	3		
Murder - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1	-	1
Ditto, Females of their Infants	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	1		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	7	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	-	4		
Perjury - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	1		
Rape - - - - -	6	- - - - -	- - - - -	3	-	-	1	
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-			
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night - - -	5	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	1	2		
Riotous Assembly, appearing armed by Night, and attacking Dwelling-Houses - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1		
Robbery of Arms - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	4		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	2		
Shooting at Persons - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	-			
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1			
Writing and sending threatening Letters - - - - -	4	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	1	2		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	93	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 55 Not Indicted - - } 38 TOTAL - - - } 93	Number of Persons Convicted 37 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 15 No Bill found against 6 No Prosecution of - 30 Bailed, and not Tried 4 Remaining for Trial - 1 TOTAL - - - 93	15	6	30	4	1

37.—GAOL OF MULLINGAR - - - - -

Assault - - - - -	66	Assault - - - - -	Assault - - - - -	19	15	15	7	2
Assault with intent to ravish -	4	{ Assault with intent to ravish - - - - - }	Assault with intent to ravish - - - - - }	-	2	2		
Aggravated Assault - - -	86	Aggravated Assault - - -	Aggravated Assault - - -	19	15	8	8	18
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - -	1	{ Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - }	Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - }	1				
Larceny - - - - -	56	Larceny - - - - -	Larceny - - - - -	13	11	6	1	6
Misdemeanor - - - - -	73	Misdemeanor - - - - -	Misdemeanor - - - - -	-	22	4	1	2
Perjury - - - - -	1	Perjury - - - - -	Perjury - - - - -	-	-	1		
Receiving and having in Posses- sion Stolen Goods - - -	12	{ Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods }	Receiving and having in Possession Stolen Goods }	3	-	1	-	1
Riotous Assembly and Assault -	114	Riot and Assault - - -	Riot and Assault - - -	19	34	8	13	12
Riotous Assembly - - - -	20	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - -	2	6			
Rescue, forcible ditto - - -	37	Rescue - - - - -	Rescue - - - - -	7	6	6	3	6
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - -	19	{ Taking and holding for- cible Possession - - }	Taking and holding for- cible Possession - - }	5	1	2	3	
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - -	489	Number of Persons Indicted - - - } 471 Not Indicted - - } 18 TOTAL - - - } 489	Number of Persons Convicted 153 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury 88 No Bill found against 112 No Prosecution of - 53 Bailed, and not Tried 36 Remaining for Trial - 47 TOTAL - - - 489	88	112	53	36	47

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who rec'd uncond ^d Pardon.
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respited.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.					
Assault - - - -	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3					
Cattle Stealing - - -	3	-	3											
Highway Robbery - - -	4	4												
Larceny - - - -	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	1						
Ditto from the House -	1	-	1											
Manslaughter - - - -	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1					
Murder - - - -	-													
Ditto, Females of their Infants	1	1												
Misdemeanor - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Perjury - - - -	1	-	-	-	1									
Rape - - - -	3	3												
Receiving Stolen Goods -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Riotous Assembly and appear- ing armed - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Sheep Stealing - - - -	1	-	1											
Shooting at Persons - - -	1	1												
Uttering counterfeit Coin -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Writing and sending threaten- ing Letters - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
TOTAL - - - -	37	9	5	-	9	-	-	6	8					

George Gibbs,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

								1 Year & exceed- ing 6 Months.						Number of Persons Con- victed, who were only sentenced to hard labour for want of guilt to keep the Peace.	
Assault - - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2				
Aggravated Assault - - -	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	11	-					
Larceny - - - -	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	2
Misdemeanor - - - -	44	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	4
Receiving and having in Pos- session Stolen Goods - -	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4						
Riot and Assault - - - -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	3	-	-	-	
Riot - - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	10
Rescue - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3				
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2				
TOTAL - - - -	153	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	110	-	12	-	-	-	10
															6

William Tilson,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace,
County of Westmeath.

38.—GAOL OF WEXFORD

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Proclama- tion, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Arson - - - - -	3	Arson - - - - - 2	Arson - - - - - 2	-	-	1		
Burglary - - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	1		
Cutting and wounding Persons -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	1	
Larceny - - - - -	25	Larceny - - - - - 20	Larceny - - - - - 13	7	2	3		
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	Manslaughter - - - - - 1	Manslaughter - - - - - 1	-	-	-	3	
Murder - - - - -	3	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-		
Misdemeanor - - - - -	13	Misdemeanor - - - - - 2	Misdemeanor - - - - - 2	-	-	11		
Perjury - - - - -	1	Perjury - - - - - 1	Perjury - - - - - 1	-	-	-		
Rape - - - - -	2	Rape - - - - - 2	Rape - - - - - 1	-	-	-	1	
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	9	Riot - - - - - 9	Riot - - - - - 9	-	-	-		
Sheep Stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - }	2	Sheep Stealing - - - - - 2	Sheep Stealing - - - - - 2	-	-	-		
Vagrancy - - - - -	3	Presented Vagrants 3	Vagrants - - - - - 2	1	-	-		
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - - }	65	Number of Per- sons Indicted - - } 42 Not Indicted - - - 23 TOTAL - - - - - 65	Number of Persons Convicted - - - - } 33 Acquitted by Verdict of Jury - - - - - } 8 No Bill found against 3 No Prosecution of - 16 Bailed, and not Tried 5 Remaining for Trial - - TOTAL - - - - - 65	8	3	16	5	

38.—GAOL OF WEXFORD

Assault - - - - -	149	Assaults, common - - - - -	54	54	34	-	4	3
Assaults (malicious) - - - - -	43	ditto, malicious - - - - -	17	24	2			
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	ditto, with intent to ravish -	1					
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	Embezzlement - - - - -	-	1				
Fraud in obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - - }	2	{ Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - - }	2					
House-breaking - - - - -	5	Breaking into Houses - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	
Larceny - - - - -	34	Stealing different Articles - - - - -	15	7	4	-	3	5
Obstruct ^s Constables in their duty	23	Obstructing Constables - - - - -	11	7	5			
Perjury - - - - -	1	Perjury - - - - -	1					
Receiving and having in posses- sion Stolen Goods - - - - - }	43	Receiving Stolen Goods - - - - -	12	14	11	-	4	2
Riotous Assembly - - - - -	108	Riots - - - - -	51	28	29			
Attacking Dwelling-houses -	33	Attacking Houses - - - - -	3	10	20			
Rescue - - - - -	48	Rescue - - - - -	7	20	19	-	-	2
Taking and holding forcible Pos- session - - - - - }	12	Forcible Possession - - - - -	4	5	3			
TOTAL Number of Persons Committed - - - - - }	503	Number of Persons Indicted - - - - - }	179	171	129	-	12	12
		Not Indicted - - - - - }	171					
		TOTAL - - - - -	503	No Bill found against	129			
				No Prosecution of - - -	-			
				Bailed, and not Tried	12			
				Remaining for Trial	12			
				TOTAL - - - - -	503			

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:										Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond Pardons.			
		Death.	Transportation:			Imprisonment:				Whipping.	Fine.			Pillory.	Burning in the Hand.	Judgment respected.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Arson - - - - -	2	2 *														
Larceny - - - - -	13	-	1	-	6	-	-	2	4							
Manslaughter - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1									
Misdemeanor - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2							
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1											
Rape - - - - -	1	1 *														
Riot - - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9							
Sheep Stealing - - - -	2	-	2													
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2											
TOTAL - - - - -	33	3 *	3	-	9	-	1	2	15							

* Death recorded.

Ex^d William Curtis,

D. C. C.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Assaults, common - - -	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	20					
Assaults, malicious - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-						
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, 9 m ^{os}		4					
Attacking Houses - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, 10 m ^{os}							
House-breaking - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
Larceny - - - - -	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-						
Obtaining Money under false Pretences - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, 9 m ^{os}							
Obstructing Constables in their duty - - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2					
Perjury - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-						
Receiving Stolen Goods -	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-						
Rescue - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-						
Riots - - - - -	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 m ^{os}	-	4					
Taking and holding forcible Possession - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15					
TOTAL - - - - -	179	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	36	-						

Anthony Hawkins,

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wexford.

39.—GAOL OF WICKLOW

CRIMES With which they were severally charged upon their Commitment.	Number Committed.	CRIMES Of which they were Indicted.	CRIMES Of which such of them as were Convicted, Were severally Convicted.	Acquitted by Verdict of Jury.	Discharged by reason of no Bill being found.	Discharged by Procla- mation, by reason of no Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Remaining for Trial.
Arson - - - - -	2	Setting fire to Turf 2	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	-
Assault, grievous - - -	3	Grievous Assault - 2	Grievous Assault - 1	-	-	-	-	2
Assault with intent to ravish -	1	As committed - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Burglary - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Cattle Stealing - - - -	3	Cow Stealing - - 1	Cow Stealing - - 1	1	1	-	-	-
Forgery - - - - -	1	Uttering Forged Order 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	9	Larceny - - - 9	Larceny - - - 7	-	-	2	-	-
Manslaughter - - - -	3	Manslaughter - 3	Manslaughter - 3	-	-	-	-	-
Murder - - - - -	2	Murder - - - 1	- - - - -	1	-	1	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - -	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	1	1	-	-
Rape - - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	7	Riot - - - - 7	Riot (submitted) - 7	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing, and killing same } with intent to steal - - }	1	Killing Sheep - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing - - - -	5	Sheep Stealing - 4	Sheep Stealing - 4	1	-	-	-	-
Shooting at Persons - - -	1	Shooting at - 1	- - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy - - - - -	6	Presented Vagrants 2	As presented - - 2	-	-	4	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons } Committed - - - - }	48	Number of Per- } sons Indicted - } 36	Number of Persons } Convicted - - - } 25	9	2	10	-	2
		Not Indicted - } 12	Acquitted by Ver- } dict of Jury - - - } 9					
		TOTAL - - - 48	No Bill found against 2					
			No Prosecution of - 10					
			Bailed, and not Tried -					
			Remaining for Trial 2					
			TOTAL - - - 48					

39.—GAOL OF WICKLOW

Assault - - - - -	169	Common Assault -	Common Assault - -	45	18	45	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	26	Stealing from House, &c.	Stealing from House, &c. -	6	5	3	-	1
Misdemeanor - - - -	17	Misdemeanor - -	Misdemeanor - - -	7	3	3	-	-
Perjury - - - - -	1	Wilful Perjury -	Wilful Perjury - -	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having in Posses- } sion Stolen Goods - - }	4	{Receiving and having } in Possession - - }	Receiving and having in } Possession - - - }	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	9	Riot - - - - -	Riot - - - - -	1	-	4	-	-
TOTAL Number of Persons } Committed - - - - }	236	Number of Per- } sons Indicted - } 180	Number of Persons } Convicted - - - } 95	59	26	55	-	1
		Not Indicted - } 56	Acquitted by Ver- } dict of Jury - - - } 59					
		TOTAL - - - 236	No Bill found against 26					
			No Prosecution of - 55					
			Bailed, and not Tried -					
			Remaining for Trial 1					
			TOTAL - - - 236					

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONVICTED:

CRIMES.	Number of Persons Convicted.	SENTENCES:											Number of Persons Capitally Convicted, who were Executed.	Number of those Convicted, who recd uncond ^d Pardons.		
		Death.	Transportation :			Imprisonment :				Whipping.	Fine.	Pillory.			Burning in the Hand.	Judgment resisted.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	3 Years.	2 Years & exceeds one.	1 Year.	6 Months & under.							
Grievous Assault - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cow Stealing - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny - - - - -	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vagrancy - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	25	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Examined,

William Curtis,

D. C. Crown.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Common Assault - - -	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny - - - - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving and having Stolen Goods - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous Assembly - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wilful Perjury - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Misdemeanor - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	31	-	-	1	-	-

Which I certify,

Samuel Fenton,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Wicklow.

COMMITTALS (IRELAND.)

RETURNS from the CLERKS OF THE CROWN
and CLERKS OF THE PEACE of the several
COUNTIES, &c. in *Ireland*, of the Number of
PERSONS COMMITTED to the different GAOLS
thereof for TRIAL, in the Year 1835.

—
Pursuant to Act 56 Geo. 3. c. 120.
—

—
Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 March 1836.
—

CIVIL BILL COMMITMENTS (IRELAND.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 February 1836;—for,

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS committed to each PRISON in *Ireland* during the last Five Years
under CIVIL BILL DECREES, and the Amount for which every such Decree was obtained.

COUNTY GAOL.	Under £. 1.	£. 1 to £. 2.	£. 2 to £. 3.	£. 3 to £. 4.	£. 4 to £. 5.	£. 5 to £. 10.	£. 10 to £. 20.	Over £. 20.	TOTAL each Year.	TOTAL of 5 Years.
Antrim - - - 1831	15	40	38	25	14	65	5	- -	202	763
" - - - 1832	14	33	26	24	19	57	11	- -	184	
" - - - 1833	10	27	15	22	19	47	15	1	156	
" - - - 1834	10	16	14	11	18	39	6	1	115	
" - - - 1835	8	15	17	12	8	41	5	- -	106	
Annagh - - - 1831	16	55	41	37	28	66	15	1	259	861
" - - - 1832	11	42	35	22	15	54	18	2	199	
" - - - 1833	9	41	20	17	16	34	11	1	149	
" - - - 1834	11	28	16	24	20	35	8	1	143	
" - - - 1835	8	26	17	19	12	24	5	- -	111	
Carlow - - - 1831	1	1	3	1	1	6	2	- -	15	114
" - - - 1832	1	4	2	- -	1	2	1	- -	11	
" - - - 1833	7	2	10	1	4	9	1	- -	34	
" - - - 1834	5	6	4	5	1	10	- -	- -	31	
" - - - 1835	1	3	4	5	1	9	- -	- -	23	
Cavan - - - 1831	31	43	34	25	13	32	- -	- -	178	609
" - - - 1832	13	26	18	14	14	32	- -	- -	117	
" - - - 1833	10	29	22	6	7	21	- -	- -	95	
" - - - 1834	10	31	16	16	10	24	- -	- -	107	
" - - - 1835	11	29	29	9	9	22	3	- -	112	
Clare - - - 1831	19	31	21	8	5	17	3	- -	104	609
" - - - 1832	18	25	18	3	5	11	3	- -	83	
" - - - 1833	26	19	16	8	7	18	3	- -	97	
" - - - 1834	30	52	23	9	8	21	- -	- -	143	
" - - - 1835	45	61	25	17	11	22	1	- -	182	
Cork - - - 1831	5	19	18	20	16	75	8	- -	161	524
" - - - 1832	3	7	14	5	2	20	2	- -	53	
" - - - 1833	5	14	11	9	10	31	3	- -	83	
" - - - 1834	7	12	9	15	10	32	1	- -	86	
" - - - 1835	7	30	22	14	17	49	1	1	141	
Cork City - - 1831	12	16	10	7	8	27	- -	- -	80	411
" - - - 1832	3	10	15	8	4	26	4	- -	70	
" - - - 1833	9	26	9	6	6	20	3	- -	79	
" - - - 1834	6	10	15	11	15	32	3	- -	92	
" - - - 1835	13	18	9	12	8	26	4	- -	90	
Donegal - - - 1831	3	7	10	3	6	15	1	- -	45	210
" - - - 1832	1	8	6	7	3	15	2	- -	42	
" - - - 1833	1	9	7	5	3	11	2	- -	38	
" - - - 1834	2	5	10	6	1	9	3	- -	36	
" - - - 1835	3	11	7	5	7	14	2	- -	49	
Down - - - 1831	13	28	13	13	8	25	8	- -	108	502
" - - - 1832	11	29	20	11	13	27	12	- -	123	
" - - - 1833	7	30	11	16	13	22	4	- -	103	
" - - - 1834	7	16	14	12	13	16	3	- -	81	
" - - - 1835	8	17	13	15	4	27	3	- -	87	
Dublin - - - 1831	- -	1	1	2	1	3	1	- -	9	55
" - - - 1832	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	4	3	- -	8	
" - - - 1833	1	1	1	- -	1	4	6	- -	14	
" - - - 1834	- -	2	2	2	1	3	2	- -	12	
" - - - 1835	- -	2	2	1	- -	3	4	- -	12	
Fermanagh - - 1831	22	57	40	28	17	47	5	- -	216	639
" - - - 1832	20	29	32	21	7	34	3	- -	146	
" - - - 1833	6	23	22	24	5	19	4	- -	103	
" - - - 1834	10	22	19	11	9	17	5	- -	93	
" - - - 1835	8	24	15	11	7	14	2	- -	81	
Galway County - 1831	4	4	5	3	1	2	3	- -	22	151
" - - - 1832	1	3	1	3	3	14	3	- -	28	
" - - - 1833	1	8	4	3	3	13	- -	- -	32	
" - - - 1834	1	10	6	2	1	11	1	- -	32	
" - - - 1835	2	7	8	5	1	12	2	- -	37	
Galway Town - 1831	19	19	11	9	4	5	6	- -	73	373
" - - - 1832	11	17	8	5	6	7	2	- -	56	
" - - - 1833	18	14	8	6	4	17	3	- -	70	
" - - - 1834	17	21	12	9	7	22	3	1	92	
" - - - 1835	11	21	11	10	4	22	3	- -	82	

NUMBER of PERSONS committed to each PRISON in *Ireland* under CIVIL BILL DECREES—continued.

COUNTY GAOL.	Under £. 1.	£. 1 to £. 2.	£. 2 to £. 3.	£. 3 to £. 4.	£. 4 to £. 5.	£. 5 to £. 10.	£. 10 to £. 20.	Over £. 20.	TOTAL each Year.	TOTAL of 5 Years.
Kerry - - - 1831	25	50	37	20	9	28	4	- -	173	745
" - - - 1832	23	24	21	8	9	25	3	- -	113	
" - - - 1833	15	35	25	14	11	19	3	- -	122	
" - - - 1834	22	34	31	15	8	23	5	- -	138	
" - - - 1835	23	60	38	24	21	33	- -	- -	199	
Kildare (Naas) - - 1831	2	8	7	4	1	1	1	- -	24	141
" - - - 1832	2	6	1	1	-	2	1	- -	13	
" - - - 1833	49	13	3	4	2	5	- -	- -	76	
" - - - 1834	3	3	1	4	1	2	- -	- -	14	
" - - - 1835	1	2	5	1	2	3	- -	- -	14	
Kildare (Athy) - - 1831	1	-	3	2	-	3	-	- -	9	37
" - - - 1832	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	- -	6	
" - - - 1833	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	- -	3	
" - - - 1834	1	2	3	2	-	3	-	- -	11	
" - - - 1835	-	1	2	2	1	2	-	- -	8	
Kilkenny - - - 1831	2	1	6	2	1	7	-	- -	19	100
" - - - 1832	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	- -	5	
" - - - 1833	17	1	3	1	2	3	1	- -	28	
" - - - 1834	1	7	1	4	3	8	3	- -	27	
" - - - 1835	2	2	3	6	1	7	-	- -	21	
Kilkenny (City) - - 1831	-	7	6	3	4	8	-	- -	28	120
" - - - 1832	1	4	5	-	2	3	1	- -	16	
" - - - 1833	3	7	6	4	-	13	1	- -	34	
" - - - 1834	-	3	4	5	3	3	-	- -	18	
" - - - 1835	2	8	7	1	1	5	-	- -	24	
King's County - - 1831	3	6	10	2	3	8	2	- -	34	177
" - - - 1832	1	8	1	2	1	1	-	- -	14	
" - - - 1833	5	10	8	7	2	10	1	- -	43	
" - - - 1834	3	21	6	8	4	5	1	- -	48	
" - - - 1835	2	5	7	6	1	14	1	2	38	
Leitrim - - - 1831	7	24	14	9	23	11	-	- -	88	239
" - - - 1832	6	12	9	4	13	-	-	- -	44	
" - - - 1833	4	6	6	3	10	-	-	- -	29	
" - - - 1834	4	7	2	2	3	1	-	- -	19	
" - - - 1835	15	18	9	3	12	2	-	- -	59	
Limerick - - - 1831	1	6	2	5	-	11	2	- -	27	182
" - - - 1832	1	7	2	4	-	3	-	- -	17	
" - - - 1833	3	5	2	-	2	13	2	1	28	
" - - - 1834	2	6	5	5	5	20	1	- -	44	
" - - - 1835	6	16	14	3	6	21	-	- -	66	
Limerick (City) - - 1831	3	13	20	9	6	20	6	- -	77	411
" - - - 1832	2	8	16	7	5	16	-	- -	54	
" - - - 1833	3	21	11	7	3	15	2	- -	62	
" - - - 1834	10	22	17	10	8	18	4	- -	89	
" - - - 1835	12	39	24	16	7	25	6	- -	129	
Londonderry - - - 1831	8	19	13	15	15	42	5	1	123	435
" - - - 1832	5	18	12	15	7	27	3	- -	87	
" - - - 1833	7	14	15	9	7	27	6	- -	85	
" - - - 1834	3	19	14	7	3	16	5	- -	67	
" - - - 1835	9	19	10	9	5	21	-	- -	73	
Longford - - - 1831	6	33	7	4	4	7	3	- -	64	293
" - - - 1832	6	17	13	7	5	11	-	- -	59	
" - - - 1833	7	13	11	4	3	8	2	- -	48	
" - - - 1834	6	17	8	6	8	13	3	- -	61	
" - - - 1835	10	19	9	2	2	18	1	- -	61	
Louth - - - 1831	11	24	15	8	16	26	2	- -	102	522
" - - - 1832	11	25	20	10	8	30	6	- -	110	
" - - - 1833	30	31	17	19	9	21	-	- -	127	
" - - - 1834	11	20	13	12	10	21	2	- -	89	
" - - - 1835	12	28	14	12	5	20	3	- -	94	
Drogheda - - - 1831	4	12	15	3	3	20	-	- -	57	196
" - - - 1832	3	7	8	5	1	6	-	- -	30	
" - - - 1833	1	14	9	5	3	11	-	- -	33	
" - - - 1834	3	11	8	2	-	8	-	- -	32	
" - - - 1835	6	14	5	3	3	11	2	- -	44	
Mayo - - - 1831	24	64	28	22	9	21	4	- -	172	648
" - - - 1832	14	38	17	10	5	22	6	- -	112	
" - - - 1833	13	45	18	16	9	24	1	- -	126	
" - - - 1834	19	31	25	8	11	17	-	- -	111	
" - - - 1835	29	40	20	13	6	18	1	- -	127	
Meath - - - 1831	-	3	5	2	1	5	1	- -	17	103
" - - - 1832	1	3	-	1	5	13	-	- -	23	
" - - - 1833	1	4	2	3	1	1	-	- -	12	
" - - - 1834	2	5	6	1	3	14	2	- -	33	
" - - - 1835	1	4	3	-	1	7	2	- -	18	

NUMBER OF PERSONS committed to each PRISON in *Ireland* under CIVIL BILL DECREES—*continued*.

COUNTY GAOL.	Under £. 1.	£. 1 to £. 2.	£. 2 to £. 3.	£. 3 to £. 4.	£. 4 to £. 5.	£. 5 to £. 10.	£. 10 to £. 20.	Over £. 20.	TOTAL each Year.	TOTAL of 5 Years.
Monaghan - - - 1831	36	70	52	30	21	55	17	1	282	1,052
" - - - 1832	32	87	60	21	28	60	9	-	297	
" - - - 1833	26	48	23	23	16	40	7	-	188	
" - - - 1834	17	43	33	19	13	37	3	-	165	
" - - - 1835	12	32	18	16	7	33	2	-	120	
Queen's County - 1831	2	10	14	3	2	11	3	-	45	238
" - - - 1832	3	8	6	6	2	4	1	-	30	
" - - - 1833	7	18	6	4	1	11	-	-	47	
" - - - 1834	11	20	7	6	7	15	-	-	66	
" - - - 1835	4	11	9	9	6	11	-	-	50	
Roscommon - - - 1831	16	31	22	13	8	17	6	3	116	351
" - - - 1832	6	19	8	6	5	14	4	-	62	
" - - - 1833	7	14	12	9	4	19	2	-	67	
" - - - 1834	8	15	5	9	6	10	-	-	53	
" - - - 1835	7	10	7	4	3	21	1	-	53	
Sligo - - - 1831	16	49	28	21	19	37	5	-	175	549
" - - - 1832	27	35	23	8	13	20	-	-	126	
" - - - 1833	14	20	14	6	7	20	2	-	83	
" - - - 1834	12	21	11	11	4	16	2	-	77	
" - - - 1835	15	20	18	5	10	19	1	-	88	
Tipperary - - - 1831	16	23	20	8	6	16	7	-	96	472
" - - - 1832	7	14	8	8	2	26	1	-	66	
" - - - 1833	23	28	25	5	11	31	2	-	125	
" - - - 1834	11	12	13	9	9	34	-	-	88	
" - - - 1835	12	8	19	9	10	36	3	-	97	
Tyrone - - - 1831	23	54	33	29	21	67	6	5	238	728
" - - - 1832	19	42	38	26	11	50	4	1	191	
" - - - 1833	2	32	18	16	8	29	6	-	111	
" - - - 1834	8	28	11	11	10	28	5	-	101	
" - - - 1835	12	14	17	6	6	30	2	-	87	
Waterford - - - 1831	4	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	13	46
" - - - 1832	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	
" - - - 1833	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	
" - - - 1834	-	2	3	1	-	2	1	-	9	
" - - - 1835	-	4	4	-	-	3	-	-	11	
Waterford (City) - 1831	1	10	8	3	7	8	1	-	38	201
" - - - 1832	5	3	4	1	3	7	1	-	24	
" - - - 1833	8	9	4	7	2	11	2	-	43	
" - - - 1834	3	4	6	13	5	11	5	-	47	
" - - - 1835	8	7	9	2	4	17	2	-	49	
Westmeath - - - 1831	9	9	8	4	3	14	2	-	49	229
" - - - 1832	2	12	6	7	1	6	1	-	35	
" - - - 1833	5	7	9	2	3	8	1	-	35	
" - - - 1834	8	14	10	12	7	14	2	-	67	
" - - - 1835	3	12	8	4	3	12	1	-	43	
Wexford - - - 1831	-	4	3	2	1	11	2	-	23	114
" - - - 1832	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	11	
" - - - 1833	1	3	1	4	2	6	3	-	20	
" - - - 1834	-	6	6	2	1	15	4	-	34	
" - - - 1835	5	7	1	3	2	6	2	-	26	
Wicklow - - - 1831	2	4	4	1	-	3	-	-	14	86
" - - - 1832	2	2	4	3	1	5	-	-	17	
" - - - 1833	1	2	1	2	-	5	-	-	11	
" - - - 1834	5	3	4	5	1	3	1	-	22	
" - - - 1835	8	5	2	3	-	4	-	-	22	
Dublin City:										
Newgate - - - 1831	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	8	39
" - - - 1832	1	2	-	-	-	4	2	-	9	
" - - - 1833	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	
" - - - 1834	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	6	
" - - - 1835	-	1	-	2	2	7	-	-	12	
City Marshalsea - 1831	1	1	1	-	-	2	11	-	16	38
" - - - 1832	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	-	14	
" - - - 1833	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
" - - - 1834	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	
" - - - 1835	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
Sheriff's Prison - 1831	-	2	6	2	2	5	14	-	31	133
" - - - 1832	-	1	2	-	2	5	5	-	15	
" - - - 1833	1	-	-	1	2	8	16	-	28	
" - - - 1834	-	2	2	3	1	7	14	-	29	
" - - - 1835	-	-	5	3	-	9	13	-	30	
TOTAL - - -	1,664	3,421	2,412	1,627	1,219	3,490	587	26	14,446	14,446

James Palmer,
B. B. Woodward,
Inspectors General of Prisons in Ireland.

CIVIL BILL COMMITMENTS (IRELAND.)

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS
committed to each PRISON in *Ireland* during
the last Five Years under CIVIL BILL DECREES,
and the Amount for which every such Decree
was obtained.

(*Mr. Hawes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 April 1836.

PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 March 1836 ;—for,

A RETURN of the COURTS of PETTY SESSIONS in the several Counties of *Ireland*; particularizing the Periods and Places where held, the Magistrates presiding, with an Account of the Total Amount of all COSTS and CHARGES Received, and the Purposes to which Applied, as also the Total Amount of FINES Imposed, and the Application thereof, by each and every Court respectively, for the Year ending 31st December 1835.

(*Mr. Finn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 July 1836.

[*Price 2 s. 8 d.*]

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COUNTY OF WEXFORD:

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A RETURN of the COURTS of PETTY SESSIONS in the several Counties of *Ireland*; particularizing the Periods and Places where held, the Magistrates presiding, with an Account of the Total Amount of all COSTS and CHARGES Received, and the Purposes to which applied, as also the Total Amount of FINES Imposed, and the Application thereof, by each and every Court respectively, for the year ending 31st December 1835.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

A RETURN from the *Antrim* Petty Sessions for the Year ending 31st December 1835.

Periods when held:—On Tuesday. Once each fortnight.

Place where held:—Public court-house in Antrim.

Presiding magistrates:—Francis Whittle and George Jackson Clark, Esqrs.

Costs and charges received:—None.

Amount of Fines imposed during the year:—14 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*

How fines were applied:—Handed over to the treasurer of the Antrim Mendicity Association by order of the justices.

Antrim, 15 April 1836.

Samuel Skelton, Clerk.

Ballycastle Petty Sessions, county *Antrim*, held in the Baronial Court House, *Ballycastle*.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES Presiding, and When.

DATES.	Ez. D. Boyd.	Alex. McNeile.	John McNeale.	C. McGildowny.	Robert Gage.	REMARKS.
1835:						
January 12	On Bench -	- - -	- - -	- - -	On Bench.	
— 26	ditto -	- - -	On Bench -	On Bench -	ditto.	
February 9	ditto -	- - -	- - -	ditto.		
— 23	ditto -	- - -	- - -	ditto.		
March 9	ditto -	On Bench.	- - -			
— 23	ditto -	- - -	ditto.			
Special.						
April 1	ditto -	- - -	ditto.			
— 6	- - -	ditto -	ditto.			
— 20	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.			
May 4	ditto -	ditto.				
— 18	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- - -	- - -	
Special 26	- - -	ditto -	ditto.			
June 1	- - -	ditto -	ditto.			
— 15	- - -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.		
— 29	- - -	- - -	ditto -	ditto.		
July 13	- - -	- - -	ditto -	ditto.		
August 10	- - -	ditto -	ditto -	- - -	- - -	
— 24	- - -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.		
Sept. 7	- - -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.		
— 21	- - -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.		
October 5	- - -	ditto -	ditto.			
— 19	- - -	ditto -	- - -	ditto.		
Nov. 2	- - -	ditto -	ditto.			
Special 3	- - -	ditto -	ditto.			
— 16	- - -	- - -	ditto -	ditto.		
— 30	- - -	ditto -	- - -	ditto.		
Dec. 15	- - -	- - -	ditto -	ditto.		

Total charges for summonses, informations, warrants, recognizances, &c., for year ending 31st December 1835 - - - £. 26 2 -

Applied to salary of clerk, stationery, printing, &c., for same year - - - £. 26 2 -

Fines imposed for same year - - -

£.	s.	d.
4	13	8
£.	4	13

Appropriated to County Infirmary - 3 8 -

To poor of the parish - - - 1 5 8

£.	s.	d.
4	13	8

Ballycastle, 16 April 1836.

Samuel M^r Alister,
Clerk of Petty Sessions

PETTY SESSIONS held at *Ballymena*, County *Antrim*, commencing 27 April 1835, ending 31 December 1835.

Date when Sessions held,	Place where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs received.	How applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	HOW APPLIED.	
						Paid to County Infirmary.	Mendicity and Ladies' Cloth- ing Society.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April 27	Ballymena	-- William Gihon, Peter Arckin, and Hugh Smyth Cumming.	- 6 -	Clerks' fees	- 18 6	- 18 6	
May 11	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, and Matthew Singleton.	- 3 -	same	- 5 -	- 5 -	
— 25	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, P. Arckin, M. Singleton, and T. M. Birnie.	- 3 -	same	- 12 6*	- 2 6	
June 9	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, and Matthew Singleton.	- 10 0	same	2 8 9	- -	2 8 9
— 29	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, William Millar, and Peter Arckin.	- 1 6	same	1† - -		
July 13	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, William Millar, and Peter Arckin.	- 3 -	same	- 10 -	- 10 -	
— 28	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, P. Arckin, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 4 6	same	2 - -	2 - -	
August 11	same	-- H. S. Cumming, P. Arckin, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 1 6	same	- 1 -	- 1 -	
— 24	same	-- H. S. Cumming, P. Arckin, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 6 -	same	- 6 6	- 6 6	
Sept. 7	same	-- H. S. Cumming and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 4 6	same	2 - -	2 - -	
— 21	same	-- H. S. Cumming, P. Arckin, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 6 -	same	3 12 6	3 12 6	
October 5	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, P. Arckin, William Millar, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 4 6	same	1 - 6	- -	1 - 6
— 19	same	-- William Gihon and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 3 -	same	- 3 6	- 3 6	
Nov. 2	same	William Gihon and H. S. Cumming.	- 1 6	same	- 10 -	- 10 -	
— 16	same	-- William Gihon, P. Arckin, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 4 6	same	1 - -	1 - -	
— 30	same	-- William Gihon, H. S. Cumming, William Millar, and Thomas M. Birnie.	- 6 -	same	1 12 6	1 12 6	
Dec. 15	same	William Gihon and H. S. Cumming.	- 6 -	same	2 11 8‡	2 2 6	
			£. 3 14 6		20 12 11	15 4 6	3 9 3

Paid for press for magistrates' room in Court-house - - - - 1 10 -

Sum paid to County Infirmary - - - - 13 14 6

Sum paid Ladies' Clothing Society - - - - 3 9 3

Fines for which committed to House of Correction - 1 10 -

Ditto paid to party for malicious injury - - - - 9 2

Paid for press for magistrates' room in Court-house - 1 10 -

Total Fines - - £. 20 12 11

I certify that the foregoing is a just and true Return of the proceedings in Petty Sessions from the above period, being the date of my appointment as clerk, and am unable to give any return of the prior proceedings, not being in possession of the books of my predecessor in office.

Dated this 26th day of April 1836.

John Barr, Clerk.

* A person convicted for 10 s. of this lay in House of Correction one month

† Committed to House of Correction for this fine.

‡ 9s. 2d. paid to party for malicious injury.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballymoney.*

Periods when Held.	Place where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	To what Purpose applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	TO WHAT PURPOSE APPLIED.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
9 Feb.		George Hutchinson, esq. - -	- 10 6		-	
23 Feb.		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 9 6		-	
23 Mar.		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 7 6		-	
6 April		- - G. Hutchinson, M. Singleton and Geo. Macartney, esquires.	- 9 -		18 14 -	- - not levied, being imposed for a breach of the Fishery Laws.
20 April		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 13 -		-	
4 May		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 6 6		- 15 -	Mendicity Society, Ballymoney.
18 May		- - Geo. Hutchinson and M. Singleton, esquires.	- 6 6		- 5 -	- ditto - - ditto.
1 June		- - George Hutchinson and George Macartney, esquires.	- 10 -		-	- ditto - - ditto.
15 June		George Hutchinson, esq. - -	- 16 6		1 - -	- ditto - - ditto.
29 June		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 1 -		-	- ditto - - ditto.
13 July		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 14 -		- 10 -	- ditto - - ditto.
27 July		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 9 -		-	- ditto - - ditto.
10 Aug.		- - George Hutchinson and George Macartney, esquires.	- 11 -		-	- ditto - - ditto.
24 Aug.		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 7 -		-	- ditto - - ditto.
7 Sept.		- ditto - - ditto - -	- 10 -		10 - -	- - not levied, being imposed for a breach of the Fishery Laws.
21 Sept.		- - George Hutchinson and James St. Moore, jun., esquires.	- 17 6		-	
5 Oct.		George Hutchinson, esq. - -	- 10 6		- 8 -	Mendicity Society, Ballymoney.
19 Oct.		- - George Hutchinson and George Macartney, esquires.	- 7 6		13 16 10½	- - for a breach of the Fishery Laws, and no goods: some of them imprisoned.
2 Nov.		- - George Hutchinson and James St. Moore, jun., esquires.	- 9 6		-	
16 Nov.		George Hutchinson, esq. - -	- 13 6		-	
30 Nov.		- - G. Hutchinson, J. E. Leslie and J. G. Jones, esquires.	1 - -		-	
14 Dec.		George Hutchinson, esq. - -	- 5 6		-	
28 Dec.		- - George Hutchinson and J. Dyas, esquires.	- 8 6		- 2 6	Mendicity Society, Ballymoney.
		£.	11 13 6		45 11 4½	

The Sums in the first column include the Amount of Summonses issued.

Ballymoney, 19 April 1836.

Robert Steele, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bushmills.*

Periods.	Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	To what Purposes applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	TO WHAT PURPOSES APPLIED.					Observations.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	County Infirmary.	To the Poor of the Parishes in the District.	To the Excise and Revenue.	Compensation for Damages.		
1835:											
2 Jan.	Bushmills.	- - James Stewart Moore and Hugh Lecky, esquires.	- 9 -		2 17 6	- 2 6	1 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1 l. 5 s. not levied.
23 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 9 6		7 14 -	- -	- -	6 - -	1 14 -	- -	
4 Feb.	ditto	- - Sir F. W. Macnaghtan and J. S. Moore, esquires.	- 2 -								
27 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 7 6								
6 Mar.	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 1 -								
27 —	ditto	- - Sir F. W. Macnaghtan, James Stewart Moore and James E. Lesslie, esquires.	- 6 -		- 4 -	- 4 -					
10 April	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 10 6		- 13 6	- 13 6					
24 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 3 -								
8 May	ditto	- - Sir F. W. Macnaghtan, James E. Lesslie and J. S. Moore, jun. esquires.	- 7 6		2 10 -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 10 s. not levied.
22 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 6 6		- 11 -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	10 -	
5 June	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 5 -		12 16 8	- -	- -	- 12 -	- 16 8	- -	
19 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 6 -								
3 July	ditto	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 4 6		- 15 -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	

COSTS AND CHARGES RECEIVED, AND FINES IMPOSED,

Periods.	Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	To what Purposes applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	TO WHAT PURPOSES APPLIED.				Observations.
						County Infirmary.	To the Poor of the Parishes in the District.	To the Excise and Revenue.	Com-pensation for Damages.	
1835-con.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
17 July	Bush-mills.	- ditto - - ditto	- 3 6	For clerks' fees, stationery and books.	- 10 -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
7 Aug.	ditto	- ditto - - ditto	- 4 6		- 7 8	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- 2 8	
21 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto	- 4 6		- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	
4 Sept.	ditto	- ditto - - ditto	- 8 6		2 6 -	- 5 -	- 2 -	- - -	- 1 -	
18 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto	- 7 -		- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	
2 Oct.	ditto	-- Sir F. W. Macnaghtan and J. E. Lesslie, esquires.	- 5 6		- 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 9	
16 —	ditto	-- Sir F. W. Macnaghtan, James E. Lesslie and J. S. Moore, jun., esquires.	- 4 6		4 17 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 7½	
30 —	ditto	- ditto - - ditto	- 4 -		7 14 7½	2 12 -	- - -	- - -	5 2 7½	
13 Nov.	ditto	-- James E. Lesslie and J. S. Moore, jun., esquires.	- 2 -		2 10 -	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
27 —	ditto	-- F. W. Macnaghtan and James E. Lesslie, esquires.	- 4 6		- 14 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 9½	
18 Dec.	ditto	-- James E. Lesslie and J. S. Moore, jun., esquires.	- 8 6		18 4 7½	- 10 -	- - -	12 - -	4 14 7½	-- 1l. not levied.
1836: 1 Jan.	ditto	- ditto - - ditto	- 3 -							
			£. 6 18 -		66 5 9	9 18 -	4 - -	30 - -	19 12 9	2 15 -

Joseph M'Keown, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Carrickfergus.

DATE.	Magistrates Presiding.	COSTS.	FINES.	REMARKS.
1825.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Jan. 14	- - Peter Kirk, esq., Mayor, M.P. William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
— 21	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
— 28	- - Peter Kirk, esq., James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
Feb. 4	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	- 1 6	-- and 1 s. 6 d. to constables, being one-half of fine for a nuisance.
— 18	- - James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	- 2 -	1 - -	
— 25	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
March 4	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
— 25	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	- 15 -	
April 8	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
— 15	James Wills, esq.	none	none	
— 22	Peter Kirk, esq.	none	none	
— 29	- - Peter Kirk, esq., James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
May 6	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 1 -	none	
— 13	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	- 10 -	
— 20	- - Peter Kirk, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	- 2 -	none	-- on this day a number of persons summoned for encroachments on the commons ordered to be levelled, or in default a fine of 5 l. to be levied.
— 27	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
June 3	William Burleigh, esq.	- 2 -	- 6 -	
— 10	ditto - - - - -	none	none	
— 17	ditto - - - - -	- 2 -	- 1 3	-- and 1 s. 3 d. to constables, being one-half of fine for a nuisance.
— 24	James Wills, esq.	none	none	
July 1	ditto - - - - -	none	none	
— 8	ditto - - - - -	none	none	
— 15	- - James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
— 22	William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
Aug. 5	- - James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	- 2 -	- 8 -	-- This fine handed to Turnpike Board, for a nuisance.
— 12	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	1 - -	
— 19	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	- 10 6	
— 26	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	none	-- Damage for trespass, paid to plaintiff.
Sept. 2	Peter Kirk, esq., James Wills, esq.	- 2 -	1 10 -	
— 9	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
— 16	- - Peter Kirk, esq., James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	- 14 -	4 1 9	-- and 4 s. 3 d. damages to plaintiff.

(continued)

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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DATE.	Magistrates presiding,	COSTS.	FINES.	REMARKS.
1835.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Sept. 23	-- James Wills, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
— 30	-- Peter Kirk, esq., James Wills, esq.	- 2 -	none	
Oct. 7	-- Peter Kirk, esq., James Wills, esq., Conway E. Dobbs, esq., Recorder	- 2 -	- 13 -	-- Damages for trespass, handed to plaintiff.
— 14	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	- 4 6	-- Damages for trespass, handed to plaintiff.
— 21	ditto - - - ditto - -	none	none	
Nov. 4	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	none	
— 11	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	none	
— 18	-- Peter Kirk, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	none	none	
— 25	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	none	
Dec. 9	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 2 -	none	
— 16	Peter Kirk, esq. - - -	none	none	
— 23	William Burleigh, esq. - -	none	none	
— 30	-- Peter Kirk, esq., William Burleigh, esq.	- 2 -	none	
		£. * 2 15 -	† 11 1 6	

* To clerk and constables, for summonses, service and convictions.

† Handed to Treasurer to Mendicity Society of Carrickfergus, for the use of said society, save excepted items in the column of remarks.

17 April 1836.

J. Jaym, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Crumlin*.

MAGISTRATES.	Attendance of Magistrates for the Year ending 31st December 1835. (five)															
	13 Jan.	27 Jan.	10 March.	24 Feb.	10 March.	24 March.	7 April.	21 April.	5 May.	19 May.	2 June.	16 June.	30 June.	14 July.	28 July.	11 Aug.
Col. The Hon. H. R. Pakenham.	P.	Adjourned.	P. P.													
James Macaulay, esq. -	P.															
James Murray, esq. -	P.															
Fortescue Gregg, esq.	P.															
Charles W. Armstrong, esq.	P. P. P. P. P.															

Amount of Fines Received from 31st December 1834 until 31st December 1835 (five) -	£. s. d.
By Cash paid the Treasurer of County Antrim Infirmary in June last	£. 4 - -
- - For fuel for court-house	- 1 4 -
- - To Sergeant Mullen, ammunition to shoot dogs	- 2 6 -
- - To Rev. A. T. Gillmour for the poor of Garten	- 10 -
- - To sundry poor persons in the vicinity of Crumlin	- 6 -
	6 2 6
Balance in hands - - - - -	£. 5 5 -

The above balance, with whatsoever fines may be received before June, will be disposed of in June, which will be the end of a year since the last was given to the infirmary.

Total of charges for summonses, warrants, &c. &c. for the above year, is 10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, which I received as Clerk to Petty Sessions.

23 April 1836. (six)

William English, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Larne*.

DATE of Sessions.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	Number of Cases.	COSTS. Petty Sessions Clerk.	COSTS. Summons Server.	Amount of Fines imposed.	APPROPRIATION of FINES, &c. &c.
1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Jan. 13	-- Randal W. Johnston, esq. and John M. Casement, esq.	4	- 2 -	- 2 -	- -	
— 27	- ditto - - ditto -	7	- 3 6	- 3 6	- -	-- Informations.—William Jackson against Richard Allan. Said Allan admitted to bail.
Feb. 10	only one magistrate present -	-	- - -	- - -	- -	Adjourned till the 17th instant.
— 17	- ditto - - ditto -	-	- - -	- - -	- -	Adjourned till the 24th instant.
— 19	-- Randal W. Johnston, esq. and John M. Casement, esq.	1	- - 6	- - 6	- -	Extra Sessions.
— 24	- ditto - - ditto -	8	- 4 -	- 4 -	- 10 -	-- Sent to the County Infirmary. Warrant issued, party not appear- ing.
Mar. 10	- ditto - - ditto -	7	- 3 6	- 3 6	- -	Sent to County Infirmary.
— 31	- ditto - - ditto -	7	- 3 6	- 3 6	1 4 6	-- Informations.—Patrick M'Auley against Henry Canovan, for rob- bery. Committed.
April 7	John M. Casement, esq. -	1	- - -	- - -	- -	-- Informations.—Robert Baylee against Nancy Shearer, for Quar- ter Sessions.
— 11	-- Randal W. Johnston, esq. and John M. Casement, esq.	1	- - -	- - -	- -	
— 14	- ditto - - ditto -	5	- 2 6	- 2 6	- -	
— 28	- ditto - - ditto -	5	- 2 6	- 2 6	- -	
May 12	- ditto - - ditto -	7	- 3 6	- 3 6	- -	
— 26	- ditto - - ditto -	10	- 5 -	- 5 -	- -	
June 9	- ditto - - ditto -	11	- 5 6	- 5 6	- -	
— 23	- ditto - - ditto -	6	- 3 -	- 3 -	- -	-- Informations taken; party com- mitted to County Goal for Quarter Sessions.
July 9	Randal William Johnston, esq.	1	- - 6	- - 6	- -	ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 14	- ditto - - ditto -	20	- 10 -	- 10 -	- -	-- Informations sent to the Clerk of the Crown.
— 28	- ditto - - ditto -	11	- 5 6	- 5 6	- -	-- Thomas Gault convicted for cutting trees. To be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month.
Aug. 11	- ditto - - ditto -	11	- 5 6	- 5 6	- 18 -	-- Paid to the Larne Mendicity. Imposed for having dogs un- clogged.
— 25	Randal William Johnston, esq.	-	- - -	- - -	- -	Sessions adjourned till 1st Sept.
Sep. 1	-- Randal W. Johnston, esq. and John M. Casement, esq.	15	- 7 6	- 7 6	2 10 -	-- Paid to the Larne Mendicity. Imposed for keeping dogs un- clogged.
— 11	- ditto - - ditto -	1	- - -	- - -	- -	-- Extra Sessions.—Informations taken for Assizes; party committed.
— 15	- ditto - - ditto -	6	- 3 -	- 3 -	- -	
— 29	- ditto - - ditto -	17	- 8 6	- 8 6	- -	Informations for Quarter Sessions.
Oct. 2	John M. Casement, esq. -	1	- - -	- - -	- -	-- Party committed to County Gaol for felony.
— 13	-- Randal W. Johnston, esq. and John M. Casement, esq.	2	- - 6	- - 6	- -	Informations for Quarter Sessions.
— 27	Randal William Johnston, esq.	2	- 1 -	- 1 -	- -	
Nov. 10	John M. Casement, esq. -	-	- - -	- - -	- -	Adjourned till 17th instant.
— 17	-- Randal W. Johnston, esq. and John M. Casement, esq.	11	- 5 6	- 5 6	- -	Informations for Quarter Sessions.
— 24	- ditto - - ditto -	11	- 5 6	- 5 6	- -	ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
Dec. 8	- ditto - - ditto -	5	- 2 6	- 2 6	- -	A warrant issued.
— 22	Randal William Johnston, esq.	6	- 3 -	- 3 -	- -	Party bound over to keep the peace.
TOTAL - - -		200	4 17 6	4 17 6	5 2 6	

Received an Order from Dublin Castle, }
dated 29 March, on 19th day of April 1836. }

William M'Grugan,
Petty Session Clerk, *Larne*.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Lisburn.*

Periods and Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	TOTAL Amount of Fines, and how applied.
Court House, Lisburn, every Tuesday.	-- R. Williamson, J. Watson, Henderson Black, T. J. Smyth, Edw. Johnson, or some two of them.	-- no account kept; 80 <i>l.</i> or thereabouts.	-- stationery, books, forms and payment of the clerk; he receives all the fees for his own use, and provides the above.	£. 58 12 5 for assaults, trespasses, nuisances, &c. 181 14 1 for embezzling linen and cotton yarn; penalty being thrice the value. £. 240 6 6 Total, but see <i>Observations.</i> Fines applied so far as received, as directed by the different statutes under which convictions are made.

Observations.—These fines are not all paid: in some cases they are mitigated, in other cases the parties are committed in default of payment, and in many cases, particularly in cases of embezzling linen and cotton yarn, the parties arrange with the manufacturers, and the penalties are not levied, nor warrants applied for. No fine is levied unless the complainant takes out the warrant, save where the parties are kept in custody when convicted.

Francis Hale Flaherty,
Notary Public, Clerk of Petty Sessions, *Lisburn.*

PETTY SESSIONS, *Parkgate.*

Period when held.	Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposable.
On every second Tuesday, or once in the Fourteen days.	-- Parkgate, in the county of Antrim.	-- Thomas B. Adair and Jas. Owens, esqrs.	£. s. d. 5 3 6	-- in the purchase of Stationery and payment of the clerk.	£. s. d. 2 10 --
APPLICATION OF FINES:					£. s. d.
To the County Infirmary, as per receipt					-- 15 --
Handed over to the churchwardens and elders of the parish, in which the Parkgate Petty Session District is situate, for the use of the poor of said parish					-- 15 --
In the hands of the clerk of petty sessions, for next distribution					1 -- --
					£. 2 10 --

Be it observed, that in addition to the above, there is 5*l.* of a fine recorded against a person for a breach of the Excise laws; but in this, and all similar cases, the Excise officers retain their informations, convictions and warrant, to levy the penalty, reserving to the Commissioners of Excise the power of appropriating all such fines.

20 April 1836.

Josiah Gawley, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Portglenone.*

PERSONS FINED.	Date of holding Petty Sessions.	Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.	Clerk's Fees, Costs, &c.	Application of Costs and Charges.	Magistrates presiding.
Robert Herdman	1835. 18 March	£. s. d. -- 1 6	To county infirmary	£. s. d. -- 1 6	Paid to clerk	-- Alexander O'Hara and Mathew Singleton, esqrs.
Charles M'Caulley	--	-- 3 6	- ditto	-- 1 6	ditto	- ditto ditto.
John O'Fee	--	-- 2 6	- ditto	-- 1 6	ditto	- ditto ditto.
John Guthrie	--	-- 5 --	- ditto	-- 1 6	ditto	- ditto ditto.
John Ellis	1 April	-- 5 --	- ditto	-- 1 6	ditto	-- Mathew Singleton and William Crossley, esqrs.
Henry M'Mullin	--	-- 2 6	- ditto	-- 1 6	ditto	- ditto ditto.
Jole O'Hara	--	-- 2 6	- ditto	-- 1 6	ditto	- ditto ditto.

PERSONS FINED.	Date of holding Petty Sessions.	Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.	Clerks' Fees, Costs, &c.	Application of Costs and Charges.	Magistrates presiding.
Arthur M'Clean -	15 April	- 2 6	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- - Mathew Singleton and William Crossley, esqrs.
W. M'Coy, innkeeper	—	1 - -	To poor of the parish	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Alexander Porter -	—	- 10 -	County infirmary	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
John Steed -	—	1 - -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Stephen M'Caulley -	—	- 10 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Patrick M'Caulley -	—	- 5 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Bernard Canovan -	13 May	- 2 6	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
A. M'Donnell,* -	27 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto ditto.
James M'Donnell -	—	1 10 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Richard Best -	—	went to jail	- - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto ditto.
John Nichol -	2 Sept.	- 1 -	Paid to plaintiff	- - -	- - -	- - John Gore Jones and Alexander O'Hara, esqrs.
James Dysart -	28 Oct.	1 - -	Paid to clothing society	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Loughlin Woodrow -	—	- 2 6	County Infirmary	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Clark Woodrow -	—	- 2 6	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
John O'Hara, sen. -	—	- 9 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
John O'Hara, jun. -	—	- 5 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
Joseph O'Hara -	—	- 5 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
John M'Nally -	—	- 5 -	Paid to plaintiff	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
William Walsh -	—	- 1 -	- ditto -	- 1 6	ditto -	- ditto ditto.
		£. 8 13 6		£. 1 14 6		

Summonses issued for the year, 500; petty sessions held once every two weeks; costs of summons and copy, 6d.; informations and conviction are 1 s. each.

* Committed to Carrickfergus gaol.

20 April 1836.

Hugh Hamilton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Randalstown.

PETTY SESSIONS.		Names of the Magistrates who Presided.	Costs and Charges Received.		FINES IMPOSED.												
Where Held.	Periods.		Amount.	Purposes to which applied.	Amount.	APPLICATION THEREOF.											
						TO WHOM PAID.											
Randalstown.	1835 :		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Treasurer Co. Antrim Infirmary.	Churchwar- dens Parish of Drummaul.	Postage of Treasurer's Receipts for Remittances.						
	10 Feb. -	G. Handcock and T. Greer, esquires.															
	10 March	- - ditto - - -															
	11 —	- - ditto - - -															
	24 —	- - ditto - - -							£.	s.	d.						
	21 April	T. Greer and P. Aickin, esquires.															
	23 —	G. Handcock and T. Greer, esquires.															
	5 May -	- - ditto - - -															
	19 —	- - ditto - - -															
	2 June -	- - ditto - - -															
	16 —	- - ditto - - -															
	30 —	- - ditto - - -	21	7	6	9	18	2	8	10	-	1	7	6	-	-	8
	14 July -	- - ditto - - -															
	17 —	- - ditto - - -															
	18 —	- - ditto - - -															
	21 —	- - ditto - - -															
	13 Oct. -	- - ditto - - -															
27 —	- - ditto - - -																
17 Nov. -	- - ditto - - -																
1 Dec. -	G. Handcock and J. G. Jones, esquires.																
15 —	G. Handcock and T. Greer, esquires.																
29 —	- - ditto - - -																

Observations.—£. 2 12 s. 6 d., being the amount of fines imposed on sundry persons for breaches of the Fishery Laws, and paid to the informers as follows: William Wallace, of Antrim, 25 s.; Owen Faloon, of Antrim, 25 s., and Roger Kain, of Randalstown, 2 s. 6 d.

Thomas Cole, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *White House*.

Periods at which held.	Place where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges Received.	How Applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
Once in every three weeks.	White House	- - The very Rev. Henry Leslie, Dean of Connor; Edw. Bruce; John Rowan; William Stewart, and Robert Grimshaw, esquires.	£. s. d. 12 9 -	- - In payment of clerk, and stationery.	£. s. d. 7 13 -	- - Chiefly to County Infirmary, and as the Statute directs.

April 1836.

James Johnston, Clerk.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

PETTY SESSIONS are holden in the court-house of Armagh, for the district of Armagh, in the county of Armagh, weekly, viz. every Saturday, and have been regularly held during the year ending 31st December 1835, save and except when the general assizes and quarter sessions were holden. The court-house being then occupied by them, the magistrates could not hold petty sessions.

The Magistrates who Preside:

1. Leonard Dobbin, esq., M.P., Deputy-lieutenant.
2. Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Molyneux, bart., D. L.
3. Arthur Irwin Kelly, esq., Sovereign Armagh
4. William Whitelaw Algeo, esq.
5. Rev. James Jones.
6. Thomas Kelly Evans, esq.
7. John Barnes, esq.

The following is an Account of Costs and Fines levied :

Amount of costs to prosecutors for damages	-	-	-	-	-	£.	6	19	6
Fines paid to county Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	19	-
Unrecovered penalties, the prisoners having lain in gaol and put in their times according to sentences, rather than pay the fines imposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	6
TOTAL amount of levy for the year ending 31st December 1835							£.	56	16 -

Not including the fees paid to clerk as prescribed in the Petty Sessions Act, 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 72, which makes small compensation for men filling such situations.

Magistrates' Office, Armagh,
15 April 1836.

William Blair, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Crossmaglen*.

Periods.	Place.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		
January 3	Creggan	1. James Eastwood, esq.
— 17	—	1. Rev. Dr. Atkinson.
— 31	—	2. Rev. Dr. Atkinson and James Eastwood, esq.
Feb. 14	—	3. Rev. Dr. Atkinson, James Eastwood, and George M'Gusty, esquires.
— 28	—	2. Rev. Dr. Atkinson and James Eastwood, esq.
March 21	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
April 4	—	1. Rev. Dr. Atkinson.
— 18	—	1. - ditto.
May 2	—	2. Rev. Dr. Atkinson and James Eastwood, esq.
— 16	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
— 30	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
June 13	—	1. James Eastwood, esq.
— 27	—	2. Rev. Dr. Atkinson and James Eastwood, esq.
July 11	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
August 8	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
— 22	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
Sept. 5	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
— 19	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
Oct. 10	—	1. Rev. Dr. Atkinson.
— 24	—	2. Rev. Dr. Atkinson and James Eastwood, esq.
Nov. 7	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.
— 21	—	1. Rev. Dr. Atkinson.
Dec. 5	—	2. Rev. Dr. Atkinson and James Eastwood, esq.
— 19	—	2. - - ditto - - - ditto.

TOTAL amount of all costs and charges - - - - - £. 20 - -

Purposes to which applied:

1st. To all books and stationery necessary at the petty sessions; and 2d, To my own use as clerk of the same.

TOTAL amount of fines imposed - - - - - £. 8 13 5

The application thereof:

1. To the county infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	4	8	6
2. To the poor of the parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	11
3. To the prosecutors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
							£.	8	13	5

23 April 1836.

Noble Armstrong, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Keady*.

Place.	Date.	MAGISTRATES' NAMES.	Fines imposed.			HOW APPLIED.						
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
Keady	1835 : 2 Jan.	- - Rev. J. S. Blacker and John G. Jones, esq.										
—	9 —	- ditto - ditto -	1	—	—	1	—	— infirmary				
—	16 —	- ditto - ditto -										
—	23 —	- ditto - ditto -										
—	30 —	- - Henry L. Prentice and Francis Stringer, esquires.										
—	6 Feb.	Rev. J. S. Blacker - -	—	10	—	—	10	— ditto.				
—	13 —	- ditto - - -	1	—	—	1	—	— ditto.				
—	20 —	- - Rev. J. S. Blacker and Francis Stringer, esq.	—	5	—	—	5	— ditto.				
—	27 —	Francis Stringer, esq. -										
—	6 Mar.	- - Francis Stringer, esq. and Rev. J. S. Blacker.	2	—	—	1	—	— ditto				
—	20 —	- - Francis Stringer and H. L. Prentice, esquires.	1	10	—	1	10	— ditto.				
—	27 —	- - Rev. J. S. Blacker and Henry L. Prentice, esq.	1	—	—	1	—	— ditto.				
—	10 Apr.	Francis Stringer, esq.	1	—	—	1	—	— ditto.				
—	24 —	- - Francis Stringer and H. L. Prentice, esquires.	—	17	—	—	10	— ditto				
—	1 May	- - Francis Stringer, esq. and Rev. James Jones.	—	10	—	—	10	— ditto				
—	8 —	- ditto - ditto -	1	—	—	—	—	— ditto.				
—	22 —	- ditto - ditto -	—	4	6	—	2	— ditto				
—	29 —	- ditto - ditto -						— 2 6 ditto.				
—	12 June	- ditto - ditto -	—	5	—	—	2	6 ditto				
—	19 —	- ditto - ditto -	—	7	6	—	7	6 ditto.				
—	3 July	- - Rev. J. S. Blacker, F. Stringer, and Henry L. Pren- tice, esquires.	1	—	—	—	10	— ditto.				
—	10 —	- ditto - ditto -	3	7	6	3	7	6 ditto.				
—	17 —	- ditto - ditto -	2	—	—	2	—	— ditto.				
—	7 Aug.	- ditto - ditto -	3	5	—	3	5	— ditto.				
—	14 —	- ditto - ditto -	1	—	—	1	—	— ditto.				
—	21 —	- ditto - ditto -	1	12	6	1	12	6 ditto.				
—	11 Sept.	- ditto - ditto -	—	2	6	—	2	6 ditto.				
—	18 —	- - Rev. James Jones, F. Stringer, and Henry L. Pren- tice, esquires.										
—	2 Oct.	- ditto - ditto -										
—	16 —	- ditto - ditto -										
—	30 —	- ditto - ditto -	—	3	6	—	3	6 ditto.				
—	27 Nov.	- - Henry L. Prentice and F. Stringer, esquires.	—	6	6	—	6	6 ditto.				
—	11 Dec.	- - Henry L. Prentice, esq. and Rev. James Jones.	2	—	—	2	—	— ditto.				
			£.	26	7	—	23	4	6	3	2	6

Francis M^cKernan, jun. Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Market Hill.*

Place where and Period when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	How applied.
Court House, every Friday.	- - Rev. Dr. Stewart, J. P. Barker, Robt. Harden and Wm. Blacker, esqrs.	£. s. d. 25 12 6	- - Payment of clerk, postage, stationery, printing, law books for use of magistrates, and fuel for office.	£. s. d. 4 11 -	- - to county infirmary, and in some cases to reimburse losses sustained by prosecutors, as directed by Act of Parliament.

Market Hill, 16 April 1836.

W. H. Barker, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Meigh.*

Days on which Petty Sessions were held every Fortnight, i. e. every second Monday.	Where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	TOTAL Amount of all Costs received.	Applica- tion of Costs.	AMOUNT of Fines imposed.	Application of same.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Jan. 12	Meigh	Arthur A. Bernard, esq. - - - - -	33 - 6	Allowed to the clerk of the petty sessions, he paying thereout for stationery, postages, &c. upwards of £. 3 6 s., leaving but a small balance for the clerk, and quite inadequate as a salary.	none.	
— 26	ditto	- - Hunt W. Chambre and Arthur A. Bernard, esqrs.	- - -		none.	
Feb. 9	ditto	Arthur A. Bernard, esq. - - - - -	—		—	
— 23	ditto	Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs. -	- - -		1 2 6	county infirmary.
March 9	ditto	- - Rev. James Campbell, LL.D., Arthur A. Bernard, and John Foxall, esq.	—		—	
— 23	ditto	- - Hunt W. Chambre, Arthur A. Bernard, and John Foxall, esqrs., and Rev. James Campbell.	- - -		- 5 -	county infirmary.
April 6	ditto	Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs. -	- - -		2 10 -	same.
— 20	ditto	- - Arthur A. Bernard and Hunt W. Chambre, esqrs.	- - -		none.	
May 4	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre and Arthur A. Bernard, esqrs.	- - -		none.	
— 18	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre, Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs.	- - -		1 5 -	county infirmary.
June 1	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre and Arthur A. Bernard, esqrs.	—		—	
— 15	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre, and Arthur A. Bernard, esqrs.	- - -		- 5 -	county infirmary.
— 27	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre, Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs.	- - -		- 5 -	same.
July 13	ditto	- - Hunt W. Chambre, Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs.	- - -		none.	
August 3	ditto	Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs. -	- - -		none.	
— 17	ditto	John Foxall, esq. - - - - -	- - -		none.	
— 31	ditto	- - Hunt W. Chambre, Arthur A. Bernard and John Foxall, esqrs., and Rev. James Campbell.	- - -		none.	
Sept. 14	ditto	- - Hunt W. Chambre and Arthur A. Bernard, esqrs.	- - -		- 2 -	county infirmary.
— 28	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre and John Foxall, esqrs., and Rev. James Campbell.	—		—	
Oct. 12	ditto	- - Jonathan Seaver, Hunt W. Chambre and John Foxall, esqrs., and Rev. James Campbell.	- - -		none.	
— 26	ditto	Hunt W. Chambre, esq. - - - - -	- - -		- 6 6	
Nov. 9	ditto	Hunt W. Chambre, esq. - - - - -	- - -		none.	
— 23	ditto	Arthur A. Bernard, esq. - - - - -	- - -		none.	
Dec. 7	ditto	John Foxall, esq. - - - - -	—		—	
— 21	ditto	Hunt W. Chambre, esq. - - - - -	- - -		- 5 -	poor of the parish.
TOTAL			- - - £.		6 6 -	

Isaac Brown, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tynan and Middletown.*

Where held.	DATE.	PRESIDING MAGISTRATES.	Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	APPLICATION, &c.	
						Infirmary.	Informant.
	1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
Tynan	Jan. 7	-- William Irwin and Acheson St. George, esquires.	- 3 -		4 11 -	Party absconded the country.	
Middletown	— 14	-- Sir James M. Stronge, bart., and William Irwin, esq.	- - 6		none.		
Tynan	— 21	-- Sir James M. Stronge, bart., and William Irwin, esq.	- 4 -		ditto.		
Middletown	— 28	William Irwin, esq. - - -	- 3 -		- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Tynan	Feb. 11	-- Sir James Stronge and William Irwin, esq.	- 2 -		- 16 -	- 3 6	- 12 6
Middletown	— 18	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 4 -		—		
Tynan	— 25	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 3 6		—		
Middletown	Mar. 11	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 6 -		1 2 6	1 - -	- 2 6
Tynan	April 8	-- Sir James Stronge, William Irwin, and A. St. George, esquires.	- 3 6		- 3 6	- - -	- 3 6
Middletown	— 15	-- Sir James Stronge, William Irwin, and Henry L. Prentice, esquires.	- 3 -		- 11 6	- - not levied.	
Tynan	— 22	-- Sir James Stronge, A. St. George, William Irwin, and Henry L. Prentice, esquires.	- 5 -		1 10 -	- 13 -	- 17 -
Middletown	— 29	-- Sir James Stronge and Henry L. Prentice, esq.	- 2 -		2 5 -	2 - -	- 5 -
Tynan	May 6	-- Sir James Stronge and A. St. George, esq.	- 3 -		—		
Middletown	— 13	-- Sir James Stronge, William Irwin, and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 6 -		—		
Tynan	— 20	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 4 0		—		
Tynan	— 27	-- William Irwin and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 5 0		—		
Tynan	June 3	-- William Irwin, Thomas K. Armstrong, and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 3 6		- 3 -	- - -	- 3 -
Middletown	— 10	-- William Irwin and Thomas Knox Armstrong, esquires.	- 2 6		—		
Tynan	— 17	-- William Irwin, Thomas K. Armstrong, and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 5 6		1 4 -	- 10 -	- 14 -
Middletown	— 24	William Irwin, esq. - - -	- 1 6		—		
Tynan	July 1	William Irwin, esq. - - -	- 7 -		—		
Middletown	— 8	-- William Irwin and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 4 6		- 3 -	- - -	- 3 -
Tynan	— 15	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 5 -		—		
Middletown	— 29	William Irwin, esq. - - -	- 3 6		—		
Middletown	Aug. 5	-- William Irwin and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 4 6		—		
Tynan	— 12	Maxwell Cross, esq. - - -	- 5 6		—		
Middletown	— 19	Maxwell Cross, esq. - - -	- 5 6		—		
Tynan	— 26	Maxwell Cross, esq. - - -	- 3 6		—		
Middletown	Sept. 2	-- Sir James Stronge and Maxwell Cross, esq.	- 6 -		- 2 -	- - -	- 2 -
Tynan	— 9	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 3 6		- 1 6	- 1 -	- - 6
Middletown	— 16	Maxwell Cross, esq. - - -	- 1 6		—		
Tynan	— 23	-- Sir James Stronge and Maxwell Cross, esq.	- 3 -		—		
Middletown	— 30	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 2 6		—		
Tynan	Oct. 7	-- William Irwin and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 4 -		- 7 3	- - -	- 7 3
Middletown	— 21	William Irwin, esq. - - -	- 4 6		—		
Tynan	— 28	-- William Irwin and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 5 6		- 7 -	- - -	- 7 -
Middletown	Nov. 11	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 7 -		- 1 6	- - -	- 1 6
Middletown	— 18	-- Henry L. Prentice and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 4 6		- 2 -	- 2 -	
Tynan	— 25	-- William Irwin and Maxwell Cross, esquires.	- 6 -		- 10 -	- 10 -	
Middletown	Dec. 2	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 5 -		- 6 6	- - -	- 6 6
Tynan	— 9	-- Sir J. Stronge, William Irwin, M. Cross and T. K. Armstrong, esquires.	- 6 6		- 6 -	- - -	- 6 -
Middletown	— 16	- - same - - ditto - -	- 9 -		2 - -	- 15 -	} 1 5 - this fine not levied
Tynan	— 23	-- Sir James M. Stronge, bart., and M. Cross, esq.	- 7 0		- 1 6	- - -	

To remunerate the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and to provide stationery for petty session purposes, &c. &c.

(True copy.)

20 April 1836.

John Still, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newtown Hamilton.*

Date of Petty Sessions held.	Names of the Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Application of Costs and Charges.	TOTAL Amount of all Fines levied.	Application of Fines levied.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
10 Jan.	-- John Ralph Jones and William Reed, esquires.	1 - -	To remunerate clerk of sessions for his time and trouble in attending magistrates, registering and returning informations, convictions, appeals and recognizances, providing books for petty sessions, and other stationery for the magistrates.	- 1 -	-- Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary.
24 —	William Reed, esq. - - - -	- 6 6		—	
7 Feb.	- ditto - - - -	- 18 -		—	
21 —					
7 Mar.					
21 —	William Reed, esq. - - - -	- 18 -		—	
4 April	-- John Ralph Jones, William Reed and James M'Watty, esquires.	- 12 -		—	
18 —	James M'Watty, esq. - - - -	- 12 -		—	
2 May	- ditto - - - -	- 8 6		—	
16 —	-- William Reed and James M'Watty, esquires.	1 - -		1 12 -	- ditto.
30 —	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	1 - 6		2 3 -	- ditto.
13 June	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	- 12 -		- 5 -	- ditto.
27 —	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	1 4 6		2 1 -	- ditto.
11 July	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	1 5 -		- 7 6	- ditto.
25 —	-- no magistrates attended, as the assizes commenced on th 24th of July.				
8 Aug.	-- James M'Watty and William Reed, esquires.	2 2 6		1 - -	- ditto.
22 —	William Reed, esq. - - - -	- 16 -		—	
5 Sept.	James M'Watty, esq. - - - -	- 10 -		—	
19 —	William Reed, esq. - - - -	- 12 6		—	
3 Oct.	-- James M'Watty and William Reed, esquires.	- 13 -		- - -	- ditto.
16 —	-- William Reed and Thomas Hamilton, esquires.	- 19 -		- 3 -	- ditto.
30 —	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	- 17 6		—	
13 Nov.	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	- 16 -		- 7 -	- ditto.
27 —	-- William Reed, James M'Watty and Thomas Hamilton, esquires.	- 18 -		- 1 -	- ditto.
11 Dec.	- ditto - - ditto - - - -	1 - -		2 - -	- ditto.
25 —	-- no petty sessions, this being Christmas-day.				

Samuel Reed, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Portadown.*

AGREEABLY to the order from the House of Commons, from the receipts furnished to this office by the secretary of the County Infirmary, it appears that the sum of 43 *l.* is the amount of Fines returned for year ending 31 December 1835, the place to which fines imposed under the Petty Session Act are returnable to; and as to the Return of Costs and Charges, attendance of magistrates, &c., I have not any document to show the amount, which was probably from 50 *l.* to 60 *l.*, and which is applied to pay for books, printing, stationery, &c. &c., and anything remaining, to remunerate the clerk for his time and trouble. I beg to observe, that the young man who was petty session clerk for the greater part of the year 1835, is at present out of this neighbourhood, and therefore I cannot avail myself of his information on the subject; and my appointment being so recent, from the 1st March last, I am quite unable to more fully particularize the items as required by the House of Commons; and also as the registry book was sent to the Crown solicitor's office, N. E. circuit, Dublin, by his order, and, I believe, is still in his office.

Portadown, 25 April 1836.

Robert Waddell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tandragee.*

PLACE where held.	Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	How applied.	Amount of all Fines imposed, and how applied.				Total Amount of Fines imposed.
					To Infirmary, Armagh.	To Hospital, Tandragee.	Half to Commissioners and Half to Informers.	To Prosecutors for Trespass and Damage.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tandragee	Once a fortnight.	Lord Mandeville, D. L. R. Harden, esq. D. L. M. Close, esq. D. L. Conway Dobbs, esq. Charles Hunt, esq.	24 2 -	- as fees to the clerk of petty sessions.	1 5 -	4 1 -	1 5 -	3 19 3	10 10 3

Tandragee, 19 April 1836.

James Kirkhead, Clerk.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bagenalstown.*

Name and Date of Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Fines imposed.	HOW DISPOSED OF.	Amount of Costs imposed.	How disposed of.
Bagenalstown :		£. s. d.		s. d.	
1835 :					
January 26	Philip Bagenal, Wm. B. Stewart, Walter Newton and Thomas H. Watson, esqrs.	2 - -	-- fine not paid; defaulter committed to gaol.	—	
— 28	Thomas H. Watson and Philip Bagenal, esqrs.	- 5 -	-- paid to the treasurer of Bagenalstown dispensary.	—	
February 2	Walter Newton and James Battersby, esqrs.	- 2 6	paid to treasurer of dispensary	- 6	paid to plt.
March - 30	William B. Stewart and Philip Bagenal, esqrs.	—			
April - 27	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 1 -	paid to treasurer of dispensary	- 6	paid to plt.
		- 1 -	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 6	paid to plt.
		- 1 -	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 6	paid to plt.
May - 4	William B. Stewart, Philip Bagenal and Walter Newton, esqrs.	- 1 -	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 6	paid to plt.
		- 5 -	ditto - - - ditto - -	- 6	paid to plt.
		- 2 6	-- not paid; defaulter committed to gaol.	1 6	not paid.
June - 22	Henry Newton and Walter Newton, esqrs.	—			
July - 14	Walter Newton and William B. Stewart, esqrs.	—			
— 20	William B. Stewart and Philip Bagenal, esqrs.	- 10 6	-- paid to the treasurer of Bagenalstown dispensary.	—	
August 3	Ditto - - ditto.	—			
— 10	Walter Molony, Walter Newton and Philip Bagenal, esqrs.	- - 8	paid to treasurer of dispensary	1 -	paid to plt.
— 17	Philip Bagenal, Wm. B. Stewart and Walter Newton, esqrs.	—			
— 19	Walter Newton and Walter Molony, esqrs.	—			
— 24	William B. Stewart and Walter Newton, esqrs.	- 5 -	paid to treasurer of dispensary	- 6	paid to plt.
September 2	Walter Newton and Walter Molony, esq.	1 - -	in hands.	—	
— 7	Walter Molony and Walter Newton, esqrs.	5 - -	-- not paid; defaulter committed to gaol.	—	
— 14	Walter Newton and Walter Molony, esqrs.	—			
— 21	Walter Newton and Philip Bagenal, esqrs.	—			
— 28	Walter Newton, Walter Molony and Philip Bagenal, esqrs.	1 - -	-- not paid; defaulter committed to gaol.	—	
		1 - -	ditto - - - ditto.	—	
		2 - -	ditto - - - ditto.	—	
October 5	Walter Molony, esq.	—			
— 26	Walter Newton and Walter Blockney, esq.	—			
November 9	Walter Newton and William B. Stewart, esqrs.	- 2 6	paid to treasurer of dispensary.	—	
— 23	William B. Stewart and Walter Newton, esqrs.	—			
— 30	William B. Stewart, esq.	—			
December 14	William B. Stewart, Walter Newton, Philip Bagenal and J. Vignoles, esqrs.	- - 6	paid to treasurer of dispensary	2 -	paid to plt.
				- 6	paid to clk.
— 28	Walter Newton and William B. Stewart, esqrs.	- 10 -	-- not paid; defaulter committed to gaol.	—	
— 30	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 5 -	paid to treasurer of dispensary.	—	

(signed)

William Payne, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballickmogler*.

Petty Sessions, when and where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING AT PETTY SESSIONS.	Amount of Fines imposed, and how applied.	Costs and Charges received, and how applied.
At Ballickmogler, every Wednesday.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835 :			
January 14	William Butler and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.	18 17 9	26 3 6
- 21	Ditto - - - - ditto	Paid to County Infirmary.	To pay the clerk, and to buy stationery and fuel.
February 4	John S. Rochfort, William Butler and Wm. Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 11	Harman H. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 18	William Fishbourne, William Butler and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 25	William Cope Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
March 4	Harman H. Cooper, William Fishbourne and William Cope Cooper, esqrs.		
- 11	Peter Gale, William Fishbourne and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
April - 1	Harman H. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 8	Peter Gale and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 15	William Fishbourne and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 22	Harman H. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 29	William Fishbourne and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
May - 6	William Butler, William C. Cooper, Harman H. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 13	William C. Cooper, Harman H. Cooper, William Fishbourne and William Butler, esqrs.		
- 27	Harman H. Cooper, William Fishbourne and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
June - 3	William Fishbourne, William C. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton and H. H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 10	William C. Cooper, Peter Gale, Harman H. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 24	Harman H. Cooper, Peter Gale, William Fishbourne and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
July - 1	William Fishbourne and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 8	William C. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 22	H. H. Cooper, John S. Rochfort, William Fishbourne and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 29	William C. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
August 12	Harman H. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 19	William C. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
September 2	William Fishbourne, H. Stapleton and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 9	Hovenden Stapleton, Harman H. Cooper and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 16	Harman H. Cooper, John S. Rochfort, William Fishbourne and H. Stapleton, esqrs.		
- 23	William C. Cooper, Harman H. Cooper and John S. Rochfort, esqrs.		
- 30	William Fishbourne and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
October 7	Harman H. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 21	William C. Cooper and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 28	William Fishbourne, Hovenden Stapleton and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		
November 4	Ditto - - - - ditto.		
- 11	Harman H. Cooper, William C. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 18	Ditto - - - - ditto.		
- 25	Harman H. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
December 2	Ditto - - - - ditto.		
- 9	William C. Cooper, Hovenden Stapleton, Harman H. Cooper and William Fishbourne, esqrs.		
- 16	William Fishbourne, Harman H. Cooper and William C. Cooper, esqrs.		
- 23	Ditto - - - - ditto.		
- 30	Hovenden Stapleton and Harman H. Cooper, esqrs.		

3 May 1836.

James Butler, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Borris.*

Name and Date of Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Fines imposed.	How Fines applied.	Remarks.
Borris.		£. s. d.		
1835:				
January 6	Thomas Kavanagh, Robert Doyne and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	3 1 -	For the use of Borris Dispen- sary.	No costs appear on the books except in cases of convictions; in all those the cost of summons only is refunded back to the plaintiff. No profes- sional men have attended.
- 16	Robert Doyne, and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	5 - -		
- 27	Thomas Kavanagh and Robert Doyne, esqrs.	- - -		
- 30	Thomas Kavanagh, Walter Blackney and Robert Doyne, esqrs.	3 - -		
February 5	Thomas Kavanagh, Walter Blackney, Robert Doyne, James Battersby, Philip Bagenal, John Watson, Henry Newton, David Burtchel and N. A. Vigors, esqrs.	- 10 -		
- 19	Henry Newton, James Battersby, Walter Blackney and Robert Doyne, esqrs.	- - -		
April - 2	Luke Hegarty and Robert Doyne, esqrs.	1 16 6		
- 16	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	1 10 -		
May - 7	Thomas Kavanagh and Robert Doyne, esqrs.	- - -		
June - 11	Henry Newton and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	- - -		
July - 2	Robert Doyne, Walter Blackney and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	- - -		
- 16	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	3 7 6		
- 30	Thomas Kavanagh, Luke Hegarty and Walter Blackney, esqrs.	- - -		
August 13	Luke Hegarty and Robert Doyne, esqrs.	- 7 6		
- 27	Thomas Kavanagh and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	4 16 6		
September 10	Walter Molony and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	- - -		
October 15	Henry Newton and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	- - -		
November 12	Robert Doyne and Luke Hegarty, esqrs.	1 15 -		
- 26	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- - -		
December 10	Luke Hegarty, Robert Doyne and Henry Newton, esqrs.	1 - -		

16 April 1836.

(signed) *James Wilson, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Carlow.*

Petty Sessions, when and where held.	Costs and charges received, and how applied.	Amount of Fines imposed, and the application thereof.
	£. s. d. 36 - 6	£. s. d. - - - - - 38 6 10
At Carlow each Thursday.	To pay clerk and provide stationery.	Cash paid treasurer, county infirmary - - - £. 17 11 6 ditto his Majesty's solicitor, casual revenue - 1 18 - ditto prosecutors for cost and compensation - 15 1 10 ditto cost of prosecutions - - - - 3 15 6 £. 38 6 10

MAGISTRATES PRESIDING:

Colonel Bruen.
Colonel Rochfort.
William Duckett.
John Dawson Duckett.
Henry Faulkner.
William Fishbourne.
Henry Walters.

Nicholas Aylward Vigors.
Robert Clayton Browne.
Henry Newton.
Pilsworth Whilan.
Thomas Henry Watson.
Walter Newton.
William Cary.

Samuel Elliott.
Edward Butler (Sovereign).
Walter Blackney.
Thomas Haughton.
Howard Moore.
James Battersby.
Thomas Tench Vigors.

23 April 1836.

P. Deighton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Myshall*.

Name of Petty Sessions.	Days when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Costs and charges received.	To what use applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	To what use applied.
Myshall.	Every 2d Wednesday.	Fras. Dillon, esq. Robt. Durdin, esq. John B. Brady, esq. Samuel Vignoles, esq. John Watson, esq.	10 <i>l.</i> , out of which was paid 5 <i>s.</i> , and the balance suspended.	Paid to the person on whom the trespass was committed.	2 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> received, 11 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> imposed, but person fined suffered imprisonment for non-payment.	Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary for use of same.

17 April 1835.

Edward Warren, Clerk.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballinagh*.

Places where Petty Sessions held.	Periods.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
Ballinagh Market-house.	1835. Wed. 21 Jan.	Richard Bell and Richard Young, esqrs.
—	— 4 Feb.	Richard Bell, Richard Young, Henry J. Kilbee and John C. Tallow, esqrs.
—	— 25 —	Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 18 March.	Richard Bell, George J. B. Booth and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 1 April.	— - ditto - - - ditto.
—	— 15 —	Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 29 —	Richard Bell and George J. B. Booth, esqrs.
—	— 13 May.	— - ditto - - - ditto.
—	— 27 —	Richard Bell, George J. B. Booth and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 10 June.	Richard Bell, Charles Veitch, George J. B. Booth and Richard Young, esqrs.
—	— 24 —	Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 8 July.	— - ditto - - - ditto.
—	— 29 —	Richard Bell, Charles Veitch and Richard Young, esqrs.
—	— 12 August.	Richard Bell, Charles Veitch and George J. B. Booth, esqrs.
—	— 26 —	Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 9 Sept.	Richard Bell, Charles Veitch and George J. B. Booth, esqrs.
—	— 23 —	— - ditto - - - ditto.
—	— 7 Oct.	Richard Bell, George J. B. Booth, Charles Veitch and Perrott Thornton, esqrs.
—	— 28 —	Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 11 Nov.	Richard Bell, George J. B. Booth and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 2 Dec.	Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
—	— 16 —	Richard Bell, Charles Veitch and George J. B. Booth, esqrs.
—	— 30 —	— - ditto - - - ditto.

Amount of costs and charges received, 19 *l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

How disposed of:—

Furnished books, printing and stationery, for the use of the petty sessions; remainder to the clerk of the petty sessions.

Amount of fines imposed, 82 *l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

How disposed of:—viz.

For assaults and costs, 28 *l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; any of these fines paid go to the County Infirmary, and the costs paid prosecutors; malicious injuries, 1 *l.* 9*s.*, disposed of in like manner; 29 *l.* 10*s.*, fines for revenue offences,—the excise board have the disposal of these fines; 20 *l.* for not having arms registered,—this at the disposal of the grand jury; 1 *l.* 8*s.* for nuisance,—half of this to the poor, and other half to informer; 2 *l.* 12*s.* for having unstamped weights and measures,—half of this to the treasurer of the county, the other to the informer.

Charles Rutledge, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballyconnell*.

Date, 1835.	Place.	MAGISTRATES.	Amount of fines.	How disposed of.	Costs, &c.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
12, 1st month.	Ballyconnell.	G. Finlay, J. Benison	- 3 -	not levied -	- 1 6
26, -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	3 - -	- half to the county infirmary.	- 4 -
23, 2d -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	- - -	-	- - -
16, 3d -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	- 3 -	not levied -	- 3 6
13, 4th -	Ditto	W. H. Enery, J. Benison	- 5 -	ditto -	- 1 -
27, -	Ditto	G. Finlay, J. Benison	- 2 -	- given to complainant.	- 2 -
11, 5th -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	- - -	-	- 1 -
18, -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	- 2 -	not levied -	- 1 -
15, 6th -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	- 8 6	- 5s. to complainant.	- 2 -
13, 7th -	Ditto	- Alex. Hassard, G. Finlay and J. Benison.	- 2 -	not levied -	- 3 -
27, -	Ditto	J. Benison, G. Finlay	- - -	-	- - -
10, 8th -	Ditto	G. M. Knipe, G. Finlay	1 4 6	- county infirmary.	- 5 -
24, -	Ditto	G. Finlay, W. H. Enery	2 9 6	- 9s. 6d. to complainant.	- 3 -
14, 9th -	Ditto	- Alex. Hassard, G. Finlay and J. Benison.	- 7 6	not levied -	- 1 -
28, -	Ditto	G. Finlay, J. Benison	- - -	-	- 3 -
26, 10th -	Ditto	ditto - ditto -	2 5 -	- 1l. 10s. to complainant.	- 6 -
9, 11th -	Ditto	- G. Finlay, J. Benison and Alex. Hassard.	- - -	-	- 4 -
28, 12th -	Ditto	- G. Finlay, Alex. Hassard and J. Macleod.	- - -	-	- 2 -
			£. 10 12 -	£.	2 3 -

19 April 1836.

John Watt, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballyjamesduff*.

Period when Petty Sessions were held.	Places where Petty Sessions were held.	Names of the Magistrates presiding at Petty Sessions at Ballyjamesduff, &c.
1835:		
March 14	Mount Nugent	Pierce Morton and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
April 4 -	ditto -	- ditto - ditto.
April 11 -	Ballymachugh	C. E. I. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
April 18 -	Ballyjamesduff	Pierce Morton and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
April 25 -	Mount Nugent	- ditto - ditto.
May 16 -	ditto -	- ditto - ditto.
June 20 -	Ballyjamesduff	C. E. I. Nugent and John Macleod, esqrs.
June 27 -	Mount Nugent	Pierce Morton and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
July 25 -	Ballymachugh	Pierce Morton, William Webb and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
August 1 -	Ballyjamesduff	Pierce Morton, C. E. I. Nugent and William Webb, esqrs.
August 8 -	Mount Nugent	William Webb and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
August 15	Ballymachugh	William Webb, Andrew Bell and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
August 22	Ballyjamesduff	Pierce Morton and William Webb, esqrs.
August 29	Mount Nugent	Pierce Morton, C. E. I. Nugent and William Webb, esqrs.
Sept. 12 -	Ballyjamesduff	William Webb and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
Sept. 26 -	Ballymachugh	- ditto - ditto.
October 3	Ballyjamesduff	- ditto - ditto.
October 10	Mount Nugent	John C. Tatlow and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
October 31	ditto -	C. E. I. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
Nov. 7 -	Ballymachugh	Andrew Bell, C. E. I. Nugent and William Webb, esqrs.
Nov. 28 -	ditto -	Andrew Bell, C. E. I. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
Dec. 5 -	Ballyjamesduff	William Webb and C. E. I. Nugent, esqrs.
Dec. 12 -	Mount Nugent	Pierce Morton, C. E. I. Nugent and William Webb, esqrs.
Dec. 19 -	Ballymachugh	Pierce Morton and William Webb, esqrs.

Note.—Sessions are held by rotation weekly in Ballyjamesduff, Mount Nugent and Ballymachugh, the same magistrates generally attending at the three courts, and causes from all the three places being equally disposed of at each court.

Total Amount of Costs and Charges, and how applied.	Total Amount of Fines, and how applied.
Applied as follows, viz.: To clerk of petty sessions, for summonses, court-books, and other printed forms furnished by him - 13 5 - To summons-server for the serving of summonses - - - - 13 5 -	Applied as follows, viz.: Handed over to John Reilly, clerk of petty sessions of Mount Nugent and treasurer of the district, to be by him paid into the county infirmary, after deductions of expenses in the way of damages, surgeons' bills, as sometimes ordered by the magistrates - - 3 7 6

Note.—There had been fine-warrants issued during the intervening term of the dates of this Return in cases of assaults to the amount of 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in the hands of the constable. Those persons whom the warrants are against live in a remote part of the district, who as yet have evaded the arm of the law in the levying of the fines, and no persons as yet have been got to go forward with the constabulary so as to identify the real persons whom the fines are against. Should they be taken into custody, all of them, with hardly an exception, will go to gaol sooner than pay the fines imposed, as they are generally persons of a bad character; and a very low class, who have not the means, are the general disturbers of His Majesty's peace, who frequent our Courts.

(signed) Robert Johnson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballymachugh.*

No.	Period.	Places where Petty Sessions are held.	Number of Magistrates.	Names of the Magistrates presiding.
1	10 Jan. 1835	Ballymachugh -	2	Richard Bell and C. E. J. Nugent, esqrs.
2	28 Feb. -	Bally-James-Duff	2	Mr. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esq.
3	21 Mar. -	Ballymachugh -	2	Andrew W. Bell and G. T. Booth, esqrs.
4	4 April -	Mount Nugent	2	Mr. Morton and Mr. Nugent.
5	18 - -	Bally-James-Duff	2	ditto - - - ditto.
6	25 - -	Mount Nugent	2	ditto - - - ditto.
7	23 May -	Ballymachugh -	2	ditto - - - ditto.
8	13 June -	Ditto - -	2	Andrew William Bell and Mr. Nugent.
9	20 - -	Bally-James-Duff	2	John M'Leod and Mr. Nugent.
10	27 - -	Mount Nugent -	3	Pierce Morton, William Webb, and Mr. Nugent.
11	25 July -	Ballymachugh -	3	ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto.
12	1 Aug. -	Bally-James-Duff	4	- - P. Morton, C. E. J. Nugent, William Webb, and John M'Leod, esq.
13	8 - -	Mount Nugent -	2	Mr. Webb and Mr. Nugent.
14	15 - -	Ballymachugh -	3	Mr. Bell, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Webb.
15	22 - -	Bally-James-Duff	2	Mr. Morton and Mr. Webb.
16	29 - -	Mount Nugent -	4	Mr. Bell, Mr. Morton, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Webb.
17	12 Sept. -	Bally-James-Duff	2	Mr. Webb and Mr. Morton.
18	26 - -	Ballymachugh -	2	Mr. Morton and Mr. Webb.
19	3 Oct. -	Bally-James Duff	3	Mr. Webb, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Morton.
20	10 - -	Mount Nugent -	2	Mr. Nugent and John C. Tatlow, esq.
21	31 - -	Ditto - -	2	Mr. Nugent and Mr. Morton.
22	7 Nov. -	Ballymachugh -	3	Mr. Bell, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Webb.
23	28 - -	Ditto - -	3	Mr. Bell, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Morton.
24	5 Dec. -	Bally James-Duff	2	Mr. Nugent and Mr. Webb.
25	12 - -	Mount Nugent -	3	Mr. Morton, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Nugent.
26	19 - -	Ballymachugh -	3	Mr. Morton, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Webb.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF COSTS AND CHARGES - - - - - 14*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

How applied:

For stationery and blank papers supplied to the Court - - - - - 2 5 6

Amount to clerk of petty sessions for his fees - - - - - 12 6 -

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES - - - - - 41*l.* 1*s.*

How applied:

Revenue fines (cannot say how applied) - - - - - 22 - -

Inspector of weights and measures for the county - - - - - 2 10 -

To the treasurer of the county infirmary by Mr. Reilly,

Mr. Nugent, clerk of petty sessions - - - - - 3 - -

In constable Terry's hands, to be returned next court-day - - - - - 2 - -

Parties either went to gaol, or evaded or eloped the county 11 11 -

TOTAL as above - - - - - 41 1 -

PETTY SESSIONS, *Belturbet*.

Periods.	Magistrates presiding.	Periods.	Magistrates presiding.
1835 :			
Saturday Jan. 3 at Belturbet.	-- George Marshal Knipe, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— July 4	-- John Gumley, John Fleming, James Bailie, and T. Finlay, esqrs.
Saturday Jan. 10	-- John Gumley, John Fleming, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 11	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, John Fleming, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 17	-- John Gumley, John Fleming, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 18	-- No Court, as Cavan assizes going on.
— - 24	-- John Gumley, John Fleming, James Bailie, and Geo. M. Knipe, esqrs.	— - 25	-- James Bailie and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 31	-- John Gumley, John Fleming, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— Aug. 1	Thomas Finlay, esq.
— Feb. 7	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 8	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 14	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, John Fleming, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 15	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 21	James Bailie, esq.	— - 22	-- George Marshall Knipe and James Bailie, esqrs.
— - 28	John Gumley, esq.	— - 29	-- George Marshall Knipe and James Bailie, esqrs.
— Mar. 7	-- No Court, as Cavan assizes going on.	— Sept. 5	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 14	John Fleming, esq.	— - 12	-- George Marshall Knipe, Humphrey Stewart Nixon, John Fleming, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 21	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, John Gumley, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 19	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 28	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Charles Le Poer Trench, esqrs.	— - 26	-- John Fleming, J. Bailie, Thomas Finlay, and Charles Le Poer Trench, esqrs.
— April 4	-- George Marshall Knipe, James Bailie, Thomas Finlay, and Charles Le Poer Trench, esqrs.	— Oct. 3	-- John Fleming, John Gumley, and James Bailie, esqrs.
— - 11	-- John Fleming, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Chas. Le Poer Trench, esqrs.	— - 10	-- John Gumley, J. Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 18	-- James Bailie and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— - 17	-- No Court, on account of Ballyconnel quarter sessions.
— - 25	-- George Marshall Knipe, James Bailie, Thomas Finlay, and Charles Le Poer Trench, esqrs.	— - 24	-- George Marshall Knipe and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— May 2	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— - 31	-- John Fleming, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Thos. Finlay, esqrs.
— - 9	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— Nov. 7	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, and James Bailie, esqrs.
— - 16	-- Alexander Saunderson, George M. Knipe, and John Fleming, esqrs.	— - 14	-- John Gumley, John Fleming, Alexander Saunderson, and James Bailie, esqrs.
— - 23	-- George M. Knipe and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 21	-- John Gumley and Charles Le Poer Trench, esqrs.
— - 30	-- John Gumley, J. Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— - 28	-- John Fleming and Thos. Finlay, esqrs.
— June 6	-- John Gumley and James Bailie, esqrs.	— Dec. 5	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 13	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, John Gumley, James Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— - 12	-- George Marshall Knipe and John Fleming, esqrs.
— - 20	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Fleming, John Gumley, and James Bailie, esqrs.	— - 19	-- George Marshall Knipe, John Gumley, John Fleming, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.
— - 27	-- John Fleming, J. Bailie, and Thomas Finlay, esqrs.	— - 26	-- No Court, on account of Christmas holidays.

Total amount of costs and charges (which are applied for stationery and printing, the remainder to petty sessions clerk) £. s. d.
28 7 6

Total amount of fines imposed 73 2 11

Disposed as follows :

Fines received for assaults, to treasurer of county infirmary ; for injuring property, to either persons injured or treasurer of county infirmary, as the Act points out ; for nuisances, to the poor ; for having or using illegal weights or measures, paid to the inspector of weights and measures, to be by him paid as the Act directs. Cannot state how fines are disposed of for making illicit spirits or having malt, wort, or wash, as the revenue officers can only account ; if costs ordered in trials, paid to prosecutors.

Theophilus Farmer.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cavan*.

Place where Petty Sessions are held.	Period.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
Cavan Court- house.	6 Jan. 1835	Richard Bell, William Burrowes and Somerset Richard Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	13 - -	- - Richard and Andrew Bell, John Macleod, Francis Thompson, Jos. Sanderson and W. Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	20 - -	F. Thompson, Richard Bell and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	27 - -	Samuel Moore, S. R. Maxwell and Francis Thompson, esqrs.
Ditto -	3 Feb. -	Francis Thompson, S. R. Maxwell and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	10 - -	- - R. Bell, William Burrowes, Samuel Moore, Jos. Sanderson, and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	17 - -	S. Moore, William Burrowes and Somerset Richard Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	24 - -	S. Moore, R. Bell, Charles Veitch and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	3 Mar. -	F. Thompson, William Burrowes and S. R. Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	17 - -	R. Bell, S. Moore, William Burrowes and S. R. Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	24 - -	- - F. Thompson, William Burrowes, S. R. Maxwell, R. Bell and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	31 - -	A. Bell, S. R. Maxwell, S. Moore and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	7 Apr. -	- - R. Bell, F. Thompson, William Burrowes, John Macleod and J. C. Fallon, esqrs.
Ditto -	14 - -	- - A. and R. Bell, W. Burrowes, F. Thompson, A. Sanderson, John Thompson and Joseph Sanderson, esqrs.
Ditto -	21 - -	A. Bell, W. Burrowes, Charles Veitch and Francis Thompson, esqrs.
Ditto -	28 - -	- - A. and R. Bell, Francis Thompson, William Burrowes, John Macleod and S. R. Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	5 May -	- - R. and A. Bell, F. Thompson, William Burrowes and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	12 - -	R. Bell, William Burrowes, Samuel Moore and F. Thompson, esqrs.
Ditto -	19 - -	W. Humphrys, R. Bell and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	26 - -	- - Francis Thompson, R. Bell, Charles Veitch and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	2 June -	- - R. and A. Bell, F. Thompson, William Burrowes, J. Macleod, J. C. Fallon, Jos. Sanderson and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	9 - -	F. Thompson, R. Bell, A. Bell and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	16 - -	R. and A. Bell, Charles Veitch and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	23 - -	Francis Thompson, R. Bell, Charles Veitch and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	30 - -	R. and A. Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	7 July -	- - A. and R. Bell, John Macleod, Charles Veitch and Francis Thompson, esqrs.
Ditto -	14 - -	Richard Bell, Samuel Moore, F. Thompson and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	28 - -	- - R. and A. Bell, J. Macleod, Charles Veitch and George Thomas B. Booth, esqrs.
Ditto -	4 Aug. -	F. Thompson, R. Bell, Samuel Moore and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	11 - -	R. and A. Bell and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	18 - -	Samuel Moore, R. Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	25 - -	- - Samuel Moore, R. and A. Bell, F. Thompson, William Humphrys and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	1 Sept. -	R. and A. Bell, S. Moore, John Macleod and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	8 - -	- - R. and A. Bell, William Burrowes, Charles Veitch and John Macleod, esqrs.
Ditto -	15 - -	R. and A. Bell, William Burrowes and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	29 - -	R. and A. Bell and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	6 Oct. -	Rich. Bell, Charles Veitch, S. R. Maxwell and Samuel Moore, esqrs.
Ditto -	13 - -	- - R. and A. Bell, Samuel Moore, Perrott Thornton, J. C. Fallon, Francis Thompson and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	20 - -	R. and A. Bell, S. R. Maxwell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	27 - -	R. and A. Bell, Charles Veitch and S. R. Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	3 Nov. -	- - R. and A. Bell, S. R. Maxwell, Charles Veitch and Francis Thompson, esqrs.
Ditto -	10 - -	R. and A. Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	17 - -	Francis Thompson, Andrew Bell and William Burrowes, esqrs.
Ditto -	24 - -	- - Samuel Moore, H. Maxwell, M. P., Richard Bell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	1 Dec. -	- - Richard Bell, F. Thompson, William Burrowes and S. R. Maxwell, esqrs.
Ditto -	8 - -	- - R. and A. Bell, F. Thompson, William Burrowes, S. R. Maxwell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.
Ditto -	15 - -	Richard Bell, Charles Veitch and Francis Thompson, esqrs.
Ditto -	22 - -	- - William Burrowes, R. and A. Bell, S. R. Maxwell and George T. B. Booth, esqrs.
Ditto -	29 - -	- - Francis Thompson, Richard Bell, S. R. Maxwell and Charles Veitch, esqrs.

AMOUNT OF COSTS AND CHARGES - - - - - £. 37 11 6

How disposed of:

Received by clerk of petty sessions, out of which he supplied books, stationery, binding, statutes ; remainder to his own use for his services.

OFFENCES.	Amount of Fines imposed.	HOW DISPOSED OF.
	£. s. d.	
Nuisances and beasts wandering.	9 8 7	- - one moiety to the poor, the other to the informer.
Revenue Offences - -	60 10 -	- - warrants issued to revenue officers, at disposal of revenue board.
Fines against publicans -	3 10 -	not levied; suspended for future good conduct.
Illegal weights, &c. - -	5 13 6	paid inspector of weights and measures.
Unregistered arms - -	30 - -	- - £. 20 of this remitted by Lord Lieutenant, and a person imprisoned for remaining 10 l.
Timber fines - - -	5 - -	not levied.
Pound-keeper - - -	5 - -	warrant issued: no goods to be found.
Assaults - - - -	76 11 6	£. 25 7 8 to treasurer of county infirmary. 1 11 4 costs to prosecutors. 25 17 6 offenders imprisoned for short periods. 23 15 - warrants issued against offenders.
Malicious injuries - -	2 17 4	paid to persons sustaining the injuries.
Larcenies - - - -	5 - -	offenders imprisoned for short periods.
TOTAL - - - £.	203 10 11	

Cavan, 22 April 1836.

Pat. Naulty, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cootehill*.

Place where Sessions held.	Periods when held.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
Cootehill Sessions-house.	Jan. 7, 1835	Charles James Adams and Michael Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	14 -	Michael Murphy, esq.
Ditto -	21 -	Henry John Clements and Maxwell James Boyle, esqrs.
Ditto -	28 -	Michael Murphy, Charles Coote and Maxwell James Boyle, esqrs.
Ditto -	Feb. 4 -	Henry John Clements and Theophilus E. L. Clements, esqrs.
Ditto -	11 -	Charles Coote and Henry John Clements, esqrs.
Ditto -	18 -	- - Theophilus E. L. Clements, Henry John Clements, Thomas Coote and Charles Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	25 -	Charles Coote, esq.
Ditto -	Mar. 4 -	- - ditto.
Ditto -	11 -	Charles Coote and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	18 -	Henry John Clements, Thomas Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	25 -	M. Murphy and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	April 1 -	Charles Coote, esq.
Ditto -	15 -	- - Charles Coote, H. J. Clements, Maxwell James Boyle and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	22 -	- - Charles James Adams, Charles Coote, Thomas Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	29 -	- - Charles James Adams, Charles Coote, Maxwell James Boyle and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	May 6 -	Charles James Adams and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	13 -	Michael Murphy, Thomas Coote and Charles James Adams, esqrs.
Ditto -	20 -	Michael Murphy and Maxwell James Boyle, esqrs.
Ditto -	27 -	Charles Coote and Michael Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	June 3 -	- - H. J. Clements, Thomas Coote, Charles James Adams and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	10 -	- - M. Murphy, Charles J. Adams, Maxwell J. Boyle, H. J. Clements and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	17 -	M. Murphy and Thomas Coote, esqrs.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Place where Sessions held.	Periods when held.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
Cootehill Sessions-house.	June 24, 1835	- - M. J. Boyle, H. J. Clements, Charles Coote, Thomas Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	July 1 -	Michael Murphy, esq.
Ditto -	8 -	- - Charles J. Adams, Charles Coote, Thomas Coote, M. J. Boyle and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	15 -	M. Murphy, Thomas Coote and Charles Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	22 -	- - Henry John Clements, Thomas Coote, Charles Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	29 -	Michael Murphy and Maxwell James Boyle, esqrs.
Ditto -	Aug. 5 -	- - Maxwell James Boyle, H. J. Clements, M. Murphy and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	12 -	Michael Murphy, esq.
Ditto -	19 -	- - Maxwell James Boyle, Charles Coote, M. Murphy and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	26 -	M. Murphy, esq.
Ditto -	Sept. 2 -	- - Thomas Coote, M. Murphy, Charles Coote and Maxwell James Boyle, esqrs.
Ditto -	9 -	Charles James Adams, Thomas Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	16 -	- - Theophilus E. L. Clements, M. J. Boyle, H. J. Clements and Charles Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	23 -	Charles Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	30 -	Thomas Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	Oct. 7 -	- - M. Murphy, Theophilus Clements, M. J. Boyle and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	14 -	Thomas Coote, M. Murphy and Charles James Adams, esqrs.
Ditto -	21 -	Charles James Adams, Thomas Coote and M. Murphy, esqrs.
Ditto -	28 -	- - Charles James Adams, M. Murphy, Samuel Adams and Thomas Coote, esqrs., and M. J. Boyle, Charles Coote and Richard Mayne, esqrs.
Ditto -	Nov. 4 -	Henry John Clements, esq.
Ditto -	11 -	Charles Coote and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	18 -	Thomas Coote and Maxwell James Boyle, esqrs.
Ditto -	25 -	H. J. Clements, M. Murphy, M. J. Boyle and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	Dec. 2 -	Thomas Coote, M. Murphy, M. J. Boyle and H. J. Clements, esqrs.
Ditto -	9 -	Michael Murphy and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	16 -	Charles Coote, M. Murphy and Henry John Clements, esqrs.
Ditto -	23 -	- - Charles James Adams, Charles Coote, M. J. Boyle and Thomas Coote, esqrs.
Ditto -	30 -	Michael Murphy, Charles James Adams and Thomas Coote, esqrs.

Total amount of all costs and charges received for the year ending 31st December 1835	£.	s.	d.
	66	1	-

After deducting out of said sum the expenses of stationery and necessary books and papers for the use of said petty sessions, the balance is allowed to the clerk.

Amount of fines imposed by the magistrates under the revenue laws, which fines when levied are disposed of by the Commissioners of Excise	£.	s.	d.
	494	-	-
Amount of assault and other fines	102	17	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Out of which the following sums have been levied and paid as follows: viz.—			
To the treasurer of the county infirmary	£. 22	-	-
To the churchwardens of the parish of Drumgoon	2	-	-
To complainants in cases of malicious injury to property	1	15	6
To the inspector of weights and measures, to be disposed of according to the Act	7	15	-
Total Amount of fines imposed, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1835	£.	596	17 - $\frac{1}{2}$

19 April 1836.

Andrew M. Jaddin, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kingscourt*.

No.	Date of Petty Sessions held on the several Days.	At what Place Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates' Names who presided at Petty Sessions on each Day.
1	1835: January 6	-- Kingscourt, in the county of Cavan.	John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
2	- 27	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
3	March 3	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
4	- 17	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
5	- 31	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
6	April 21	- Ditto	John Pratt, esq.
7	May 5	- Ditto	John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
8	- 11	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
9	June 2	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
10	- 16	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
11	July 14	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
12	- 28	- Ditto	John Pratt, esq.
13	August 11	- Ditto	- Ditto.
14	- 25	- Ditto	John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
15	Sept. 59	- Ditto	Joseph Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
16	October 13	- Ditto	John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
17	- 27	- Ditto	John Pratt, esq.
18	Nov. 10	- Ditto	John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
19	- 24	- Ditto	- - - Ditto.
20	Dec. 8	- Ditto	Joseph Pratt, John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.
21	- 22	- Ditto	John Pratt and Joseph Armstrong, esqrs.

Amount of all costs and charges received from the 1st day of January 1835 to the 31st day of December 1835, which sum was allowed to the clerk of petty sessions, and for stationery - - - - - £. s. d.
36 18 2

Amount of fines imposed for assaults from the 1st day of January 1835 to the 31st day of December 1835, paid to the treasurer of the county infirmary - 7 10 6

Amount of fines levied for trespass on public roads, from the 1st day of January 1835 to the 31st day of December 1835; the one half paid to the sub-inspector of police, and the other half to the churchwardens of the parish - - - 1 5 4

Kingscourt, 18 April 1836.

Edward Casey, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mount Nugent*.

No.	Period.	Places where Sessions were held.	No. of Magistrates.	Names of the Magistrates presiding.
1	1835: January 10	Ballymachugh	2	C. E. J. Nugent and Richard Bell, esqrs.
2	February 28	Ballyjamesduff	2	C. E. J. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
3	March 14	Mount Nugent	2	- - - Same.
4	April 4	- Ditto	2	- - - Same.
5	- 11	Ballymachugh	2	- - - Same.
6	- 18	Ballyjamesduff	2	- - - Same.
7	- 25	Mount Nugent	2	- - - Same.
8	May 9	- Ditto	3	- C. E. J. Nugent, Pierce Morton, esqrs. and Capt. Macleod.
9	- 23	Ballymachugh	2	C. E. J. Nugent and Peirce Morton, esqrs.
10	June 13	- Ditto	2	C. E. J. Nugent and A. W. Bell, esqrs.
11	- 20	Ballyjamesduff	2	C. E. J. Nugent, esq. and Captain Macleod.
12	- 27	Mount Nugent	2	C. E. J. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
13	July 8	- Ditto	2	- - - Same.
14	- 25	Ballymachugh	3	- C. E. J. Nugent, Pierce Morton and William Webb, esqrs.
15	August 1	Ballyjamesduff	4	- C. E. J. Nugent, esq., Captain Macleod, William Webb and Pierce Morton, esqrs.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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No.	Period.	Places where Sessions were held.	No. of Magistrates.	Names of the Magistrates presiding.
16	1835: August 8 -	Mount Nugent -	3	- - C. E. J. Nugent, William Webb and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
17	- 15 -	Ballymachugh -	3	Pierce Morton, William Webb and A. W. Bell, esqrs.
18	- 22 -	Ballyjamesduff -	2	- - - Same.
19	- 29 -	Mount Nugent -	4	- - C. E. J. Nugent, William Webb, A. W. Bell and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
20	Sept. 12 -	Ballyjamesduff -	2	Pierce Morton and William Webb, esqrs.
21	- 26 -	Ballymachugh -	2	- - - Same.
22	October 3 -	Ballyjamesduff -	2	- - - Same.
23	- 10 -	Mount Nugent -	2	C. E. J. Nugent and J. C. Tatlow, esqrs.
24	- 31 -	- Ditto -	2	C. E. J. Nugent and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
25	November 7 -	Ballymachugh -	3	C. E. J. Nugent, Wm. Webb and A. W. Bell, esqrs.
26	- 28 -	- Ditto -	3	- - C. E. J. Nugent, Pierce Morton and A. W. Bell, esqrs.
27	December 5 -	Ballyjamesduff -	2	C. E. J. Nugent and William Webb, esqrs.
28	- 12 -	Mount Nugent -	3	- - C. E. J. Nugent, William Webb and Pierce Morton, esqrs.
29	- 19 -	Ballymachugh -	3	- - - Same.

Note.—Petty sessions are held by rotation weekly in Mount Nugent, Ballymachugh and Ballyjamesduff, where causes from each place are equally disposed of, the same magistrates generally presiding in each place.

Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Applied as follows.	Total Amount of Fines.	Applied as follows.
For the year 1835 : £. 11 5 0	For stationery, court books, and all necessary papers for the magistrates, and balance to clerk of petty sessions, for his fees ; £. 11 5 0	For the year 1835 : £. 72 16 6	£. s. d. For evading the Game Duty (paying); prosecuted by the Stamp-office, cannot say how applied - 60 - - To the county infirmary - 3 - - To prosecutors, for damages, &c., by order of the justices - 2 12 6 To doctors' fees, by order of same 1 10 - Went to gaol for a limited period 3 - - Not yet levied, having eloped the country - - 2 14 - Total Amount of Fines (applied) for the year 1835 } £. 72 16 6
		Game fines 60 - - Mount Nugent game fines - 5 13 6 Ballyduff game fines 2 17 - Ballymachugh game fines 4 6 - Total, as above, in de- tail - } £. 72 16 6	

Mount Nugent, 28 April 1836.

John Reilly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mullogh*.

Period and Place of holding Mullogh Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Costs and Charges at Mullogh Petty Sessions.
The sessions are held regularly every second Friday, but oftener when necessary, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late police barracks, near the town of Mullogh.	-- Atkinson Caffrey, Philip Smith, Joseph Saunderson, J. Macleod.	- no fines whatever imposed during this year.	- - 6 <i>d.</i> for a summons and copy; 1 <i>s.</i> for informations; 6 <i>d.</i> for a warrant; 1 <i>s.</i> for a conviction; 1 <i>s.</i> for a recognizance and 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for an appeal.

Charles Nugent, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Shercock*.

No.	Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	Place where Petty Sessions were held.	Names of Magistrates presiding at Petty Sessions.
	1835 :		
1	January 8 -	- Shercock, in the co. of Cavan.	very Rev. Dean Adams.
2	- 22 -	- ditto -	- - very Rev. Dean Adams and Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick.
3	February 12 -	- ditto -	very Rev. Dean Adams
4	- 19 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
5	March 5 -	- ditto -	Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick.
6	- 19 -	- ditto -	very Rev. Dean Adams.
7	April 2 -	- ditto -	- - very Rev. Dean Adams, Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick and William Tenison, esq.
8	- 16 -	- ditto -	Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick.
9	- 30 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
10	May 28 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
11	June 11 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
12	- 25 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
13	July 9 -	- ditto -	very Rev. Dean Adams.
14	- 23 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
15	August 6 -	- ditto -	Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick.
16	- 20 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
17	September 3 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
18	October 15 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
19	November 5 -	- ditto -	very Rev. Dean Adams.
20	- 19 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
21	December 3 -	- ditto -	- - ditto.
22	- 17 -	- ditto -	- - very Rev. Dean Adams and Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick.

Amount of all costs and charges received from the 1st January 1835 to the 31st day of December 1835, 33 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*, which sum was allowed for the support of the clerk of petty sessions, and also for purchasing stationery.

Amount of fines levied for trespass on public roads, from the 1st January 1835 to the 31st day of December 1835, 14 *s.*

One-half to the sub-inspector of police and the other half to the churchwardens of the parish of Killane.

23 April 1836.

Richard Wimp, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Swanlinbar.*

County.	Periods.	Place.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	Amount Charged.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	How applied.
Cavan -	- every alternate Wednesday.	Swanlinbar.	-- George Hassard, Alexander Maguire, David Duff, John Tinlay, Alexander Hassard and Geo. Tinlay, esqrs.	- is regulated by the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, and paid to the clerk of petty sessions.	£. s. d. 26 10 -	£. s. d. -- Paid to the treasurer of the Swanlinbar dispensary - - - 7 8 6 Paid prosecutors - 4 16 - Remains uncollected - 14 5 6

18 April 1836.

John Willis, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Virginia.*

DATE.	Magistrates Attending.	REMARKS.	DATE.	Magistrates Attending.	REMARKS.
1835:			1835:		
January 1	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.	July 23	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.
— 15	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 30	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 22	Rev. Robert Sargent and Richard Scott, esq.	—	August 6	Rev. Robert Sargent and Richard Scott, esq.	—
February 5	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.	— 20	Ditto - - ditto -	—
— 12	Rev. Robert Sargent and J. M'Cleod.	—	September 3	Ditto - - ditto -	—
— 26	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.	— 17	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.
March 12	Rev. Robert Sargent and Richard Scott, esq.	—	— 24	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 26	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.	October 1	Ditto - - -	ditto.
April 9	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 8	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 23	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 15	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 30	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 22	Ditto - - -	ditto.
May 7	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 29	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 14	Ditto - - -	ditto.	November 5	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 21	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 12	Ditto - - -	ditto.
June 4	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 19	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 18	Ditto - - -	ditto.	— 26	Rev. Robert Sargent and Richard Scott, esq.	—
— 25	Rev. Robert Sargent and Richard Scott, esq.	—	December 10	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.
July 2	Ditto - - ditto -	—	— 17	Ditto - - -	ditto.
— 16	Rev. Robert Sargent	adjourned.	— 24	Ditto - - -	ditto.
			— 31	Ditto - - -	ditto.

Costs and Charges for the Year ending 31 December 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
For summonses - - - -	12	10	6
For levy warrants - - - -	-	8	-
For informations - - - -	-	16	6
For bail bonds - - - -	-	9	-
	£. 14	4	-

This sum applied to compensate clerk of the petty sessions for his trouble, and to supply stationery for the use of the court.

FINES.				
For an assault - - - -	-	-	-	17.
To be returned to the treasurer of the County of Cavan Infirmary.				

Charles Whitley.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Corofin*.

DATE.		FINES.	FEES.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835:			
January 21	A Court was held.—Magistrate, William Fitzgerald, esq.		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 3 -
Feb. 4	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew and Hugh O'Loughlen, esqrs.		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 9 -
	Fine to the poor - - - - -	- 1 -	
— 18	A Court was held.—Magistrates, William Fitzgerald, William A. Brew and Tomkins Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 10 -
	Fine to infirmary - - - - -	- 1 -	
March 11	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew, William Fitzgerald, F. J. Fitzgerald and Wm. A. Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	- 14 -
— 25	A Court was held.—Magistrate, Wm. Fitzgerald, esq. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 1 -
April 15	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew, William Fitzgerald, Hugh O'Loughlen and Francis J. Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	- 17 -
— 29	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew, Francis J. Fitzgerald and William A. Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	- 19 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	1 - -	
May 13	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Francis J. Fitzgerald, Wm. Fitzgerald and Tomkins Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 18 6
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	1 - -	
— 27	A Court was held.—Magistrates, John O'Brien, Hugh O'Loughlen, Tomkins Brew and W. A. Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	- 11 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	- 1 -	
June 19	A Court was held.—Magistrates, John O'Brien, Francis J. Fitzgerald, Wm. Fitzgerald and Tomkins Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 5 6
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	- 5 -	
July 15	A Court was held.—Magistrates, John O'Brien and Francis J. Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	- 16
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	- 7 6	
August 5	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew and Francis J. Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 4 -
— 19	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Francis J. Fitzgerald, John O'Brien and Wm. A. Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	- 17 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	- 14 -	
Sept. 2	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew and Francis J. Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- -	1 5 6
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	- 13 -	

DATE.		FINES.	FEES.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835 : Sept. 16	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Francis J. Fitzgerald and William A. Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- 6 -	- 15 6
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -	- 4 -	
— 30	A Court was held.—Magistrates, William A. Brew, Hugh O'Loughlen and William Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- 4 -	- 18 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -		
Oct. 7	A Court was held.—Magistrates, William Fitzgerald and John O'Brien, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- - -	- 8 -
— 21	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew and William Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- 10 -	1 - -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -		
Nov. 4	A Court was held.—Magistrates, John O'Brien, Tomkins Brew, Francis J. Fitzgerald, William Fitzgerald and Hugh O'Loughlen, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- 10 -	- 18 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -		
— 18	A Court was held.—Magistrates, William A. Brew, John O'Brien, Francis J. Fitzgerald and William Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- 10 -	- 17 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -		
Dec. 2	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Tomkins Brew and Francis J. Fitzgerald, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- - -	- 13 -
— 16	A Court was held.—Magistrates, William Fitzgerald and William A. Brew, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- 2 6	1 2 -
	Fine to county infirmary - - - - -		
— 30	A Court was held.—Magistrates, Francis J. Fitzgerald and Thomas Blood, esqrs. :		
	Amount of fees - - - - -	- - -	- 12 -
	Total Amount - - - £.	6 5 -	22 14 -

Every penny received is accounted for as fees by me, and the fines also mentioned.

Francis M'Mahon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Crusheen.

THE number of courts of petty sessions held at Crusheen are eighteen : the first held January 8th, the second January 22d, the third February 19th, the fourth April 16th, the fifth April 30th, the sixth May 7th, the seventh May 21st, the eighth June 4th, the ninth July 2d, the tenth July 16th, the eleventh August 6th, the twelfth Sept. 10th, the thirteenth October 8th, the fourteenth October 22d, the fifteenth November 5th, the sixteenth November 19th, the seventeenth December 3d, the eighteenth December 17th. The amount of fines imposed is 5 s. on the 2d July last, and the amount of costs received is 16 l. 5 s., which was applied for buying stationery and paying the clerk. The magistrates attending were Augustine Butler, of Ballylinc, William Butler, Bunahow, and Walter Butler, Ashfield, esquires. The fines imposed are paid to the treasurer of the county infirmary.

4 May 1836.

Charles Clarke, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Derryowen.*

THERE are petty sessions held at Derryowen, in the county of Clare, at which four parishes attend, pursuant to a division made of said county by the county of Clare grand jury, twice a month, on Tuesdays, at which Mr. Walter Butler, of Cregg, and Mr. Christopher Lopdell, of Derryowen, regularly attend; and very often Mr. Walter Butler, of Ashfield, and Captain Baggot, of Ennis, attend.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of costs received in said Court for summonses, informations, warrants, recognizances, convictions, committals, levy warrants, &c., for the year ending 31st December 1835 (which sum the clerk has received for his attendance and loss of time, and to purchase stationery for the use of the Court)	10	11	6
Total amount of fines imposed and sent to the treasurer of the county of Clare infirmary for the year ending 31st December 1835	3	5	—
Total amount of fines imposed and paid to prosecutors, as compensation for injuries received, for the year ending 31st December 1835	1	10	—
Total amount of fines imposed but not received, the persons fined for non-payment having been sent to the county gaol for the period of time determined in their respective convictions, for the year ending 31st December 1835	9	10	—

3 May 1836.

Patrick Cassidy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Doonass.*

Days and Date on which Petty Sessions have been held in Doonass.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received at each.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed at each.	How disposed of.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Friday, Jan. 2	Geo. Lloyd, Pool Gabbett and H. O'Donnell	1 2 6	The clerk is allowed the emoluments of said petty sessions by providing every necessary for said sessions.	—	
— 9	Sir Hugh D. Massy, bart. and Geo. Lloyd	— 18 6		—	
— 23	Same	1 5 6		—	
— 30	Same	1 — —		— 5 —	-- paid to complainant, it being for wilful trespass, and he not examined.
— Feb. 6	Same	— 15 6		1 — —	- - ditto.
— 13	Same	— 19 6		—	
— 20	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd and Samuel Bindon.	— 11 —		—	
— 27	Sir H. D. Massy and George Lloyd	— 11 6		— 2 6	- - ditto.
— March 20	Same	1 15 —		—	
— 27	Same	— 12 —		2 — —	- - ditto.
— April 3	Same	— 18 —		—	
— 10	Same	— 16 —		— 10 —	-- sent to county infirmary.
— 24	-- Sir H. D. Massy, Geo. Lloyd and Samuel Bindon.	1 11 —		— 2 6	- - ditto.
— May 1	Sir H. D. Massy and George Lloyd	— 14 —		—	
— 15	Same	1 8 6		—	
— 22	Sir H. D. Massy, Geo. Lloyd and J. Brown	1 — 6		—	
— 29	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd and H. O'Donnell.	1 4 —		1 — —	- - ditto.
— June 5	-- Sir H. D. Massy, Geo. Lloyd and Samuel Bindon.	— 15 —		—	
— 12	Same	— 15 6		—	
— 19	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd and H. O'Donnell.	— 19 6		— 2 —	-- paid to complainant for wilful trespass, he not being examined.
— 26	Sir H. D. Massy and George Lloyd	— 15 —		— 10 —	- - ditto.
— July 3	Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd and J. Brown	— 18 —		— 5 —	- - ditto.
— 17	-- Sir H. D. Massy, Geo. Lloyd and H. Dillon Massy.	1 10 —		— 2 —	-- sent to county infirmary.
— 24	George Lloyd	— 16 —		—	
— 31	-- George Lloyd, H. Dillon Massy, H. O'Donnell and Samuel Bindon.	— 12 —		1 13 6	- - paid to complainants for wilful trespass, complainants not being examined.
— August 7	Sir H. D. Massy and George Lloyd	— 11 —		—	
— 14	-- Sir H. D. Massy, H. O'Donnell, Samuel Bindon and J. Brown.	— 17 —		—	
— 28	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd and H. O'Donnell.	— 19 —		—	
— Sept. 4	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd, and H. Dillon Massy.	— 8 —		—	
— 11	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd and H. O'Donnell.	— 13 —		—	

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Days and Date on which Petty Sessions have been held in Doonass.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received at each.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed at each.	How disposed of.
1835: Friday, Sept. 18	Sir H. D. Massy, G. Lloyd, and H. O'Donnell	- 14 -	The clerk is allowed the emoluments of said petty sessions by providing every necessary for said sess.	- 10 -	- - sent to county infirmary.
- - 25	-- Sir H. D. Massy, George Lloyd, H. O'Donnell, J. Brown, Samuel Bindon, and H. Dillon Massy.	- 14 6		- -	
- - Oct. 2	-- Sir H. D. Massy, Geo. Lloyd and Samuel Bindon.	1 5 -		- -	
- - 9	George Lloyd - - - - -	- 11 -		- -	
- - 16	-- George Lloyd, Sir H. D. Massy and H. O'Donnell.	1 - -		- 1 -	- - ditto.
- - 30	George Lloyd and Sir H. D. Massy - -	- 18 -		- -	
- Nov. 6	-- Geo. Lloyd, Sir H. D. Massy and H. Dillon Massy.	1 7 -		- -	
- - 13	-- George Lloyd, Sir H. D. Massy, Pool Gabbett and Samuel Bindon.	- 12 -		- -	
- - 20	-- Geo. Lloyd, Sir H. D. Massy and H. Dillon Massy.	1 1 6		- 5 -	- - ditto.
- - 27	George Lloyd and Sir H. D. Massy - -	1 1 -		- 19 -	- - ditto.
- Dec. 4	-- Sir H. D. Massy, Samuel Bindon, Pool Gabbett and Joseph Wallplate.	1 10 6		- -	
- - 11	-- Sir H. D. Massy, Samuel Bindon, Joseph Wallplate, George Lloyd and J. Brown.	1 6 -		1 - -	- - ditto.

J. Winnett, Clerk

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dough.*

DATE.	Criminal Cases.	Civil Proceedings.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs.	Amount of Fines.	REMARKS.
1835:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
January 30	23	3	Jonas Studdert, esq. - -	- - -	- 6 -	- - applied to pay cost of summonses and service.
Febru. 6	4	24	- - ditto.			
March 13	2	5	- - ditto.			
- 26	13	4	- - ditto.			
April 17	6	10	- - ditto.			
- 24	7	3	- - ditto.			
May 1	6	15	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - paid to complainant, in lieu of turf stolen from him.
- 8	12	18	- - ditto.			
- 15	9	15	- - ditto.			
- 22	13	11	- - ditto.			
June 5	10	11	- - ditto.			
- 12	3	9	- - ditto.			
- 22	2	5	- - ditto.			
July 3	3	10	- - ditto.			
- 17	6	15	- - ditto.			
- 25	10	6	- - ditto.			
- 31	7	2	- - Jonas Studdert and Thos. Kean, esqrs.			
August 7	7	4	Jonas Studdert, esq.			
- 14	16	4	- - ditto.			
- 21	27	2	- - ditto - - -	- - -	- 7 6	- - paid for cost and service of summonses in criminal matters.
Septem. 11	15	4	- - ditto.			
- 14	9	- -	- - Jonas Studdert and Thos. Kean. esqrs.			
- 18	19	7	Jonas Studdert, esq.			
- 25	4	6	- - ditto.			
October 2	14	3	- - ditto.			
- 9	5	3	- - ditto.			
- 23	16	3	- - ditto.			
- 30	5	3	- - ditto.			
Novem. 13	7	3	- - ditto.			
- 20	5	4	- - ditto.			
- 27	11	19	- - ditto.			
Decem. 18	5	12	- - ditto.			
- 24	1	4	- - ditto.			

Amount of costs and charges for the year ending 31st December 1835	-	-	-	£. s. d.
Cost of books and stationery - - - - -	-	-	-	12 4 6
				1 9 8½
				£. 10 14 9½
Clerk's fees - - - - -	-	-	-	10 14 9½

21 April 1836.

415.

Cornelius O'Maley, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ennis*.

Places where and Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of all Fines received.	How disposed of.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
At Ennis, on every Friday in the year, unless when assizes or quarter sessions interfere.	Tomkins Brew, John J. Fitzgerald, Charles Mahon, Michael Finnucane, Edm. J. Armstrong, John M'Namara, Charles H. Bagot, Pierce Carrick, John Miller, Thomas Mahon, James Mahon, Chas. De Ruvyne, Thomas Keane, Wm. R. Mahon.	53 - -	To pay clerk of petty sessions and to provide books, stationery, &c. 53 <i>l</i> .	38 2 4	Paid treasurer of county infirmary - - - 3 13 6 Amount of committals 20 2 6 Paid to complainants - 4 18 4 Warrant given to complainant - - - 2 - - Revenue fine - - - 6 - - Not levied - - - 1 8 - £. 38 2 4

*John Charles Ryall, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Kildysart*.

Periods and Place where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of all Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which applied.	Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
At Kildysart; Sitting once a fortnight generally.					
5 January 1835	- - Bindon Scott and Henry Ross Lewin.	- 14 -	- - Clerk of the Petty Sessions.	- 10 -	County Infirmary.
19 —	same - - - - -	- 17 -	same - - -	- 2 4	ditto.
2 February —	same - - - - -	- 16 -	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
16 —	same - - - - -	- 13 -	same - - -	- 5 -	- - Charity.
2 March —	Bindon Scott and R. Barclay	1 15 -	same - - -	- 5 -	County Infirmary.
16 —	same - - - - -	- 15 -	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
30 —	same - - - - -	- 12 6	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
20 April —	same - - - - -	- 15 6	same - - -	- 2 -	- - -
4 May —	- - Bindon Scott, R. Barclay, and John Scott.	- 19 -	same - - -	- 5 -	- - -
25 —	same - - - - -	1 2 -	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
8 June —	same - - - - -	- 14 6	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
22 —	same - - - - -	- 16 6	same - - -	- 3 -	- - -
6 July —	same - - - - -	- 13 6	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
20 —	Bindon Scott and John Scott	- 14 6	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
3 August —	same - - - - -	- 18 -	same - - -	- 1 6	- - -
17 —	Bindon Scott and R. Barclay	- 15 6	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
7 September —	same - - - - -	- 12 6	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
21 —	Bindon Scott and John Scott	- 13 -	same - - -	- 5 -	- - -
5 October —	same - - - - -	- 14 -	same - - -	- 1 -	- - -
12 —	same - - - - -	- 17 -	same - - -	1 6 -	- - -
26 —	Bindon Scott and R. Barclay	- 18 -	same - - -	- 5 -	- - -
9 November —	same - - - - -	- 11 -	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
23 —	Bindon Scott and John Scott	1 - 6	same - - -	- 4 6	- - -
7 December —	- - Bindon Scott, Henry Ross Lewin and John Scott.	1 10 6	same - - -	- 1 -	- - -
14 —	same - - - - -	- 5 -	same. - - -	- - -	- - -
21 —	same - - - - -	- 18 -	same - - -	- 10 -	- - -

Launcelot Collins, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killaloe*.

Days and Date on which Petty Sessions have been held in Killaloe.	Magistrates who Presided.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received at each.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed at each.	How Disposed of.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Saturday, Jan. 10	Michael Martin and John Brown	- 9 -	The Clerk is allowed the Costs and Charges by providing every necessary for the Petty Sessions.	- - -	
- - 24	same	- 6 -		- - -	
- Feb. 7	same	- 17 6		- 5 -	- - Sent to County Infirmary.
- - 21	same	- 10 -		- - -	
- Mar. 21	same	- 18 -		2 - -	- - Sent to County Infirmary.
- Apr. 4	same	- 12 6		- 5 -	- - ditto.
- - 18	same	- 12 6		- - -	
- May 2	George Lloyd and John Brown	- 13 6		- 10 -	- - Sent to County Infirmary.
- - 23	Michael Martin and John Brown	- 19 -		- 2 6	- - ditto.
- - 30	same	1 - 6		- - -	
- June 13	same	- 16 -		- 2 6	- - ditto.
- July 18	same	1 9 6		1 - 4	- - Paid to complainants, it being for wilful trespass, they being not examined in said cases.
- Aug. 1	same	- 16 6		- 2 6	- - Sent to County Infirmary.
- - 15	same	- 14 6		- 1 -	- - Paid to complainant, it being for wilful trespass; complainant not examined.
- - 29	same	- 17 6		- 5 -	- - Sent to County Infirmary.
- Sep. 12	same	- 13 6		- - -	
- - 26	same	1 - -		- 5 -	- - Sent to County Infirmary.
- Oct. 10	same	- 16 6		- 2 6	- - ditto.
- - 24	same	- 11 -		- 1 6	- - ditto.
- Nov. 7	same	- 8 -		- - -	
- Dec. 5	same	1 8 -		- - -	
- - 19	same	- 9 -		- 7 6	- - Sent to County Infirmary.

John Winnett, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilrush*.

Period and Place.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges, and how Applied, &c.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.		Remarks.
				County Infirmary.	Poor of Parish, &c.	
Kilrush, every Tuesday.	- - Crofton M. Vandeleur, Randall Borough, John F. G. Studdert, William Cooper Marrett, Thomas Keane.	- - If it be fees are meant by "costs and charges," kept no account; they are given and applied as directed by 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, s. 9.	£. s. d. 3 17 6	£. s. d. 2 5 6	£. s. d. 1 12 -	- - The before-named are the Magistrates who reside in the districts of Petty Sessions, but do not generally preside at same time.

18 April 1836.

John Armitage, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Knock*.

Question. State the county, place, and days on which Petty Sessions are held?

Answer. At Knock in the county of Clare, on Friday in every week, except when the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, or such other meetings take place as require the attendance of the magistrates.

Q. Who are the magistrates usually presiding?

A. Poole Hickman, deputy-lieutenant, Richard Barclay, George Studdert, and William Henn, esqrs., and the Rev. James Martin.

Q. What is the amount of all the costs and charges received, and to what purposes applied, for the year ending 31 December 1835?

A. 39*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which the clerk is allowed for his trouble and attention, out of which he finds books, stationery, fuel, &c., leaving a net income for this period of about 36*l.* 10*s.* The respondent states that a further reduction of 1*l.* 10*s.* may be fairly made from this last sum for gratuitous services to poor objects.

Q. What is the total amount of fines imposed for the year ending 31 December 1835, and to what purposes were they applied?

A. 9*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, part of which was imposed for assaults, which is invariably applied to the support of the County Infirmary, other parts under the Wilful Trespass Act, and for breaches of the Pound Laws, which are adjudged to the persons sustaining the injury, except when examined in proof of the offence, as also for nuisances, and having timber in possession for which the persons did not satisfactorily account. The nuisance fines are divided equally between the informers and the poor of the parish; and those for the timber, the persons convicted were committed for non-payment of the penalties.

Knock, 23 April 1836.

Michael Calligan, Clerk.

Note.—The scarcity of provisions in this district last summer has reduced the clerk's revenues for that period much below the average amount.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Milltown Malbay*.

Petty Sessions are held at Milltown once a week.—The magistrates presiding constantly are, Rev. Andrew Davoren; Francis G. Morony, Thomas H. Morony and Burton M'Namara, esqrs., and John Carroll, esq. occasionally. The amount of fines imposed, for the year ending 31st December 1835, was 30*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; part of which, being for malicious injury to property and petty assaults, was handed to the parties as a recompense for injury done. The remainder was paid over to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, according to Act of Parliament.

The costs and charges are those laid down in the Petty Sessions' Act. There being no salary provided for the clerk, he receives the fees as a recompense for all his trouble, and the expenses incurred in procuring stationery and all forms necessary for the court.

18 April 1836.

Francis Morony, jun. Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newmarket*.

Place where Sessions are held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Days of Meeting.	FINES DISPOSED.	COSTS.
Newmarket-on-Fergus.	-- Tomkins Brew, esq., c. m.; Lucius O'Brien, Robert O'Brien, Charles Creagh, William Smyth, esqrs.	-- Thursday in every fortnight.	-- 2 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to the benefit of the Ennis Infirmary, and 8 <i>s.</i> nuisance, half given to informant and half to the clerk.	-- given to the parties aggrieved.

Edward Cox, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ogonnelloe*.

Days and Date on which Petty Sessions have been held at Ogonnelloe.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received each Court Day.	How applied.	Amount of Fines imposed each Session Day.	How applied.
1835: Monday, 9 February	-- Simon G. Purdon and Michael Martin, esqrs.	£. s. d. 1 10 -	Paying for the session room, stationery, and the clerk's fees, &c. Any remaining is in the magistrates' hands, to be put to whatever use they think proper.	£. s. d. —	Sent to the County Infirmary.
— 23 March -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 17 6		- 4 -	
— 6 April -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 8 6		—	
— 20 - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 2 -		—	
— 25 May -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 11 -		—	
— 15 June -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 19 -		- 1 -	
— 20 July -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 18 -		—	
— 3 August -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 - -		—	
— 24 - -	-- John Browne and Michael Martin, esqrs.	- 12 -		—	
— 28 Sept. -	-- S. G. Purdon and Michael Martin, esqrs.	1 1 -		—	
— 26 October	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 17 -		- 7 -	
— 23 Nov. -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 12 6		—	
— 7 Dec. -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 4 6		—	
— 21 - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 1 6		- - 8	
TOTAL - - - £.		12 14 6	- -	- 12 8	

27 April 1836.

John Molony, Clerk.PETTY SESSIONS, *Quin*.

Day on which Sessions are held.	Where held.	PRESIDING MAGISTRATES.	Amount of Costs and Charges received during the Year ending 31 December 1835.	To what purposes applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
Every Wednesday fortnight.	Quin -	John Singleton, William Scott, Wm. Smyth.	£. s. d. 13 6 -	-- as salary to the clerk, and generally under the direction of the magistrates.	£. s. d. - 2 - for an assault. 2 10 9 for nuisances on the public road.	-- to the County Infirmary. -- as salary to John Roughon, special constable, appointed for the district of Quin by the magistrates.

James Stenson, Clerk.PETTY SESSIONS, *Sixmilebridge*.

First Court, held February 3d, 1835.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert, Joseph Dyas and Thomas Studdert, esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 12 s.—Purposes to which applied, clerk receives costs and charges for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Second Court, held February 17th.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert, jun. and Thomas Studdert, sen., esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 7 s.; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Third Court, held April 14th.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert, sen. and Thomas Studdert, jun., esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 1*l.* 15 s. 6 d.; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Fourth Court, held May 19th.—Magistrates presiding, Joseph Dyas and Thomas Studdert, esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 9 s. 6 d.; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Fifth Court, held June 2d.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert and Joseph Dyas, esqrs.—Costs and Charges received, 19 s. 6 d.; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Sixth Court, held August 18th.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert, sen. and Thomas Studdert, jun., esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 2 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Seventh Court, held September 15th.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert, sen. and Thomas Studdert, jun., esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 14 *s.* 6 *d.*; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Eighth Court, held October 20th.—Magistrates presiding, Joseph Dyas and Thomas Studdert, esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

Ninth Court, held November 17th.—Magistrates presiding, Joseph Dyas and Thomas Studdert, esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 18 *s.*; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, 1 *l.* 4 *s.*; application thereof remains in the magistrates' hands, they not having sent it to the infirmary as yet.

Tenth Court, held December 15th.—Magistrates presiding, Thomas Studdert, sen. and Thomas Studdert, jun., esqrs.—Costs and charges received, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; given to the clerk for his services.—Fines imposed, none.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tomgrany*.

Total amount of all Costs and Charges received from 1st May to 31st December 1835:		£.	s.	d.
980 summonses, at 6 <i>d.</i> each	- - - - -	24	10	-
Informations, warrants, &c.	- - - - -	-	10	-
		£.	25	- -
Paid to printer for former summonses, informations, warrants, &c.	£. 2 - -			
To a registry-book bought	- - - - - 12			
To rent of petty sessions room	- - - - - 2 10			
To stationery supplied to the magistrates, fuel, ink, quills, paper, &c.	- 1 10 -			
			6	12 -
Clerks' fees	- - - - -		18	8 -
		£.	25	- -
Total amount of all fines, from 1st May to 31st December 1835		£.	22	10 6
Paid by personal imprisonment in lieu thereof	£. 3 - 6			
Paid complainants, pursuant to decision	- 4 14 10			
Paid to the Excise-office, Limerick, being a fine for illicit malt	- 6 - -			
Paid to the poor of the parish	- - 6 6			
In Philip Reade's hands, for the County Infirmary	- 1 15 -			
			15	16 10
Uncollected	- - - - -		6	13 8
TOTAL	- - - £.		22	10 6

Uncollected, but warrants out for the recovery thereof, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.*; 5 *l.* of which is against one person, who has fled the country.

25 April 1836.

John & Michael Molony, Clerks.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tulla*.

Courts of Petty Sessions are held in the town of Tulla on every second Thursday, excepting, seldom, when the magistrates cannot avoid other calls.—Magistrates' names that attend, Thomas Browne, James Molony, Francis Gore and John Westropp, esqrs.: Joseph Dyas, esq., stipendiary magistrate, while in the county; Tomkins Brew, esq., stipendiary magistrate, occasionally.

Amount received by me for summonses for 12 months, ending 31st December 1835, 21 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* sterling. I am allowed but 6 *s.* per week; the clerk who acted prior to my appointment is allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week. I cannot account for information and bail bonds; Serjeant Woods, of police, is allowed the benefit of them. The amount of fines for the above 12 months, 2 *l.* 1 *s.*; which said fines were sent to the County Infirmary.

N. B.—The following are the court days on which fines were inflicted: the 16th April, four persons fined to amount 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; 7th May, one fined 5 *s.*; 21st May, one fined 10 *s.*; 16th July, two fined 2 *s.*; 6th August, one fined 2 *s.*; 24th September, one fined 10 *s.*; 4th December, one fined 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; making the above amount 2 *l.* 1 *s.* Stationery paid for and summonses ordered gratis to the amount of 12 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*, exclusive of the above 21 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*, making in the entire 33 *l.* 19 *s.* sterling.

There is 2 *l.* per year allowed to a man for supplying the Court of Petty Sessions with fuel.

19 April 1836.

John Brassill, Clerk.

COUNTY OF CORK.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ahern*.

Periods for holding Petty Sessions.	Place held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Costs and Charges received.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	The Application thereof.
The sessions held on the first Thursday in each month.	Ahern	-- the Rev. J. W. Edgar, William Kirby and Henry H. Peard, esqrs.	£. s. d. 13 - -	-- allowed the clerk as his fees.	£. s. d. 5 9 -	-- paid to the treasurer of the dispensary of the barony.

Robert Fitzgerald, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballineen*.

Month and Day of the Month on which Petty Sessions were held at Ballineen, for the Ballineen Petty Sessions District, County of Cork, for the Year ending the 31st day of December 1835.	NAMES OF THE PRESIDING MAGISTRATES AT EACH PETTY SESSIONS.		Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, applied to pay the Clerk's Salary, to purchase Stationery, and the Costs of Prosecution, according to Petty Sessions Act.	Total Amount of Fines imposed and applied to the use of the Ballineen Dispensary, or to the Prosecutor and poor of the Parish where the Offence may be committed, according to the Statutes in such cases made and provided.
1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January 12	-	Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs., presided	1 3 6	-
— 26	-	Rev. E. Herbert Kenny and the Rev. Robert Meade	1 9 6	2 - 6
February 9	-	-- Rev. E. H. Kenny, Rev. Mountiford Longfield, Rev. R. Meade, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	1 - 6	19 8 6
— 23	-	-- Rev. E. H. Henry, Rev. M. Longfield, H. Gillman and Daniel Connor, esqrs.	1 5 -	-
March 9	-	Rev. M. Longfield, H. Gillman and Daniel Connor, esqrs.	- 17 6	3 2 6
April 6	-	-- Rev. E. H. Kenny, Rev. R. Meade, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	2 - 6	• - 15 -
— 20	-	- - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1 14 -	-
May 4	-	-- Rev. M. Longfield, Rev. R. Meade, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	1 10 6	- 12 6
— 18	-	-- Rev. E. H. Kenny, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	- 16 6	--
June 1	-	Rev. R. Meade and H. Gillman, esqrs. - - -	- 18 6	1 15 -
— 15	-	Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs. - -	1 6 6	- 5 -
— 29	-	-- Rev. M. Longfield, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	- 18 -	1 3 -
July 13	-	- - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	- 17 6	- 12 6
August 17	-	Herbert Gillman and Thomas Hungerford, esqrs. -	1 12 -	-
— 24	-	Rev. M. Longfield and Herbert Gillman, esqrs. - -	1 3 -	--
September 14	-	Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs. - -	1 2 -	- 15 -
— 28	-	-- Rev. M. Longfield, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	- 19 -	- 15 -
October 12	-	- - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	- 18 -	- 1 -
November 2	-	- - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1 5 -	- 10 -
— 23	-	-- Rev. E. H. Kenny, Rev. R. Meade, Daniel Connor and Herbert Gillman, esqrs.	- 15 -	- 1 -
December 7	-	Rev. R. Meade and Daniel Connor, esqrs. - - -	1 1 6	--
— 21	-	Rev. R. Meade and Herbert Gillman, esqrs. - -	1 1 -	1 - -
— 28	-	-- Rev. E. H. Kenny, Rev. R. Meade, Herbert Gillman, and Daniel Connor, esqrs.	- 4 -	--
TOTAL - - - £.			25 18 6	32 16 6

Thomas Conner, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballinspittle.*

DATE.	Plaintiff and Defendant.	OFFENCE.	COSTS.	Fines Imposed.	Magistrates Presiding.
1835: January 6	David King - - -	trespass on property -	£. s. d. - - 6	£. s. d. - - -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, John Isaac Heard, and Thomas Lucas, esq.
— 20	Sullivan v. Crowley - - - Edward Kenedy, sub-constable, v. Maurice. ditto v. ditto - -	assault and battery - -- trespass on the high road. - - ditto, to be kept over.	- 10 - - - - - - -	- 5 - - 7 6 - 7 6	-- Rev. John R. Cutler, John I. Heard, esq.
February 3	Lynch v. Driscoll - - Healy v. White - -	trespass on property - illegal trespass -	- - 6 - - -	- 2 6 1 10 -	-- John I. Heard, Jonas M. Sealy, John Cuthbert, esq. and Rev. John R. Cutler.
— 17	-- Ballinspittle Police v. Lynch. ditto v. Griffin - - ditto v. Leary - - ditto v. White - - ditto v. Connor - - ditto v. Denis - - ditto v. Slattery - - -- James Bentley, police constable, v. Tobine.	land trespass - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	- - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6	- 2 6 - 5 - - 2 6 - 2 6 - - - - 5 - - 1 3 - 5 -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, John I. Heard, esq., and Rev. John R. Cutler.
March 3	-- Ballinspittle police v. Cummins. ditto v. Madden - - ditto v. Rynoch - - ditto v. Galavan - - Hosford v. Ahern - - Hosford v. Barry - -	road trespass - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - trespass on property - - ditto - -	- - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - - - - -	- 5 - - 3 - - 5 - - 2 6 2 - - - 14 -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, John I. Heard, esq., and Rev. John R. Cutler.
— 17	Sullivan v. Niel - - -- George Hosford and Constable Bentley v. Leary v. Driscoll - -	assault - - stolen timber - - assault and battery -	- - - - 10 - - - -	- - - - 10 - 1 - -	-- Rev. John R. Cutler, John I. Heard, esq.
— 31	Maurice v. Cronen - - -- Ballinspittle Police v. Gorman. ditto v. Dawly - - ditto v. M'Carty - - ditto v. M'Carty - - ditto v. Brien - -	assault - - road nuisance - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	- - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6	- 4 6 - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 2 - - 2 -	-- John M. Sealy, John I. Heard, esq., Rev. John R. Cutler.
April 21	Tresilian v. Hara - - Howe v. Donovan - - -- Constable Bentley v. Driscoll - - ditto v. Crowley - - ditto v. Collins - - ditto v. Flynn - - -- Sub-Constable Carun v. Sullivan. -- Ballinspittle Police v. Dawly. ditto v. Coghlan - - ditto v. Crean - - ditto v. Dealy - -	- ditto - - trespass on property - road trespass - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	- - - - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6	- 5 - - 2 - - 4 - - 1 - - - - - 1 - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - 1 6 - - -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, John I. Heard, esq.
May 12	-- Mary Driscoll v. Sullivan. Walsh v. Kelly - - -- Edward Bolton v. Mur- rays. Howe v. Brien - - ditto v. Manley - - ditto v. Butler - -	civil case - - trespass on property - -- malicious trespass on property, parties appealed. trespass - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	- - - - - 6 - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - 2 6 3 - - - 5 - - 5 - - 5 -	-- Jonas Morris Sealy, John I. Heard, esq., and Rev. J. R. Cutler.
June 23	Courcey v. Sullivan - - Brennan v. Griffin - - Keely v. Collins - -	assault - - assault - - assault - -	- - 6 - - 6 - 1 6	- 2 - - 2 - - 10 6	-- Jonas M. Sealy, Rev. John R. Cutler, and Thomas C. Kearney, esq.
July 14	Keely v. Collins - - -- Catharine Murphy v. Butler. Keely v. Collins - - Brien v. Harrow - -	assault - - assault - - assault - - -- unlawful trespass on property.	- 6 - - 2 6 - 5 - - - -	- 15 - - 2 6 - 5 - 1 - -	-- John M. Sealy, Thomas C. Kearney, esq., Rev. John R. Cutler.
— 28	Donovan v. Donovan - - Brien v. Sullivan - -	assault and battery - - - -	- 2 6 - - -	- - 6 - 2 -	-- Thomas C. Kearney, John I. Heard, esq.

DATE.	Plaintiff and Defendant.	OFFENCE.	COSTS.	Fines Imposed.	Magistrates Presiding.
1835: August 25	Griffin v. Carty - -	-- illegally impounding cattle.	£. s. d. - - 6	£. s. d. - - -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, esq. Rev. John R. Cutler.
Sept. 8	Donovan v. Mansfield - -	malicious injury -	- - 6	- 5 -	-- John I. Heard, John Cuthbert, T. C. Kearney, esq., and Rev. John R. Cutler.
— 22	Sullivan v. Murray - -	-- dismissing complainant from your service.	- - 6	- 5 -	-- Thomas C. Kearney, John Cuthbert, esq., and Rev. John R. Cutler.
October 6	Harley v. Ryan - -	assault - - -	- 2 6	- 2 6	-- Jonas M. Sealy, Thomas C. Kearney, John Cuthbert, esq. Rev. John R. Cutler.
— 17	Bolton v. the Murrays - -	-- wilful and malicious trespass on property.	{defendants appealed	3 - -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, T. C. Kearney, John I. Heard, esq. and John Cuthbert, esq.
	White v. Collins - -	assault - - -	- - -	- 1 -	
	Collins v. White - -	trespass - - -	- - 6	- - -	
	Walsh v. Ryan - -	-- trespass and taking unlawful possession.	- - -	2 10 -	
	Crowly v. M'Carty - -	-- leaving complainant's service.	- - 6	- 4 -	
	Crowly v. Hogan - -	-- taking unlawful possession.	- - 6	- 7 -	
	Crowly v. Leahy - -	assault - - -	- 10 -	- 2 6	
	Collins v. White - -	trespass - - -	- - 6	- 1 -	
	Sullivan v. Niel - -	assault - - -	- 1 -	- 2 6	
	-- Bentley, police constable.	pigs on the road -	- - 6	- - 6	
Nov. 17	Crowley v. Hurley - -	injury to property -	- - 6	- 15 -	-- Thomas C. Kearney, John I. Heard, John Cuthbert, and Rev. John R. Cutler.
	Power v. Marshall - -	assault - - -	- 7 6	- 2 6	
Dec. 1	Taly v. Griffin - -	assault - - -	- 1 6	- 1 3	-- Jonas M. Sealy, John I. Heard, John Cuthbert, esq.
	Stawell v. Duncan - -	-- burning land; land-lord, ditto did not enforce this.	- 2 6	1 8 6	
	Starvell v. Dawly - -	lord, ditto did not enforce this.	- 2 6	5 2 6	
— 15	Howe v. Shirley - -	trespass on property -	- - -	- 5 -	-- Jonas M. Sealy, John I. Heard, John R. Cutler, esq.
	Howe v. Crowley - -	ditto - - -	- - -	- 5 -	
	Sullivan v. Shirley - -	-- trespass on Mr. Howe's property -	- - -	- 2 -	
— 29	no fines imposed this day	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	-- Rev. John R. Cutler, and Thomas Lucas, esq.

F. S. Stawell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Ballinspittle.

DATE.	Plaintiff and Defendant.	Fines received	To whom Paid.	—	OFFENCE.
1835: January 20	Sullivan v. King - -	£. s. d. - - -	Dispensary -	£. s. d. - 5 -	assault.
March 3	Driscoll - - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	
	Michael Deasy - -	- - -	Dispensary -	2 10 -	
	John Lynch - -	- 2 6	{Mr. Perry - To the police -}	{- 1 3 - 1 3}	road nuisance.
Feb. 17	John Griffin - -	- 5 -	{Mr. Perry - Police -}	{- 2 6 - 2 6}	ditto.
	Dennis Geary - -	- 2 6	{Mr. Webb - Police -}	{- 1 3 - 1 3}	ditto.
	Julian White - -	- 2 6	{Mr. Webb - Police -}	{- 1 3 - 1 3}	ditto.
	Denis Dennis - -	- 5 -	{Mr. Cotter - Police -}	{- 2 6 - 2 6}	ditto.
	Denis Toben - -	- 5 -	{Mr. Cotter - Police -}	{- 2 6 - 2 6}	ditto.
	P. Sullivan - -	- 10 -	Gorman -	- 10 -	trespass.
	Daw - - -	- 5 -	{Mr. Webb - Police -}	{- 2 6 - 2 6}	injury to road.
March 3	Ahern - - -	2 - -	{Dispensary - To Constable -}	{2 - - - - -}	-- fined for having stolen timber.
	Barry - - -	- 10 -	{Bentley and G. Hosford. -}	{- 10 - - - -}	

(continued)

DATE.	Plaintiff and Defendant.	Fines received.	To whom paid.		OFFENCE.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
March 17	D. Galavan - -	- 2 6	{ Mr. Webb - Police -	- 1 3 - 1 3	
	Robert Reynard - -	- 5 -	{ Mr. Webb - Police -	- 2 6 - 2 6	road nuisance.
April 7	Sullivan - - -	- 2 -	Dispensary -	- 2 -	- - assault; con- victed 17 March.
	Mr. Connel - - -	- 2 -	{ Mr. Webb - Police -	- 1 - - 1 -	road nuisance.
	Daniel Deasy - - -	- 10 -	{ Mr. Webb - Police -	- 5 - - 5 -	road nuisance.
-- 14	John Ahern - - -	1 - -	{ Dispensary - Police -	- 10 - - 10 -	- - for having tim- ber in his posses- sion he could not account for.
	D. Wren - - -	- 2 6	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 3 - 1 3	road nuisance.
	Daniel Sullivan - -	- 2 -	Dispensary -	- 2 -	assault.
	Trunnevay - - -	- 2 6	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 3 - 1 3	road nuisance.
	Michael Gorman - -	- 2 -	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 - - 1 -	ditto.
	C. Carty - - -	- 3 6	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 9 - 1 9	ditto.
	Charles M'Carty - -	- 2 6	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 3 - 1 3	ditto.
	D. M'Carty - - -	- 2 6	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 3 - 1 3	ditto.
	Brien - - -	- 2 6	{ Mr. Perry - Police -	- 1 3 - 1 3	ditto.
-- 17	T. Driscoll - - -	- 4 -	{ Mr. Cotter - Police -	- 2 - - 2 -	ditto.
	David Crowley - - -	- 1 -	{ Mr. Sivett - Police -	- - 6 - - 6	
	Owen Flyn - - -	- 1 -	{ Mr. Sivett - Police -	- - 6 - - 6	ditto.
July 14	Daniel Collins - - -	1 - -	Dispensary -	- 15 -	assault.
	M. Crowley - - -	- 10 -	ditto -	- 10 -	costs 5 s.
	M. Carty - - -	- 2 6	Ellen Courey -	- 2 6	- - for her loss of time.
-- 28	Brinnen v. Griffin -	- 2 6	Owen Brinnen -	- 2 6	trespass.
	Catharine Murphy v. Butter - - -	- 5 -	{ Dispensary - Cath. Murphy -	- 2 6 - 2 6	
August 18	Donovan - - -	- 3 -	{ Dispensary - Donovan -	- - 6 - 2 6	
	Lambord - - -	- 2 6	Dispensary -	- 2 6	
Sept. 8	Donovan v. Mansfield -	- 2 6	ditto -	- 2 6	
October 17	Sullivan v. Meal - - -	- 3 6	{ ditto - constable Grant -	- 2 6 - - 6	
	Crowly v. Baron - - -	- 12 6	{ Mr. Cotter - Plaintiff -	- 2 6 - 10 -	assault.
	Nancy Power v. Marshall	- 10 -	{ Power, costs - Dispensary -	- 7 6 - 2 6	assault.

Francis S. Stawell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Ballymartle.

HELD at Ballymartle in the county of Cork, barony of Kinalea, on Monday, once in every fortnight. Five magistrates attend in this district, two always being present. The total amount of costs and charges for the year ending 31st December 1835, 8 l. 2 s. 6 d., left at the disposal of the clerk, being only his fees under the Petty Sessions Act, for which he provides the necessary books, printed forms, and such stationery as is requisite for the use of the court. The fines imposed amount to the sum of 8 l. 16 s. 6 d., whereof 5 l. 17 s. 6 d. have been paid to the Ballinaboy Dispensary, and the remainder 2 l. 19 s. not yet disposed of.

Ballymartle, 20 April 1836.

Joseph Barrett.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bandon.*

Place of holding Petty Sessions.	Times of Holding same.	Amount of Fines imposed and manner of Application.			
		A S S A U L T S.		Trespasses and damage to Property.	
		Amount.	How disposed of.	Amount.	How disposed of.
Bandon in the county of Cork.	- - every Monday, except when the county assizes and Bandon general sessions of the peace are holding.	£. s. d. 7 - -	- - paid to the treasurer of the Bandon Fever Hospital Dispensary and Infirmary.	£. s. d. 1 10 -	- - paid to the persons aggrieved for compensation of damages.

AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED AND MANNER OF APPLICATION.

Breaches of the Publicans' Act.		Breaches of the Revenue Laws.		N U I S A N C E S.	
Amount.	How disposed of.	Amount.	How disposed of.	Amount.	How disposed of.
£. s. d. 5 10 -	- - one moiety paid to the Teller of the Exchequer, and the other moiety to the prosecutors.	£. s. d. 50 - -	- - paid to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Excise.	£. s. d. - 8 -	- - half paid to prosecutors, and half to the poor of the parish.

Magistrates presiding at Bandon Petty Sessions.

Rev. Armiger Sealy.
Rev. Somers Payne.
The Hon. William Smyth Bernard.
Francis Bernard Sweeny, esq.
John Swete, esq.
St. John Augustus Clerke, esq.
Henry Cole Bowen, esq.
John Wheeler, esq.

Costs and Charges received at this Petty Sessions.

54 informations at 1 s. each	-	£.	2 14 -
39 warrants at 6 d. each	-	-	- 19 6
44 recognizances at 1 s. each	-	-	2 4 -
20 convictions at 1 s. each.	-	-	1 - -
8 appeals at 1 s. 6 d.	-	-	- 12 -
832 summonses with copies at 6 d. each	-	-	20 16 -
TOTAL costs received (which were paid to the clerk of the court)	-	£	28 5 6

Remarks. — Many more penalties were laid on persons for assaults and damaging property, but such persons suffered imprisonment for different periods, not being able, and in some instances not being willing to pay the penalty.

John Cotter, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bantry.*

No.	PERIODS when Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates who Presided.	AMOUNT of Fines.	How disposed of.	AMOUNT of Costs.	How disposed of.
	1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1	2 Jan.	- - S. Hutchins and R. White, esquires.	1 - -	given to Bantry Dispensary	- 9 7	- - given to informant.
2	20 Feb.	- - Richard White and H. Lawton, esquires.	1 7 6	- - ditto - - -	- 5 6	- ditto.
3	6 Mar.	- ditto - -	2 10 -	- - ditto - - -	- 6 6	- ditto.
4	13 —	- - Samuel Hutchins, Rev. Allyn Evanson, Hugh Lawton and T. O'Donovan, esqrs.	- 10 -	- - ditto - - -	- 1 -	- ditto.
5	10 April	- - Richard White and H. Lawton, esquires.	- - -	no fines - - -	- - -	- - no costs.
6	24 —	- ditto - -	- 4 6	given to Bantry Dispensary	- 7 6	- - given to informant.
7	8 May	- ditto - -	6 10 -	- ditto - - -	4 - -	- ditto.
8	5 June	- - S. Hutchins and R. White, esquires.	- 2 -	- ditto - - -	- 10 -	- ditto.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bantry*—continued.

No.	PERIODS when Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates who Presided.	AMOUNT of Fines.	How disposed of.	AMOUNT of Costs.	How disposed of.
9	1835: 19 June	- - Earl of Bantry, Henry Wallis, Richard White, and H. Law- ton, esquires.	£. s. d. - 3 -	given to Bantry Dispensary	- 17 -	- - given to informant.
10	3 July	- - Richard White and H. Lawton, esquires.	1 15 -	- - 1 l. of this fine given to the poor of the parish, re- mainder to the Bantry dis- pensary.	- 8 -	- ditto.
11	17 —	- ditto - -	- 5 -	given to Bantry Dispensary	- 1 -	- - given to prosecutor,
12	21 and 22 August.	- - S. Hutchins, esq., Rev. Soanes Payne and R. White, esq.	1 5 -	- ditto - - -	- 12 -	- - given to informant.
13	4 Sept.	- - S. Hutchins and R. White, esquires.	4 15 -	- ditto - - -	1 - -	- ditto.
14	25 —	- - Rev. S. Payne and Richard White, esq.	- 1 -	- ditto - - -	- 1 -	- ditto.
15	9 Oct.	- - S. Hutchins and R. White, esquires.	- 10 6	- - given to the poor of the parish.	- 5 6	- ditto.
16	30 —	- - Richard White and H. Lawton, esquires.	- - 6	given to Bantry Dispensary	- 1 -	- ditto.
17	27 Nov.	- ditto - -	- 7 6	- ditto - - -	- 2 -	- ditto.
TOTAL AMOUNT - £.			21 6 6	TOTAL AMOUNT - - £.	9 7 7	

Observations.—As clerk I receive no fines whatsoever for my own use, and am obliged to pay for court books, all printed forms, paper, &c. &c. out of my own emoluments.

3 May 1836.

W. W. Warner, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Blarney*.

13 January 1835	St. John Jefferyes and Robert M'Carty, esquires.
27 —	R. M'Carty and Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, esquires.
10 February —	- ditto - - ditto.
24 —	St. John Jefferyes and Joseph Capel Fitzgerald, esquires.
10 March —	- ditto - - ditto.
7 April —	Robert M'Carty and T. Ronayne Sarsfield, esquires.
21 —	John Travers, Mr. Jeffereys and Mr. M'Carty.
5 May —	Mr. Travers and Mr. M'Carty.
19 —	Mr. Travers, Mr. Sarsfield and Mr. Fitzgerald.
2 June —	Mr. Jefferyes and Mr. Fitzgerald.
16 —	- ditto - - ditto and Mr. Travers.
30 —	Mr. Fitzgerald only.
14 July —	- ditto only.
28 —	- ditto and Mr. Travers.
18 August —	Mr. Travers only.
1 September —	- ditto and Mr. Fitzgerald.
15 —	Mr. Fitzgerald and Rev. Edward Mitchel Carleton.
29 —	Mr. Travers and Mr. Sarsfield.
13 October —	- ditto - - ditto and Mr. Fitzgerald.
27 —	Mr. Sarsfield and Mr. Fitzgerald.
10 November —	Mr. Travers, Mr. Sarsfield and Mr. Jefferyes.
24 —	Mr. Jefferyes only.
8 December —	Mr. Travers, Mr. Sarsfield and Mr. Jefferyes.
22 —	Mr. Jefferyes only.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Knogare*, being part of the *Blarney* District.

5 January 1835	William Croke, esq. only.
19 —	- ditto and John Bennett Gibbs, esq.
2 February —	- ditto - - ditto.
16 —	- ditto - - ditto.
2 March —	- ditto - - ditto.
16 —	Mr. Gibbs only.
13 April —	Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Croke.
27 —	- ditto - - ditto.
11 May —	Mr. Croke and Thomas Gollock, esquire.
25 —	Mr. Croke, Mr. Gibbs, John Rye Coppinger and W. B. Creagh.
9 June —	Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Croke, Mr. Coppinger and Rev. John Henry Madras.
22 —	Mr. Croke and Mr. Coppinger.
6 July —	Mr. Croke, Mr. Coppinger, Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Madras.

20 July 1835	Mr. Crooke, Mr. Coppinger and Mr. Madras.
10 August —	no magistrate.
17 — —	Mr. Crooke only.
24 — —	- ditto, Mr. Madras and Mr. Coppinger.
7 September —	Mr. Coppinger only.
5 October —	Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Crooke and Mr. Coppinger.
2 November —	- ditto and Mr. Crooke.
30 — —	Mr. Crooke and Mr. Coppinger.
28 December —	- ditto and Mr. Gibbs.

A PETTY SESSIONS has been established at *Dripsey*, and held there once a Month, being in the same District with *Knogare*.

31 August 1835	Mr. Coppinger and Mr. Madras.
21 September —	no magistrate.
19 October —	Mr. Crooke, Mr. Coppinger and Mr. Madras.
16 November —	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
14 December —	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto.

Amount of fees received at *Blarney* Petty Sessions, 22 l. 10 s.

Amount of fines received, 4 l.

Paid to prosecutors, 2 l. 18 s. 6 d.

Remainder, 1 l. 1 s. 6 d., still undisposed of by direction of the magistrates.

Amount of fees received at *Knogare* Petty Sessions, 24 l. 18 s. 6 d.

Amount of fines received, 2 l. 15 s. 6 d.

Paid to prosecutors, 8 s.

Remainder undisposed of, 2 l. 7 s. 6 d.

Amount of fees received at *Dripsey* Petty Sessions, 4 l. 15 s.

Amount of Fines, 12 s.

Paid to the poor, 7 s.

Paid to prosecutors, 2 s. 6 d.

Remainder undisposed of, 2 s. 6 d.

The whole amount of fees, as above stated, 52 l. 3 s. 6 d., has been allowed me as clerk, my finding books, stationery, printing work, &c. &c.

The whole amount of fines received, as above, 7 l. 7 s. 6 d.

Paid to prosecutors, as above, 3 l. 9 s., for costs.

Paid to poor persons, 7 s.

Undisposed of, as above, 3 l. 11 s. 6 d.

27 May 1836.

Henry Ruber, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Buttevant*.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.	REMARKS.
Magistrates presiding -	-- Hayse Lord Viscount Doneraile, Lieut.-col. Arundel Hill, Rev. Jonathan Bruce, Andrew Batwell and Rev. Matthew Purcell.	-- Lord Viscount Doneraile has been latterly in England attending his duty in Parliament, but is one of the magistrates of the petty sessions.
Periods and places where held.	-- Buttevant, every second Wednesday, when two of the above-named magistrates attend, and often three, besides occasional attendance by other magistrates with them.	-- Lord Doneraile has given a large and commodious room in the market-house, for the holding of the petty sessions, free of all expense.
Petty sessions clerk -	Mr. John Griffin, Buttevant -	always resident.
Costs and charges, and how disposed of and applied.	-- strictly limited to the fees appointed by the Act 7th & 8th Geo. 4, c. 67, s. 9.	-- the fees are given to the clerk as remuneration for his services; and also for the payment of the necessary expenses, for the purchase of books, stationery, pens and ink for the petty sessions, which he is bound to provide.

AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	Braveant Fever Hospital and Dispensaries.	Paid to Party aggrieved.	One Moiety, after reserving Charges, to the King, the other Moiety to Informer.	Paid Half to Treasurer of the Roads, and Half to Prosecutor.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Assaults - - - - -	9 16 6				
Cost allowed to prosecutor - - - - -	- - -	12 - -			
Remitted by the Court under favourable circum- stances.	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	10 G. 4, c. 34.
Wilful trespass upon real and personal property -	- - -	6 13 9	- - -	- - -	9 G. 4, c. 56.
Given to the poor at the request of complainant -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	
Remitted under favourable circumstances - - -	- - -	2 6 -	- - -	- - -	
Selling whiskey without license, 5 l. - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- one man fined 5 l., not paid. Sent to gaol for two months.
Cutting and stealing timber - - - - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	- - -	9 G. 4, c. 56.
Publicans keeping their houses open after prohi- bited hours.	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	3 & 4 G. 4, c. 68.
Public nuisance on the turnpike-road - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 -	17 G. 4.
Breaches of the Sabbath; two-thirds to the poor, one-third to prosecutor.	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Sabbath Act.
Evading tolls on turnpike-roads - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 6	7 G. 4.

PETTY SESSIONS, Carrigboy.

Names of Persons fined:

		£. s. d.
April 13, 1835.	Owen and Denis Hickey, for assault, fined - - - -	1 - -
	Timothy Duggan - - ditto - ditto - - - -	1 - -
July 27, --	Patrick Regan, for rooting and damaging potatoes, ditto - - -	4 6
TOTAL - - - £.		6 6

This sum will be added and appropriated to such public charity as the law directs, when the sum amounts to £. 1.

(signed) William Dealy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Castlemartyr.

Every second Wednesday.	Presiding Magistrates.	Total amount of Costs given to the Clerk, he paying for Stationery, Fuel, and other inci- dental Expenses.	Total of Fines.	Application of Fines.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1835: Jan. 7	- - Lord Viscount Boyle, Charles B. Garde, and Roger Green Davis, esquires.	12 6 -	- - -	
Feb. 4	- - Lord Viscount Boyle, Samuel W. Adams, and Tho. Bell, esquires.	1 16 -	10 - -	- - Castlemartyr Dis- pensary.
-- 18	- - Lord Viscount Boyle, Thomas Bell, and Roger Green Davis, esquires.	6 6 -	5 - -	- - Castlemartyr and Killeigh Dispensaries.
Mar. 4	- ditto - ditto -	17 - -	2 6 -	
-- 18	- - Lord Viscount Boyle and Thomas Bell, esq.	1 7 -	2 - -	- - Castlemartyr Dis- pensary.
April 8	- ditto - ditto -	1 7 -	1 - -	- - fine remitted on account of poverty.
-- 22	- ditto - ditto -	1 6 -	2 6 -	Killeigh Dispensary.
May 6	- - Roger Green Davis and Thomas Bell, esquires.	1 8 6	- - -	
-- 20	- ditto - ditto -	1 2 -	- - -	
June 3	- - Mr. Bell, being the only magistrate present. — Ad- journed.			
-- 17	Thomas Bell, esq., chairman	1 7 -	10 - -	Killeigh Dispensary.
July 1	- - Mr. Bell only attended. — Adjourned.			
-- 15	- - Roger Green Davis, and Thomas Bell, esquires.	1 17 6	1 10 -	- - Castlemartyr and Killeigh Dispensaries.
-- 29	- ditto - ditto -	16 - -	2 - 6	- - Castlemartyr Dis- pensary, and to the poor of the parish of Ardah.

Every Second Wednesday.	Presiding Magistrates.	Total Amount of Costs given to the Clerk, he paying for Stationery, Fuel and other incidental Expenses.	Total of Fines.	Application of Fines.
1835: Aug. 19	- - Mr. Bell only attended.— Adjourned to the 2d Sept., and further to the 16th.			
Sept. 16	- - Samuel W. Adams, and Charles B. Garde, esquires.	2 9 6	- 10 6	- - Killeigh and Castle- martyn Dispensaries.
— 30	- - Thomas Bell, and R. Green Davis, esquires.	- 19 -	—	
Oct. 14	- - Mr. Bell only attended, and heard civil cases; criminal cases adjourned.			
— 28	adjourned to			
Nov. 18 and Dec. 2.	- - Charles B. Garde, and Thomas Bell, esquires.	2 4 -	1 2 -	- - To prosecutor, and to Castlemartyn Dis- pensary.
Dec. 16	- - adjourned, Mr. Bell only attended.			
— 30	- - Roger Green Davis, and Thomas Bell, esquires.	1 2 6	- 5 -	- - Castlemartyn and Killeigh Dispensaries.
	£.	20 18 -	7 1 -	

4 May 1836.

Thomas Fitzgibbon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Castletown.

PETTY SESSIONS have been held on the 13th, 20th, 27th and 28th of January; on the 15th of April; 16th, 23rd and 30th June; 7th July; 25th August; 8th, 22nd and 29th September; 13th and 27th October; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 18th November, and 11th and 18th December.

Rev. Henry Cox Harris, Samuel Hutchins and Edward Broderick, presiding magistrates.

Total costs, 42*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, which have been given to the parties.

Total amount of fines imposed, 24*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, of which only 5*l.* 7*s.* has been received, which has been given by order of the presiding magistrates to the treasurer of a local public charity.

18 April 1836.

John Nicholson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Cecilstown.

	£. s. d.
1. Total amount of costs and charges received during the year ended the 31st day of December 1835 - - - - -	22 18 -
2. Total amount of fines imposed during the same period - - -	9 17 6

The first item was expended in purchasing summonses, informations, recognizances, warrants, appeals, pens, ink, paper, &c. &c., in paying the clerk, and in purchasing fuel for fire, which is kept in board room in winter during the time the magistrates are investigating and adjudicating on the various cases submitted to their consideration.

The second item, which was levied in cases of assault, in cases of wilful trespass on private or public property, and in the cases of the trespass of cattle, &c, was distributed according to the statute in such cases made. In many instances a portion of these fines was applied to the relief of the poor of the district.

The petty sessions of Cecilstown are held on Mondays, and the magistrates who preside are, Sir William Wrixon Becher, bart., William Wrixon, esq., John M. Wrixon, esq., Pierce Power, esq., John Longfield, esq., Henry Longfield, the Rev. Philip Townsend, clerk, and the Rev. John Chester, clerk.

(signed) James Ryan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Charleville.

Periods and Places where Petty Sessions Court held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Account of the Application of the Costs and Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of the Fines imposed.
At Charleville Court-house for the year ending 31 Dec. 1835.	Andrew Batwell Daniel Clanchy Barthol. Barry Robert Maxwell	£. 31 11 6	Paid clerk as fees.	£. 6 7 6	Paid to Char- leville Dis- pensary.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clonakilty*.

THE amount of fines for the year ending the 31st of December 1835, was 17*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, which fines are given to the Benevolent Society and House of Industry of this town. With regard to costs, there are none charged but what are allowed by the Petty Sessions Act of Parliament, which costs are handed to me for my attendance and trouble, and also to find books, &c. &c., to record the proceedings of said court. The days on which said petty sessions are held in this town are every Thursday, and the magistrates generally attending are as follows: John Townsend, Samuel Bennett, both of Clonakilty, Herbert Gillman, of Bennett's Grove, Thomas Hungerford, of the Island, Michael Gallwey, of Balava, jun., Alfred Davies, esquires.

25 April 1836.

James Tootrig, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cloyne*.

Petty Sessions every second Wednesday.	Presiding Magistrates.	Total amount of Costs and Charges applied for Clerk's salary, Stationery, and other incidental expenses.	Total of Fines.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
January 14 -	- - Samuel W. Adams, Francis Rowland, Edw. Hoare, esquires.	1 16 -	- 11 6	- - Cloyne Dispensary, the poor of Cloyne, and to prosecutors.
— 28 -	- - Edward Hoare and Samuel W. Adams, esqs.	1 8 -	- 12 6	- - Cloyne and Ahada Dispensaries.
February 11 -	- - Francis Rowland, Edward Hoare, and S. W. Adams, esquires.	1 9 -	3 10 -	- - Cloyne and Middleton Dispensaries, and to prosecutors.
— 28 -	- ditto - ditto -	1 2 -	- 4 -	- - Cloyne and Ahada Dispensaries.
March 11 -	- ditto - ditto -	1 5 -	2 3 -	- - Cloyne and Middleton Dispensaries.
April 1 and 15	- - Francis Rowland, Edward Hoare, and R. W. Goold Adams, esqs.	1 12 6	- 4 -	Middleton Dispensary.
— 29 -	- - Francis Rowland and Edward Hoare, esquires.	1 13 6	- 10 -	- - Cloyne and Ahada Dispensaries.
May 13 -	- - Francis Rowland and R. W. Goold Adams, esquires.	1 3 6	2 - -	- ditto - ditto.
— 27 -	- ditto - ditto -	1 14 -	- 11 -	- - Middleton Dispensary, and to prosecutor.
June 10 -	- - Samuel W. Adams, Thomas Bell, and R. W. Goold Adams, esquires.	- 19 6	1 5 6	- - Cloyne and Middleton Dispensaries.
— 24 -	- - Francis Rowland, Jos. Haynes, S. W. Adams, and Richard W. Goold Adams, esquires.	3 10 6	4 12 -	- ditto - ditto.
July 8, Aug. 12 and 18.	- - Samuel W. Adams and Joseph Haynes, esqs.	2 7 6	1 14 -	- ditto - ditto.
Aug. 26 -	- - Samuel W. Adams, Francis Rowland, and R. W. Goold Adams, esquires.	1 16 6	- 6 -	Middleton Dispensary.
Sept. 9 and 23	- - Samuel Adams and Francis Rowland, esqs.	1 16 -	- 15 -	- - Cloyne and Middleton Dispensaries.
October 7 -	- ditto - - ditto	1 4 -	2 2 -	- ditto - ditto.
— 21 -	- - Samuel W. Adams and Jos. Haynes, esqs.	1 3 -	- 9 6	Cloyne Dispensary.
November 11 & Dec. 23.	- - Samuel W. Adams and F. Rowland, esqs.	£. 26 - 6	21 10 -	

14 May 1836.

Thomas Fitzgibbon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Currahaly*.

PETTY SESSIONS are held once a fortnight, every second Tuesday.

The magistrates who attend the sessions are, the Rev. John Henry Madras, clerk, Clontead, John Hawkes, of Grange, esq., and John Tonson Rye, of Rye Court, esq.

Total amount of all costs and charges received for the year ending	£. s. d.
31st December 1835	19 11 -
Total amount of fines imposed in the same year	1 19 -

The costs and charges received is the only salary paid to the clerk of the petty sessions, out of which he is obliged to provide stationery for the use of the court.

The amount of fines imposed are handed to the treasurer of the Killumney Dispensary (in the district of the petty sessions) for the use of that establishment.

John O'Neill, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dunmannay*.

DATE.	Magistrates presiding.	DATE.	Magistrates presiding.
1835:		1835.	
January 5	Daniel Conner, W. L. Shuldham and Alexander J. Cox, esquires.	July 20	D. Conner and A. J. Cox, esqrs.
February 2	D. Conner and A. J. Cox, esqrs.	Aug. 24	A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.
— 7	- ditto - ditto.	Sept. 7	W. L. Shuldham, and A. J. Cox, esquires.
— 16	- ditto - ditto.	— 21	A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.
March 2	A. J. Cox and D. Conner, esqrs.	Oct. 5	D. Conner, A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.
— 16	A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.	Nov. 9	W. L. Shuldham and A. J. Cox, esquires.
April 13	D. Conner, W. L. Shuldham and A. J. Cox, esquires.	— 16	D. Conner, W. L. Shuldham and A. J. Cox, esquires.
— 27	W. L. Shuldham and D. Conner, esquires.	— 30	A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.
May 11	A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.	Dec. 28	D. Conner, A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.
— 25	D. Conner and A. J. Cox, esqrs.		
June 8	D. Conner, W. L. Shuldham and A. J. Cox, esquires.		
July 6	A. J. Cox and W. L. Shuldham, esquires.		

Amount received for summonses, for the year ending 31 December 1835.	£. s. d.
Amount for informations, warrants, recognizances, &c.	27 3 6
Amount for costs - - - -	6 8 -
	- 15 -

TOTAL for costs and charges - - £. 34 6 6

-- this sum has been applied to the procuring of books and stationery for the use of the petty sessions, and the payment of the clerk's salary.

Amount of fines imposed, in cases of assault, &c. 34 3 -

-- £. 5. 7s. 6d. of these fines have been received and paid to the treasurer of the Dunmannay Dispensary.

Amount on publicans for selling at prohibited hours. 2 10 -

-- £. 2. of these fines have been received and applied, one moiety to the use of His Majesty, and the other moiety to the informers. these fines have not been levied.

Amount of fines imposed for breaches of the game laws. 20 - -

Amount for having arms unregistered. 30 - -

ditto - - ditto.

Amount for steeping flax in the rivers near Dunmannay. 35 - -

ditto - - ditto.

Amount of fines for nuisances in the street and on public roads. 1 12 -

-- £. 1 1s. of these fines have been received and paid, one-half to the poor of the parish, and the other half to the police.

TOTAL amount of fines imposed - £. 123 5 -

John Norwood, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Farranivane*.

COURT of petty sessions of the Farranivane district, barony of Kennalmeaky, and county of Cork, held every Tuesday fortnight, in the house of Samuel Hosford, of Roughgrove, in said district: magistrates presiding, Maskelyne Alcock and James Splaine, esq.

Summonses for year ending the 31st December 1835 -	409 at 6d. each -	£. s. d.
Warrants - - - - ditto - - - -	5 at ditto -	10 4 6
Informations - - - - ditto - - - -	8 at 1s. each -	- 2 6
Recognizances - - - - ditto - - - -	2 at ditto -	- 8 -
Convictions - - - - ditto - - - -	19 at ditto -	- 2 -
Appeals - - - - ditto - - - -	2 at 1s. 6d. each -	- 19 -
		- 3 -

Paid to Clerk of Petty Sessions - - £. 11 19 -

Amount of convictions paid to the fever hospital in the town of Bandon, in said county.	£. s. d.
	10 - 6
Ditto - - ditto paid to plaintiffs - - - - -	- 15 10
Ditto - - ditto paid to informer one-half, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 68	- 10 -
Moiety of same in hand for the use of the King - - - - -	- 10 -
Fines for nuisances, under Road Act, half to informer, and half to poor of the parish.	- 8 -
TOTAL - - - £.	12 4 4

5 May 1836.

Samuel Hosford, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Innishannon*.

Place of holding Petty Sessions.	Period when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Cost and Charges, and how applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Appropriation of Fines.
At petty sessions court-house in the town of Innishannon.	-- once a fortnight, on Tuesday.	W ^m . H. Herrick. R. Quin. Somers Payne. Chamber Corker.	-- Amount for one year ending the 31st Dec. 1835, 16 <i>l</i> . 14 <i>s</i> ., which is applied to pay the clerk of petty sessions, and to provide stationery for the court.	£. s. d. 10 - 1	-- The fines for assaults on summary conviction are paid to the treasurer of the Innishannon Dispensary, and by him handed over to the treasurer of the county. Fines on publicans are paid, one-half to the king, the other half to informant. Fines for nuisances are paid, one-half to informant, the other half to the clergyman of the parish for the use of the poor.

20 April 1836.

Johnston M'Intosh, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kantuck*.

When held.	Where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	AMOUNT of all Costs and Charges received, and how applied.	AMOUNT of Fines imposed, and application thereof.	REMARKS.
On Saturdays (weekly).	court-house, Kantuck.	Rev. J. E. Orpen. W ^m . Allen, esq.	-- The sum of 45 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . has been received by the clerk during the year for summonses, levy warrants, informations, recognizances, convictions, and appeals, who is obliged to find court books, some Acts of Parliament, binding those supplied by Government, fuel in the court-house, and stationery, &c. &c., for the use of the petty sessions.	The fines received during the year were - £. 6 5 - £. s. d. Paid to the treasurer of the Kantuck Dispensary - 3 5 - Paid to the treasurer of the House of Industry at Cork - - 3 - - £. 6 5 -	-- The fees received by the clerk are those directed by the schedule annexed to the 7th & 8th Geo. IV., c. 67.

Edward Saunders, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Liscarroll*.

Magistrates' Names attending at Sessions.	Amount of all Costs.	Amount of Fines in Criminal Cases.	How disposed of.	Compensation for Injuries and Damage.	How disposed of.	Total Amount.
The Rev. J. Bruce, clk. Joseph Dean Freeman John Dean Freeman, & Bartholomew Edward Barrey, esqrs.	£. s. d. 40 5 6	£. s. d. 6 6 -	Costs - - 1 10 - Compensation - - 1 6 - County Infirmary - 3 10 - £. 6 6 -	£. s. d. 6 7 4	The whole given to the persons on whom the trespass has been committed.	£. s. d. 40 5 6 6 6 - 6 7 4 52 18 10

18 April 1836.

William Sharpe, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Macroom*.

Place where Petty Sessions are held.	NAME OF CHAIRMAN AND RESIDENCE.								TOTAL Magistrates Present.
Macroom:									
1835: Jan. 13	-	Rev. Richard Davies, Macroom Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 27	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Cooleham	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Feb. 10	-	Saint George Brown, esq., Rockborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
— 24	-	Philip Harding, esq., Ferville	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mar. 10	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Macroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
April 7	-	John Barter, esq., Cooldaniel	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
— 14	-	Rev. Richard Davies, Macroom Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 28	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Cooleham	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
May 13	-	Saint George Brown, esq., Rockborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
— 26	-	Philip Harding, esq., Ferville	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
June 10	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Macroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
— 23	-	John Barter, esq., Cooldaniel	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
July 7	-	Rev. Richard Davies, Macroom Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 21	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Cooleham	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Aug. 18	-	Saint George Browne, esq., Rockborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sept. 1	-	Phillip Harding, esq., Ferville	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
— 15	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Macroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
— 29	-	John Barter, esq., Cooldaniel	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Oct. 13	-	Rev. Richard Davies, Macroom Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
— 27	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Cooleham	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Nov. 10	-	Philip Harding, esq., Ferville	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 24	-	John Barter, esq., Cooldaniel	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dec. 8	-	Rev. Richard Davies, Macroom Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 29	-	Richard Ashe, esq., Cooleham	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Total amount of all charges, charged and received during the above year, for summonses at 6 *d.* each, informations at 1 *s.* each, warrants at 6 *d.* each, recognizances at 1 *s.* each, and convictions at 1 *s.* each, 47 *l.* 10 *s.*, which sum has been laid out as follows: In purchasing books, stationery, and all necessaries for the justices at petty sessions, all law forms connected with the same, paying the clerk's salary, and for binding the statutes received from the King's printers, &c. &c.

Total amount of fines imposed and received in the same period, and paid to the treasurer of the Macroom Dispensary, for the use of that establishment, 28 *l.* 10 *s.*

Total amount of costs, which were paid to the complainants, or prosecutors in certain cases, 9 *l.* 10 *s.*

Total amount of certain costs paid to the poor of the parish, 1 *l.* 5 *s.*

No court failed being held in consequence of the non-attendance of magistrates.

Macroom, 20 April 1836.

Thomas Grainger, jun., Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mallow*.

MALLOW petty sessions court is held on every Tuesday throughout the year in the court-house, in the town of Mallow, except during the assizes or Mallow quarter sessions.

The magistrates presiding (two of whom at least are always present) are, Adam Newman, Thomas Ware, Nathaniel Webb Ware, John Deane Freeman, Thomas Harris, C. D. O. Jephson, Henry Braddell and William H. Franks, esqrs.

The total amount of all costs and charges received during the year ending 31 December 1835, is 104 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.*, which costs were given to the clerk, and out of them he paid for books, printing, fuel, stationery, postage of letters, and all other expenses attending the holding of the court.

The total amount of fines received for the year ending 31 December 1835 (many more having been imposed), and for the non-payment of which the parties offending have been committed, is 49 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.*

Application thereof:

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary	-	-	8
Paid to parties injured, under 9 Geo. 4, c. 56	-	-	2
Paid to county Treasurer, under 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63	-	-	3
Paid to informers	-	-	3
Payable to the use of His Majesty, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 63, by publicans selling at prohibited hours.	5	12	6
Paid to informers	5	12	6
Paid to churchwardens for the use of the poor, under 36 Geo. 3, "Public Nuisances on Roads."	2	10	-
Paid to informers	2	10	-
TOTAL	£.	49	6 4

H. Hume, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Millstreet.*

THE court is held on Mondays, in Millstreet.

The magistrates presiding are, Henry Wallis, John Leader, Henry Leader, M'Carthy O'Leary and John Cooke Wallis, esqrs.

Amount of cost and charges received, 35 *l.* 10 *s.*: appropriated for the clerk's remuneration.

Total amount of fines, 16 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*: applied for the use of the Millstreet Dispensary.

T. Newman, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Passage West.*

PETTY sessions are held at Passage West on every Friday, not being a church holiday, or during the time of the general assizes, or special road sessions, at Carrigaline. The Rev. R. Lloyd, T. Parsons Boland, John Roberts and John Caulfield Irvine, esqrs. regularly attend as magistrates; Sir Thomas Deane, John Newenham, Charles Evanson, R. Notter and A. O'Driscoll, esqrs., attend occasionally. Within the year ending 31 December 1835, the sum of 11 *l.* 8 *s.* sterling has been received by me as clerk for summonses, informations and warrants. The sum of 4 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, for assaults and road nuisances, has been received and paid over to A. Stewart, esq., as Treasurer to the Passage West Indigent Room Keepers Charitable Society. There still remains in my hands the sum of 1 *l.* 10 *s.*; fines also for assaults and road nuisances, up to the 31st December 1835.

M. W. Carthy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathcormac.*

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	The purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
On every Mon- day, at Fer- moy.	-- H. G. Barry, esq. W. Stewart, esq. W. C. Collis, esq. T. Perrott, esq. John Heard, esq. John Hyde, esq. L. Corban, esq. M. Hindley, esq. F. Prangnell, esq. W. C. Collis, jun. esq. Henry Smyth, esq. T. Dumehy, esq.	£. s. d. 70 14 8	- the clerk of the petty sessions.	£. s. d. 10 11 4	Paid the Fermoy Dispensary - 6 9 1 — Kilworth ditto - 1 15 - — Glanworth ditto - - 18 9 — poor of Glanworth - 8 6 parish. — poor of Fermoy parish 1 - - £. 10 11 4
On every Wed- nesday, at Mitchelstown.	-- Hon. R. King. E. O'Neale, esq. F. Prangnall, esq. D. Barrington, esq.	46 9 6	-- ditto -	19 10 11	£. s. d. Trespasses on private property, 10 2 3 paid the party aggrieved. Paid to informers and prose- 3 10 - cutors. Paid the dispensary at 1 1 - Mitchelstown. Paid poor of parish - - 4 17 8 £. 19 10 11
On Tuesday, once a fort- night at Rath- cormac.	-- Rev. J. B. Ryder. Rev. W. Ryder. Rev. E. G. Hudson. R. B. Bayley, esq. C. O'Brien, esq. Gerard Barry, esq. D. O'Callaghan, esq. H. B. Mitchell, esq. R. Wood, esq.	48 10 6	-- ditto -	5 9 6	-- paid to the Rathcormac Dispensary.

20 April 1836.

Denis Downing, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Recumeen*.

No.	PERIODS when Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates who presided.	AMOUNT of Fines.	How disposed of.	AMOUNT of Costs.	How disposed of.
	1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1	13 Jan.	-- the Earl of Bantry and S. White, esq.	- 5 -	given to charitable purposes	- 15 -	given to prosecutors.
2	24 Feb.	-- Simon White and Hugh Lawton, esqrs.	- 15 -	- ditto - - -	- 12 -	- ditto.
3	9 May	- ditto - - -	- - -	no fine - - -	- - -	no costs.
4	25 June	- ditto - - -	- 1 -	given to charitable purposes	1 10 -	given to prosecutors.
5	16 July	- ditto - - -	- - -	no fine - - -	- - -	no costs.
6	23 —	- ditto - - -	- 3 -	given to charitable purposes	1 18 -	given to prosecutors.
7	1 Oct.	- ditto - - -	1 11 -	- ditto - - -	- 9 -	- ditto.
8	18 Nov.	-- the Earl of Bantry and S. White, esq.	- 17 -	- ditto - - -	2 9 -	- ditto.
9	30 Dec.	- ditto - - -	- - -	no fines - - -	- - -	no costs.
TOTAL AMOUNT - £.			3 12 -	TOTAL AMOUNT - - £.	7 13 -	

Observations.—As clerk I receive no fines for my own use, and am obliged to pay for court books, all printed forms, paper, &c. &c. out of my own emoluments.

3 May 1836.

W. W. Warner, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rosscarbery*.

Where Petty Sessions held.	PERIODS when Petty Sessions were held.	NAMES of Magistrates who presided.	Year.	Amount of Fines levied for Trespass on Public Roads.	Application.
Held at the court- house, Rosscar- bery.	- Wednesdays through- out the year, when magistrates attend, which seldom fails to be the case.	-- Right Hon. Lord Car- bery, Thomas Hunger- ford, Richard Smyth and and Michael Gallwey, jun. esquires.	1835	£. s. d. 3 3 3	-- one half to the informers and one half to the district dispensary for the poor sick and con- valescent.

Amount of Fines levied for Assaults and for Battery.	APPLICATION.	Amount of Fines levied for Trespass on Growing Crops, &c.	Application.	AMOUNT of Fees.	APPLICATION.
£. s. d. 28 13 11	-- the sum stated here is the whole amount of the fines; but as the sentence runs to fine or imprisonment at the house of correction, many choose to abide the latter, and not pay the fine: of the sum actually received, 2 l. 5 s. 3 d. was given to the district dispensary; the re- mainder to the injured parties.	£. s. d. 8 5 9	-- these fines are always given to the party tres- passed on, as com- pensation for the injury done.	£. s. d. 41 1 6	-- after paying for all necessary books of the court, all manner of sta- tionery, printed and other- wise, the overplus is given to clerk of court, as re- muneration for his trou- ble.

Jonas Morris, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Shandangan*.

THESE Sessions are held once a fortnight, every second Wednesday.

The magistrates who attend the sessions, are Samuel Vemoze, of Shandangan, John Borlase Warren, of Warren's Grove, Richard N. Nettles, of Nettlesville Hall, and Robert Nettles, of ditto, esquires.

Total amount of all costs and charges received for the year ending the 31st day of December 1835	£. s. d. 18 15 -
Total amount of fines imposed same year	- 14 6

The costs and charges received is the only salary paid to the Clerk of the Petty Sessions, out of which he has to provide stationery and fuel for the use of the Court; he is obliged to reside in the Sessions House, and is precluded from following any other business.

The amount of fines imposed are handed to the treasurer of the Moviddy Dispensary (in the district of the Petty Sessions), for the use of that establishment.

John O'Neill, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Skibbereen*.

COURTS of Petty Sessions, where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	AMOUNT of Fines Imposed.	TOTAL Amount of all Costs and Charges.	AMOUNT of Fines Received, and the Purposes to which applied, per Receipts.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Skibbereen Court- House, on Wed- nesdays.	1. Richard Townsend, esq. - 2. Samuel Townsend, Deputy Lord-Lieutenant, County Cork. 3. Thomas Baldwin, esq. 4. Thomas Somerville, esq. 5. R. H. H. Becher, esq. 6. Hugh Lawton, esq. 7. S. Townsend, jun. esq.	54 3 10	29 3 9 -- paid to plain- tiffs.	19 3 11 -- handed over by the Court to the Skibbereen Dispensary.

The clerk receives no fines whatsoever, and is obliged to pay for all printed forms and court books, paper, &c. &c., out of his own emoluments.

The magistrates, Nos. 1 and 2, are the senior, and who generally attend on cases of importance, and the welfare of the country.

George Dudley, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Timoleague*.

EVERY Monday the Court opens at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Names of magistrates presiding, each acting as chairman every month, alternately, viz.—Colonel Robert Travers, Jonas Travers, esq., Richard B. Robinson, esq., Major Brodrick, Thomas Beamish, esq., Thomas Lucas, esq., Jonas M. Sealy, esq., Marshall Cummins, esq.

	£. s. d.	
Fines for assaults - - - -	2 6 -	} - - Paid by the magistrates to the treasurer of the Timoleague Indigent Room-keeper's Society.
Fines for trespass - - - -	2 2 -	
Costs on the above - - - -	8 18 -	} Paid to complainants in all cases.
Costs on civil cases - - - -	2 8 -	
Convictions, bail bonds and warrants on criminal cases - - - -	10 - -	} Fees to the clerk.
Conviction and warrants on civil cases - - - -	17 - -	
Amount of summonses issued - - - -	13 17 -	} The only salary the clerk receives.
Fines not paid - - - -	1 - -	
Costs on the above - - - -	1 - -	} Suffered imprisonment.
Warrants not executed - - - -	1 6 6	
Costs on the above - - - -	2 - 6	} Not executed.
	£. 36 5 -	

The above is a Return from the 1st May to 31st December 1835, pursuant to an order from the House of Commons, a similar return having been made up to the 1st May 1835, pursuant to an order from the House of Commons dated 19th day of June 1835.

James Crofts, Clerk.

COUNTY OF CORK—WEST RIDING.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Unionhall*.

DATE of Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.	FINES AND CHARGES IMPOSED.								APPLICATION.				
		PAID.						NOT PAID.						
		Fines.			Costs.			Fines.			Costs.			
1835: 1 January	-- R. Townsend, Lyt- telton Lyster and F. Coppinger, esquires.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to the complainants.
15 —	-- R. Townsend and L. Lyster, esquires.	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	as compensation to the complainant.
29 —	— ditto —	—	19	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainants.
26 Feb.	— ditto —	—	15	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ditto.
	-- R. Townsend, sen. and R. Townsend, esqrs.	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	as compensation to complainant.
12 Mar.	-- R. Townsend, L. Lyster and F. Cop- pinger, esquires.	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ditto.

DATE. of Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.	FINES AND CHARGES IMPOSED.				APPLICATION.
		PAID.		NOT PAID.		
		Fines.	Costs.	Fines.	Costs.	
1835: 2 April	-- R. Townsend and L. Lyster, esquires.	1 - -	- 2 3	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 2 6	- - 6	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
		- - -	- - -	2 10	- - 1 6	-- defendants imprisoned in the house of correction.
16 --	- ditto - -	- 13 6	- 1 6	- 5 -	- - - 9	not in custody.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
30 --	- ditto - -	- 2 -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
		- 8 6	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 4 -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the poor of the parish of My- ross, costs as before.
		- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
28 May	-- R. Townsend, F. Coppinger and Lyttel- ton Lyster, esqrs.	- 3 -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
11 June	-- R. Townsend and L. Lyster, esquires.	- 5 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 1 -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
25 --	- ditto - -	- 2 -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the poor of the parish, costs to complainant.
9 July	- ditto - -	- 15 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 1 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the poor of the parish, costs to complainant.
23 --	-- F. Coppinger and L. Lyster, esquires.	1 2 6	- 2 3	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
13 Aug.	-- R. Townsend and L. Lyster, esquires.	- 1 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
27 --	-- F. Coppinger and L. Lyster, esquires.	- 5 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - 2 3	-- defendant imprisoned in the house of correction.
24 Sept.	-- R. Townsend, F. Coppinger, and Lyt- telton Lyster, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	2 10	- - 2 3	- - ditto.
		- 2 6	- - 6	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the poor of the parish, costs to complainant.
22 October	- ditto - -	- 7 6	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
5 Nov.	-- F. Coppinger and L. Lyster, esquires.	1 12 6	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - ditto.
		- 3 -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
19 Nov.	- ditto - -	- 7 6	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 3 -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the poor of the parish, costs to complainant.
3 Dec.	- ditto - -	- 5 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- 2 6	- - 9	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
		- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - 9	-- defendant imprisoned in the house of correction.
17 --	-- R. Townsend L. Lyster, esquires.	- 15 -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- - -	- - -	9 - -	- - -	-- defendants imprisoned in the house of correction.
31 --	-- F. Coppinger and L. Lyster, esquires.	- 12 6	1 - 9	- - -	- - -	-- fine to the Glandore Dispensary, costs to complainant.
		- - -	- - -	2 - -	- 2 3	defendant absconded.
		- 1 -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	as compensation to complainant.
TOTAL - - £.		14 - 3	3 5 9	17 15 -	- 9 9	

W. Atkins, Clerk.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.
PETTY SESSIONS, *Ardara*.

No.	Barony.	Date of holding Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES.		Costs received as Petty Sessions Fees.	Fines.	REMARKS.
			No.	NAMES.			
1	Banagh	1835: 13 Jan.	2	George Stewart and Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	£. s. d. - 15 -	£. s. d. 12 - -	-- Fines for breaches of the revenue laws. Same.
2	-	10 Feb.	2	George Stewart and Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	1 9 6	22 - -	
3	-	7 April	2	George Stewart and Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	1 9 -	- - -	
4	-	8 April	2	George Stewart and Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	- 5 -	71 - -	Same.
5	-	18 May	1	George Stewart - - -	- 7 6	- - -	
6	-	2 June	1	George Stewart - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
7	-	16 June	1	George Stewart - - -	- 9 -	- - -	Fine paid to complainant for abuse.
8	-	4 August	1	Rev. Joseph Welch - - -	- 14 -	- - -	
9	-	25 August	1	Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	1 1 6	- 5 -	
10	-	15 Sept.	2	Joseph Welch and Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	- 14 6	- - -	
11	-	20 Oct.	1	Richard W. Nesbitt - - -	- 17 6	- - -	
12	-	25 Dec.	2	Richard W. Nesbitt and Alex. Bobington - - -	1 4 -	1 10 -	-- Fine for destroying sal- mon fish; one-half paid to informant. and one-half paid to the poor of the parish.
					£. 9 16 6	106 15 -	

20 April 1836. (signed) James Conaghan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballintra*.

DAYS for holding Petty Sessions, every second Monday.
Alexander Hamilton, esq., the only magistrate in the parish, attended at Ballintra Petty Sessions-house, in his magisterial capacity, on the 19th January, 2d and 23d February, 6th April, 18th May, 29th June, 10th and 24th August, 21st September, 5th October, and 14th December 1835.
Amount of costs and charges for summonses, warrants and bail-bonds, received by clerks, 6 l. 11 s. 6 d.
No fines imposed, no second magistrate being in attendance.
18 April 1836.

Thomas H. Eakins.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballyshannon*.

Names of Magistrates presiding at Petty Sessions:—Charles Ferguson and Mathew Davis, esqrs., generally; and Colonel Conolly and Thomas John Atkinson, esq., occasionally.

Dates on which Petty Sessions were held in the year ending 31 December 1835 :	Jan. 24	Feb. 7 21	Mar. 14 28	April 11 25	May 16 30	June 13 27	July 11	Aug. 11 22	Sep. 19	Oct. 17 31	Nov. 14 .	Dec. 19
Costs and charges, or fees received by Petty Sessions Clerk for the year ending 31 December 1835, as compensation for his services :	524	Summonses issued at 6 <i>d.</i> each								-	-	£. s. d. 13 2 -
	25	Informations tendered at 1 <i>s.</i>								-	-	1 5 -
	46	Recognizances to appear at assizes or sessions								-	-	2 6 -
	37	Convictions for wages, &c., at 1 <i>s.</i> each								-	-	1 17 -
	1	Appeal to quarter sessions								-	-	- 1 6
	Total amount of fees received											- - £.

Fines Imposed.

	£. s. d.	
For trespass on private property -	1 11 -	Paid to the owners of the property.
For offences against the excise laws -	6 - -	Disposed of by the commissioners of excise.
For nuisances and trespass on the public roads.	3 18 -	-- Paid to the treasurer of the Mendicity and the treasurer of the Destitute Sick Society.
For offences against the person -	- 15 -	Transmitted for the benefit of the county infirmary.

Ballyshannon, 15 April 1836. James Irvine, Clerk.

DATE.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	PROSECUTOR.	OFFENDER.	OFFENCE.	FINE.	COST.	Imprisonment.	APPLICATION of PENALTIES.
1835: 15 January -	Charles Norman, Richard Magan	W. Huett, excise of.	David Crogon	illicit distillation	£. s. d. 6 - -	£. s. d. - 1 6	or 3 months	imprisoned.
29 - -	C. Norman, Wm. K. McClinton, R. Magan.	John Russell, police constable.	Pat. Doherty	carrying arms, not qualified.	- - -	- - -	2 months	imprisoned.
12 February	C. Norman, R. Magan	Bryan Doherty	John Kerny	assault	4 12 -	- 1 6	2 months	imprisoned.
26 - -	C. Norman, R. Magan	Dan. Conkan	Chas. O'Donel	assault	- - -	- - -	1 month	imprisoned.
12 March	C. Norman, R. Magan	John Carey	Pat. McLaughlin	assault	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	2 s. 6 d., paid prosecutor.
26 - -	C. Norman, R. Magan	Dan. McEleny	Stephen Porter	road nuisance	- 2 -	- - 6	- - -	paid prosecutor.
23 April	C. Norman, Charles Simeon	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 May	C. Norman, R. Magan, Wm. K. McClinton.	Ralph Young, officer of stamps.	Pat. Doherty	using dog & gun, not qualified.	20 - -	- 1 -	3 months	imprisoned.
4 June	C. Norman, Wm. K. McClinton	Mich. O'Donnell	John Doherty	assault	1 10 -	- 3 -	- - -	- - paid 30s. treasurer dispensary for parish Fahan.
25 - -	C. Norman	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9 July	Arthur Darley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 - -	A. Darley, J. Roberts	Jas. Kelly, excise of.	Wm. Diver	illicit distillation	6 - -	- 1 6	or 3 months	imprisoned.
6 August	C. Norman, A. Darley	John Hagerty	Owen McLaughlin and others.	assault	- 19 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - paid treasurer aforesaid dispensary.
20 - -	A. Darley, J. Roberts	Owen McLaughlin	Pat. Doherty	assault	- 2 6	- 1 6	- - -	paid as above, 2 s. 6 d.
3 September	A. Darley, J. Roberts, Wm. K. McClinton.	Edw. Doherty	Pat. McCarron	assault	- 2 6	- 1 6	- - -	paid as aforesaid, 2 s. 6 d.
17 - -	C. Norman, J. Roberts, A. Darley	Ann McLaughlin	Margt. Doherty	assault	- 1 -	- 1 -	- - -	paid as above, 1 s.
1 October	C. Norman, J. Roberts, A. Darley	Ann McLaughlin	Chas. McCollister	assault	- - 6	- - 6	- - -	paid as above, 6 d.
15 - -	J. Roberts, A. Darley	W. Huett, excise of.	Mich. McGrooy	illicit distillation	6 - -	- 1 6	or 3 months	committed to gaol.
29 - -	J. Roberts, A. Darley	Ellen Dermot	Hugh Dermot	assault	- 5 -	- 1 6	- - -	paid treasurer dispensary.
12 November	J. Roberts, W. K. McClinton	- - -	Pat. Doherty	assault	- 1 -	- 1 -	- - -	paid as above, 1 s.
2 December	C. Norman, Wm. Knox	Dan. Lynch	John McCole, Wm. Canny.	assault	- 10 -	- 2 -	- - -	- - paid treasurer dispensary parish Fahan.
8 - -	C. Norman, J. Roberts	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	C. Norman, J. Roberts	George Williams	Wm. Longwill	assault	- 5 -	- - 6	- - -	paid as above.

18 April 1836.

Constantine O'Donnell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Donegal.

DAYS of holding Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES who Presided.	TOTAL AMOUNT of all Costs and Charges.	TOTAL AMOUNT of Fines Imposed, and the purposes to which applied.	FINES IMPOSED, not for Assaults, and the purposes applied.
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 Jan. -	Wm. Murdock, esq. Rev. Joseph Welsh	22 summonses - - 11 0 2 levy warrants for wages - - - 2 0	one assault fined - 5 -	fine for cutting timber - - - 2 - -
8 April -	Wm. Murdock, esq. Rev. Joseph Welsh	98 summonses - 2 9 0 5 levy warrants for wages - - - 5 0		two fined in 5 s. each each for having unlawful public houses - - - 10 0
24 June -	Wm. Murdock, esq. Rev. Joseph Welsh	48 summonses - 1 4 - 2 levy warrants - - 2 -	none fined.	none fined.
8 July -	Wm. Murdock, esq. Rev. Joseph Welsh	44 summonses - 1 2 - 1 levy warrant - - 1 0		none fined.
19 Aug. -	Thos. Brooke, esq. Rev. Joseph Welsh	41 summonses - 1 - 6 3 levy warrants for wages - - - 3 -	one assault fined - 5 -	none fined.
2 Sept. -	W. Murdock, esq. Rev. Joseph Welsh	34 summonses - - 17 - 1 levy warrant for wages - - - 1 -	one assault fined - 10 0	none fined.
16 — -	Thos. Brooke, esq. W. Murdock, esq.	27 summonses - - 13 6 33 summonses - - 16 6	none fined.	one fined for cutting timber - - 10 -
4 Nov. -	W. Murdock, esq.	2 levy warrants for wages - - - 2 -	none fined.	
		Total - - £. 8 19 6	£. 3 - -	
			For summons, warrant, & conviction, 2s. 6d. each - - 15 -	For summons, warrant, & conviction, 2s. 6d. costs on each. - - - 7 6
			£. 3 15 -	£. 3 7 6

The amount in the first column is to the Petty Sessions Clerk, as are the costs in the other two columns; and the principal in the second column to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary; and amount of last column, one-half to the prosecutor and the other half to the churchwardens for the poor of the respective parishes where the offences were committed.

John Baird, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Dunfanaghy.

Date.	No. of Justices.	NAMES OF JUSTICES.
1835 :		
27 January - - -	2	Alexander Robert Stewart and William Stewart, esqrs.
3 February - - -	3	Alexander Robert Stewart, William Stewart, and John V. Stewart, esqrs.
10 — - - - -	2	William Stewart, esq., and the Rev. John Olphert.
17 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto
24 — - - - -	2	William Stewart, esq., and Rev. George Stewart.
3 March - - - -	1	William Stewart, esq.
10 — - - - -	2	William Stewart, esq., and Rev. John Olphert.
31 — - - - -	2	Alexander Robert Stewart and William Stewart, esqrs.
14 April - - - -	2	William Stewart, esq., and Rev. Dr. Ussher.
21 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto
28 — - - - -	1	- - ditto.
5 May - - - - -	1	- - ditto.
12 — - - - -	1	- - ditto.
19 — - - - -	1	- - ditto.
26 — - - - -	2	William Stewart and Wybrants Olphert, esqrs.
2 June - - - - -	3	William Stewart and Wybrants Olphert, esqrs., and the Rev. John Olphert.
9 — - - - -	3	- - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto.
16 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
23 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
30 — - - - -	1	- - ditto.
14 July - - - - -	1	Rev. John Olphert.
21 — - - - -	2	Rev. John Olphert and William Stewart, esq.
25 August - - - -	2	Wybrants Olphert and William Stewart, esq.
1 September - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
8 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
15 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
6 October - - - -	1	Wybrants Olphert. William Stewart, esq., gone to England for the benefit of his health.
13 — - - - -	1	- - ditto.
27 — - - - -	2	- - ditto - - - and Rev. John Olphert.
3 November - - -	2	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
10 — - - - -	2	Alexander Robert Stewart and Wybrants Olphert, esqrs.
17 — - - - -	2	- - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto.
24 — - - - -	1	Wybrants Olphert, esq.
8 December - - -	2	Alexander Robert Stewart and Wybrants Olphert, esqrs.
15 — - - - -	2	- - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto.
29 — - - - -	2	- - - - - ditto - - - and John V. Stewart, esq.

Costs and charges, or fees received, 12 l. 10 s. 6 d.—Application : Costs of various printed forms and stationery, and residue to clerk.—Fines imposed, 10 l. 8 s. Those for assaults are paid to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary, and all other fine are disposed of as the law in each particular case directs.

23 April 1836.

David M. Kelvey, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Glentis*.

No.	1835.	MAGISTRATES ATTENDED.
1*	Tuesday, 13 January -	William Murdock, esq. ; Francis Forster, esq.
2	Thursday, 3 March - -	Adjourned.
3	Thursday, 2 April - -	Alexander Hamilton, esq.
4	Thursday, 7 May - -	Adjourned.
5	Saturday, 6 June - -	William Murdock, esq. ; Francis Forster, esq.
6	Saturday, 27 June - -	Alexander Hamilton, esq.
7	Thursday, 6 August - -	John Roberts, esq. s.m. ; William Murdock, esq.
8	Thursday, 3 September -	William Murdock, esq. ; Francis Forster, esq.
9	Thursday, 11 October -	William Murdock, esq. ; Francis Forster, esq.
10	Thursday, 5 November -	William Murdock, esq. ; Francis Forster, esq.
11	Thursday, 3 December -	Adjourned.

* At January Petty Sessions these fines being enforced :—

Marris Connehan and Edward Early being each fined in 2 s. 6 d.—5 s. ; which I handed over to the Churchwarden.

Daniel Mulloy being fined in 3 l., who did not appear on being summoned, and absconded.

Daniel W. Dantt, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killybegs*.

Days of holding Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	TOTAL AMOUNT of all Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied.	TOTAL AMOUNT of fines imposed, and the purposes to which applied.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
26 January	-- Richard William Nesbitt, esq. the Rev. George Stewart, and the Rev. Joseph Welsh - - - -	17 summonses - - 8 6	1 assault fine - - 1 10 -
30 March	-- Rev. George Stewart, and Richard William Nesbitt, esq. - - -	52 summonses - 1 6 -	None.
13 April -	-- Rev. Joseph Welsh, and Richard William Nesbitt, esq. - - -	12 summonses - - 6 -	None.
27 — -	-- Rev. George Stewart, and the Rev. Joseph Welsh - - - -	14 summonses - - 7 -	1 assault fine - - - 5 -
11 May -	-- Rev. Joseph Welsh, and the Rev. George Stewart - - - -	29 summonses - - 14 6	{ *3 fined for illicit distillation in 6 l. each ; does not know whether paid or not.
25 — -	-- Rev. Joseph Welsh, and the Rev. George Stewart - - - -	2 levy warrants for wages - - - 2 -	
		22 summonses - - 11 -	
		1 levy warrant for wages - - - 1 -	None for assaults.
8 June -	-- Rev. Joseph Welsh, and the Rev. George Stewart - - - -	14 summonses - - 7 -	1 fine for assault - - 7 6
22 — -	-- Rev. George Stewart, and the Rev. Joseph Welsh - - - -	21 summonses - - 10 6	1 assault fine - - - 2 6
		1 levy warrant for wages - - - 1 -	
6 July -	Rev. Joseph Welsh - - - -	21 summonses, (no cases tried unless for wages) - 10 6	None.
31 August	-- Richard William Nesbitt, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Welsh - - -	60 summonses - 1 10 -	None.
14 Sept. -	-- Richard William Nesbitt, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Welsh - - -	21 summonses - - 10 6	1 assault fine - - - 2 6
30 Nov. -	-- Rev. Joseph Welsh, and Alexander Babbington, esq. - - - -	63 summonses - 1 11 6	None.
		2 levy warrants for trespass - - - 2 -	
14 Dec. -	-- Richard William Nesbitt, esq. and Alexander Babbington, esq. - -	42 summonses - 1 1 -	
		£. 10 1 -	Cost of summons, warrant and conviction in the above five cases, at 2 s. each - - - -
			£. 2 7 6
			- 10 -
			£. 2 17 6

The amount of the costs and charges in the first column are the fees appropriated to the Clerk of the Petty Sessions, as are the costs in the second column ; the amount of fines in the second column is returned to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary, and the amount in the second column, marked*, is for persons fined for breach of revenue laws. Does not know whether they were ever collected or not, as the amount goes to the revenue, and no costs received.

23 April 1836.

James Crawford, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Letterkenny*.

PETTY SESSIONS held at Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, every Wednesday in each week.

Names of the Magistrates presiding:—

Alex. Robert Stewart, Daniel Chambers, John Beers, William Wray, John V. Stewart, F. Mansfield, Robert G. Montgomery, esqrs.; and Rev. A. Hastings.

Total Amount of all Costs and Charges (Summonses included) received in the year ended 31st December 1835, and the purposes to which applied:—

Total amount received, 31 *l.* 12 *s.*, and applied to pay the salary of Petty Sessions' Clerk; out of which he supplies the Sessions' books, printed forms, stationery, &c.

Total Amount of fines imposed, and the application thereof, for the year ended 31st December 1835:

Total fines, 26 *l.* 7 *s.*, and applied to the use of the Fever Hospital of Letterkenny.

Henry E. Peoples, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Malin*.

Periods.	MAGISTRATES ATTENDING.	Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:		<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
7 January	John Harvey, Geo. Young, and Rich. Magan, esqrs.	— 16 6	- - Applied for the purpose of remunerating the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and in providing books and stationery for the use of the magistrates and clerk.	12 10 —	- - <i>£.</i> 12 to the Excise, 10 <i>s.</i> to Dispensary.
4 Feb. -	John Harvey and Richard Magan, esqrs.	— 14 —		— 2 6	Dispensary.
18 — -	George Young and Richard Magan, esqrs.	— 14 —			
4 March	George Young and John Harvey, esqrs.	— 14 6			
25 — -	John Harvey and Richard Magan, esqrs.	— 12 6		6 — —	Board of Excise.
8 April -	George Young and Richard Magan, esqrs.	— 14 6		30 5 —	- - <i>£.</i> 30 to the Excise, 5 <i>s.</i> to Dispensary.
22 — -	George Young and John Harvey, esqrs.	1 — 6		— 10 —	County Infirmary.
6 May -	George Young and John Harvey, esqrs.	1 7 6		6 1 —	<i>£.</i> 6 to the Excise, 1 <i>s.</i> to Dispensary.
20 — -	Geo. Young, John Harvey and Rich. Magan, esqrs.	— 17 6		8 6 —	<i>£.</i> 6 to Excise, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to Dispensary.
3 June -	George Young and John Harvey, esqrs.	— 16 6			
17 — -	John Harvey and George Young, esqrs.	— 10 6		6 2 6	<i>£.</i> 6 to Excise, 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to Dispensary.
8 July -	John Harvey and George Young, esqrs.	1 — 6			
22 — -	John Harvey and George Young, esqrs.	— 13 6			
5 August	John Harvey and George Young, esqrs.	— 9 6			
19 — -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 15 —		2 — —	County Infirmary.
2 Sept. -	John Harvey and George Young, esqrs.	— 10 —		— 15 —	County Infirmary.
16 — -	John Harvey, George Young, James Taylor and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 11 —			
30 — -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 8 —			
14 Oct. -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 5 6			
28 — -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 7 —		1 2 —	County Infirmary.
11 Nov. -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 11 —			
25 — -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 18 —			
9 Dec. -	John Harvey and John Roberts, esqrs.	— 15 —		— 15 —	County Infirmary.
		<i>£.</i> 13 2 6		<i>£.</i> 74 9 —	

20 April 1836.

George Davenport, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Moville*.

Date of attendance of Magistrates.	NAMES of MAGISTRATES Presiding at each Session.	Rescues and Assaults, with Fines imposed.	Revenue Cases, and Fines imposed.	Trespass Cases, and Fines imposed.	Number of Cases Entered.	REMARKS.
1835:		<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
6 January	Rev. John M. Staples and Lucius Carey, esqrs.	— — —	6 — —	— 2 —	16	
3 Feb. -	Rich. Magan and Lucius Carey, esqrs.	— — —	— — —	— 2 6	26	
2 March	Rev. John M. Staples and Lucius Carey, esqrs.	3 — —	— — —	— — —	25	
31 — -	Rev. John M. Staples, Hugh Lyle and Richard Magan, esqrs.	6 15 —	— — —	— — —	29	- - These Summonses are not chargeable, being issued on behalf of the Crown.
4 April -	Rev. John M. Staples (Special Sessions)	— — —	— — —	— — —	11	
28 — -	Rev. John M. Staples and Lucius Carey, esqrs.	— 10 —	— — —	— 2 —	21	
19 May -	Rev. John M. Staples and Hugh Lyle, esqrs.	— — —	— — —	— — —	5	

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Date of Attendance of Magistrates	NAMES of MAGISTRATES Presiding at each Session.	Rescues and Assaults, with Fines imposed.	Revenue Cases, and Fines imposed.	Trespass Cases, and Fines imposed.	Number of Cases Entered.	REMARKS.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
2 June -	Hugh Lyle and Lucius Carey, esq.	3 - -	- - -	- - -	9	Special Sessions held on account of a riot.
16 — -	- - Hugh Lyle, esq. (no other magistrate attended)	- - -	- - -	- - -	30	
30 — -	Hugh Lyle, esq. - - - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37	
28 July -	Hugh Lyle, esq. - - - ditto - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41	
18 August	Hugh Lyle and Lucius Carey, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- - -	20	
15 Sept. -	John Roberts and Lucius Carey, esq.	1 2 -	- - -	- - -	22	
13 October	- - Rev. John M. Staples (no other magistrate attended).	- 12 6	- - -	- - -	20	
3 Nov. -	Rev. John M. Staples & Lucius Carey, esq.	1 1 -	6 - -	- - -	20	
24 — -	Rev. John M. Staples & Lucius Carey, esq.	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	26	
22 Dec. -	- - Lucius Carey, esq. (no other magistrate attended).	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	35	
	£.	16 10 6	12 - -	1 1 6	373 Total.	

All fines that are received are paid to the county infirmary twice every year, by order of the magistrates.

The revenue fines are paid to the supervisor of Excise.

All fines that are imposed for trespass are paid to the persons on whose premises the trespass was committed.

All summonses, warrants, committals, bail-bonds and examinations are provided by the clerk of sessions, and for which he is also paid by the persons who get them.

N.B.—Committals and warrants are never paid for.

20 April 1836.

Alexander Armstrong, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Raphoe.

DATE of holding.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Court Fees.	Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 January	William Fenwick, B. G. Humfrey and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 15 -	- - -
17 — -	William Fenwick, John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 12 -	- - -
31 — -	- - William Fenwick, John Beers, B. G. Humfrey, and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 8 6	- 5 -
14 February	William Fenwick and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 18 -	- 18 -
28 — -	- - William Fenwick, John Beers, B. G. Humfrey, and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 16 -	1 8 6
14 March -	- - Rev. William Knox, William Fenwick, B. G. Humfrey and James Taylor.	- 12 6	- 4 6
28 — -	James Sinclair, William Fenwick, and B. G. Humfrey, esqrs.	- 13 -	- 5 -
18 April -	- - William Fenwick, James Taylor, John Beers, and B. G. Humfrey, esqrs.	1 4 -	- 1 6
2 May -	William Fenwick, John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 19 -	- 2 6
16 — -	- - William Fenwick, John Beers, B. G. Humfrey, and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 19 -	- 7 6
30 — -	John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	1 4 -	- - -
13 June -	John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 15 -	- 1 -
27 — -	John Beers, esq. (solely)	1 - -	- - -
11 July -	William Fenwick and John Beers, esqrs.	- 19 6	- - -
25 — -	John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 16 -	- 1 -
8 August	William Fenwick and James Taylor, esqrs.	1 1 -	- 7 -
22 — -	B. G. Humfrey and James Taylor, esqrs.	1 2 -	- 10 -
5 Sept. -	Rev. William Knox, Wm. Fenwick and James Taylor, esqrs.	1 - -	- 2 6
19 — -	William Fenwick, John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	- 14 -	- - -
3 October	William Fenwick and John Beers, esqrs.	- 14 -	- - -
17 — -	William Fenwick, esq. (solely)	- 15 6	- - -
31 — -	- - William Fenwick, John Beers, B. G. Humfrey and James Taylor, esqrs.	1 1 -	- - -
14 Nov. -	William Fenwick and John Beers, esqrs.	- 13 -	- 2 -
28 — -	William Fenwick and John Beers, esqrs.	- 15 -	- - -
12 Dec. -	William Fenwick, John Beers and James Taylor, esqrs.	1 7 6	- 8 -
26 — -	William Fenwick and B. G. Humfrey, esqrs.	- 13 -	- 1 -

The court costs are paid to the clerk, who furnishes books, stationery, &c.; the remainder goes to pay his salary.

The fines are paid to the treasurer of the county infirmary, for the benefit of that institution.

19 April 1836.

James Kerr, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathmullan.*

TOTAL AMOUNT of all Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.	Presiding Magistrates.
£. s. d. 10 4 -	- - to payment of clerk's salary, and to providing stationery and printed forms and books for petty sessions, and boards for posting notices on.	£. s. d. 5 19 -	- - part paid to prosecutors for their expenses and costs, and part to county infirmary, according to Act of Parlia- ment.	- - Thomas Smith and John Harris Haylett, esqrs.

18 April 1836.

Archibald John Smith, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Stranorlar.*

Periods on which held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	How applied.
1835 :		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
14 January	Sir E. S. Hayes, bt.	19 16 6	- - A portion of this sum	Fines under assaults } 19 15 6	6 1 - to county infirmary.
28 —	Samuel Delap, esq.		applied to purchase petty session books, stationery of all kinds, printed forms of summonses, informa- tions, warrants, convic- tions, &c. &c. required, with other incidental ex- penses attending. The remainder to remunerate in a measure the petty sessions clerk, for loss of time and services, he having no other emolu- ment or salary.		- 17 6 to prosecutors.
11 February	James Johnston, esq.				2 17 - for costs.
25 —	Johnston Mansfield, esq.			Fines for common trespass } 1 4 4	10 - - was unpaid, owing to persons convicted hav- ing been committed to gaol for non-payment.
11 March	John Cochran, esq.			Nuisance - - 2 6	Paid to prosecutors.
25 —				Fishery fines 15 - -	- - one half to prosecutor, the other to poor.
15 April				Game Laws - 10 -	- - to be paid to prosecutors when levied.
22 —				Excise Laws 162 - -	- - one half to prosecutor, the other to infirmary.
6 May					- - one half to the King, the other to prosecutors. £. 18. of this 162 l. paid at time of convic- tion. Those persons convicted for the remainder committed to gaol.
3 June				£. 198 12 4	
22 —					
8 July					
22 —					
5 August					
19 —					
2 Sept.					
16 —					
30 —					
14 October					
28 —					
adj. until					
11 Nov.					
25 —					
9 Dec.					
23 —					

John Wallwood, Clerk.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Banbridge.*

Periods when held.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and the Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 January	Nicholas Charles Whyte and Jas. Little, esqrs.	67 13 6	55 4 6
20 —	N. C. Whyte, James Foot, and Jas. Little, esqrs.		
3 February	James Foot and James Little, esqrs.		
3 March	Nicholas Charles Whyte and James Little, esqrs.		
17 —	- - - - Same.	Applied in payment of clerk, sub-clerk, books and stationery, for Ban- bridge petty sessions.	Fines paid to county Down infirmary - } 15 14 6
31 —	N. C. Whyte, Jas. Little and John Lindsay, esqrs.		Fines, half to inform- er, and half to poor of the parish - } 7 19 6
14 April	Nicholas Charles Whyte and James Little, esqrs.		Fines for which the parties were com- mitted to gaol of Downpatrick - } 6 10 6
28 —	John Lindsay, esq.		Fine for breach of the Excise laws; application un- known - } 20 - -
12 May	Nicholas Charles Whyte and James Little, esqrs.		Fines, for which the party absconded the country - } 5 - -
26 —	- - - - Same.		
16 June	- - - - Same.		
7 July	- - - - Same.		
21 —	- - - - Same.		
11 August	Trevor Covey and Nicholas Charles Whyte, esqrs.		
15 Sept.	Nicholas Charles Whyte and Jas. Little, esqrs.		
29 —	N. C. Whyte, J. Little and John Lindsay, esqrs.		
13 October	- - - - Same.		
27 —	Nicholas Charles Whyte and Jas. Little, esqrs.		
10 Nov.	N. C. Whyte, Jas. Little and John Lindsay, esqrs.		
24 —	Nicholas Charles Whyte and Jas. Little, esqrs.		
8 Dec.	N. C. Whyte, Jas. Little and John Lindsay, esqrs.		
22 —	- - - - Same.		£. 55 4 6

18 April 1836.

John M'Cormick, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bangor.*

Days on which Petty Sessions have been held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs and Charges received.
1835:		
Wednesday, 7 Jan. -	John R. Ward and Wm. S. Nicholson, esqrs.	£. 5 3s. clerk's fees.
— 21 — -	John R. Ward and Wm. S. Nicholson.	
— 4 Feb. -	Lord Dufferin, J. R. Ward and W. S. Nicholson.	Fines imposed :
— 18 March -	John R. Ward and Wm. S. Nicholson.	£. 2. 13s.
— 1 April -	James Clealand, J. R. Ward and W. S. Nicholson.	
— 15 — -	Lord Dufferin and Wm. S. Nicholson.	
— 29 — -	Lord Dufferin, J. Clealand and W. S. Nicholson.	
— 13 May -	James Clealand, William S. Nicholson.	£. 6.
— 27 — -	James Clealand, J. R. Ward, Wm. S. Nicholson.	2 10 to the county infirmary.
— 10 June -	James Clealand, J. R. Ward, Wm. S. Nicholson.	— 3 to the mendicity society.
— 24 — -	James Clealand and John R. Ward.	
— 8 July -	James Clealand, J. R. Ward, W. S. Nicholson.	
— 22 — -	James Clealand and John R. Ward.	
Thursday, 23 — -	Ditto ditto.	£. 2 13 Total.
Friday, 24 — -	Ditto ditto.	
Monday, 27 — -	Ditto ditto.	
Wednesday, 23 Sept. -	Wm. S. Crawford and John R. Ward.	
— 7 Oct. -	Lord Dufferin, W. S. Crawford, W. S. Nicholson.	
— 2 Dec. -	James Clealand, Wm. S. Nicholson.	
— 16 — -	Lord Dufferin, J. R. Ward, James Clealand.	

20 April 1836.

*William Pritchard, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlewellan.*

THE Magistrates generally presiding are, Earls Roden, Annesley ; John Law, Francis Charles Beers, William Beers, William S. Hill and Richard Binney, esquires.

The amount of costs received are, each summons 6*d.*, warrant 6*d.*, bail-bond, 1*s.*, conviction 1*s.*, notice of appeal 6*d.*, committal 6*d.*, which are the emolument of the clerk, as no salary is allowed, having to purchase all books, &c. necessary.

Total amount of fines imposed for the year ending 31 December 1835 - - £. 16 11 6

	£.	s.	d.
Paid of the same to the county infirmary - - - - -	-	11	13
— poor of the parish - - - - -	-	2	1
— Castlewellan dispensary - - - - -	-	15	-
— complainants - - - - -	-	2	6
Total - - -	£.	16	11 6

21 April 1836.

*George Hyland, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Donaghadee.*

No. of Session.	DATE.	Magistrate presiding.	Fees charged, and how applied.	Composition for Fine paid, and how applied.
	1835:	Dan, Delacherais, esq.		
1	27 Jan. -	ditto.	£. s. d.	Paid to Charles
2	31 — -	ditto.	Summonses 81, at 6 <i>d.</i>	Maxwell, Esq., trea-
3	9 Feb. -	ditto.	each - - - 2 - 6	surer of Donaghadee
4	10 — -	ditto.	Recognizances 8, at	Mendicity Society
5	24 — -	ditto.	1 <i>s.</i> each - - - 8 -	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for a nui-
6	27 — -	ditto.	Warrants 5, at 6 <i>d.</i> - - 2 6	sance in the town of
7	1 April -	ditto.	Informations 10, at 1 <i>s.</i> - 10 -	Donaghadee.
8	14 — -	ditto.	£. 3 1 -	
9	24 — -	ditto.		
10	1 May -	ditto.		
11	8 — -	ditto.		
12	23 — -	ditto.		
13	20 Oct. -	ditto.		
14	3 Nov. -	ditto.		
15	10 — -	ditto.	Given to clerk of petty ses-	
16	17 — -	ditto.	sions, and for stationery,	
17	15 Dec. -	ditto.		
18	22 — -	ditto.		
19	29 — -	ditto.		

18 April 1836.

John Clarke, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dromore and Dromara.*

Date	PLACES where held.	MAGISTRATES Presiding.	COSTS received	How applied.	FINES.	HOW APPLIED.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
19 Jan.	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd	1 2 -	Allowed to the Clerk for his services, and to purchase stationery, fuel, &c., for the use of the Petty Sessions.	- 4 -	-- Being a fine for trespass by cattle; the amount paid to the person complaining.
2 Feb.	Dromore	Rev. H. E. Boyd	1 - -		—	
16 —	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd Rev. M. Sampson	1 5 -		—	
16 March	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd	- 15 -		—	
13 April	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 15 -		- 4 6	-- Paid to stop prosecution for an assault, and applied to assist in clothing the poor.
27 —	Dromore	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 18 -		- 19 -	Ditto.
11 May	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 12 6		{ 4 11 - - 17 -	Paid to the County Infirmary. -- Paid to stop prosecution for assault, and applied to assist in clothing the poor.
1 June	Dromore	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 10 6		—	
8 —	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 14 -		- 4 -	-- Paid to stop prosecution for assault, and applied to assist in clothing the poor.
15 —	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	1 3 -		30 10 -	-- These are mitigated penalties for illicit distillation; the warrants to levy the amounts were handed to the officer of excise. The amounts recovered are disposed of as the Excise Board directs.
6 July	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 8 -		—	
20 —	Dromore	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 11 -		—	
3 August	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 9 -		—	
17 —	Dromore	W. C. Heron, esq.	- 7 -		—	
31 —	Dromara	W. C. Heron, esq.	- 8 6		—	
14 Sept.	Dromore	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	1 4 6		42 - -	-- Illicit distillation fines, to be levied by the officers of Excise, and applied as the Excise Board directs.
28 —	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	1 11 6		- 7 -	-- Paid to stop prosecution for assault, and applied to assist in clothing the poor.
26 Oct.	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd	- 7 6		—	
9 Nov.	Dromore	W. C. Heron, esq.	- 18 6		- 9 6	-- Trespass; given to assist in clothing the poor.
23 —	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd	- 12 -		—	
7 Dec.	Dromore	W. C. Heron, esq.	- 6 -		—	
21 —	Dromara	Rev. H. E. Boyd W. C. Heron, esq.	- 16 -		—	

19 April 1836.

(signed)

*Hugh Carrothers, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Gilford.*

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	DATE	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		1835:	
14 January	James Foot, esq.	19 August	George Bowen, esq.
28 —	James Foot and James Little, esqrs.	9 September	James Little and George Bowen, esqrs.
11 February	- - - Same.	30 —	George Bowen, esq.
22 April	Nich. C. Whyte and Jas. Little, esqrs.	14 October	James Little and George Bowen, esqrs.
27 May	- - - Same.	11 November	- - - Same.
1 July	James Little and George Bowen, esqrs.	9 December	- - - Same.
15 —	- - - Same.	30 —	- - - Same.

Total amount of the costs and charges received for summonses, warrants, informations, bail-bonds, recognizances, appeals, &c. &c., 12 *l.* 10 *s.*, which was applied to remunerate me as Clerk of the Petty Sessions, no other salary being allowed.

Amount of fines imposed, 8 *l.*: out of this sum, 2 *l.* 1 *s.* was handed to the Churchwardens of the Parish of Tullylish, for the use of the poor of said parish; the remainder, 5 *l.* 19 *s.*, was paid to the Treasurer of the County of Down Infirmary, for the use thereof.

16 April 1836.

James Deacon, Clerk.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

529
65

PETTY SESSIONS, *Hillsborough.*

Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	Place appointed for holding same.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING AT EACH.	Costs and Charges received, And how applied.	The Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
1835:				
7 January	Hillsborough Court-house.	-- William Edmund Reilly and John S. Hawkshaw, esqrs.	Commencing from the 1 January, and ending the 31 December 1835, there has been issued for the Hillsborough court of Petty Sessions 341 summonses at 6d. each; there have been also warrants, bail-bonds, informations, and convictions, to the amount of 2 l. 9 s. 6 d., which, in all, amounts to 11 l., which I am allowed as my perquisites for being clerk to the same. There were also a number of summonses issued, and informations thereon, at an inquisition of Martha Murray, for the concealment of the birth of her child, and by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the body, to the amount of 15 s., and on my making application to the clerk of the Crown was refused payment.	The total amount of fines imposed from 1 January until 31 December, in this court, amounted to 1 l. 16 s., which was applied as follows: 1 l. 4 s. for payment of car hire for prisoners who were unable to walk to Downpatrick, and the remaining 12 s. yet remains in my hands.
14 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
28 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
4 February	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and J. Lindsay, esq.		
11 —	- ditto -	-- William Edmund Reilly and John S. Hawkshaw, esqrs.		
18 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
25 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
4 March	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
11 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
18 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
1 April	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
8 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and J. Beatty.		
15 —	- ditto -	-- William Edmund Reilly and John S. Hawkshaw, esqrs.		
22 —	- ditto -	-- William Edmund Reilly, Hugh Moore, and J. Beatty, esqrs.		
29 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
6 May	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and John S. Hawkshaw.		
13 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and Hugh Moore, esqrs.		
27 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
3 June	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
10 —	- ditto -	-- William Edmund Reilly and John S. Hawkshaw, esqrs.		
17 —	- ditto -	-- William Edmund Reilly and Hugh Moore, esqrs.		
24 —	- ditto -	-- Hugh Moore, William C. Herron, and Hercules Bradshaw, sov.		
8 July	- ditto -	-- William Williams Reilly, and H. Moore, esqrs.		
15 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
29 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
12 August	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and H. Bradshaw, sov.		
2 Sept.	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and H. Bradshaw, sov.		
9 —	- ditto -	William Edmund Reilly and H. Moore, esqrs.		
16 —	- ditto -	-- The Marquis of Downshire, William Edmund Reilly, and H. Bradshaw, sov.		
23 —	- ditto -	-- The Marquis of Downshire and William Edmund Reilly, esq.		
30 —	- ditto -	William Edmund Reilly, esq.		
7 October	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and H. Bradshaw, sov.		
28 —	- ditto -	-- The Marquis of Downshire, William Edmund Reilly, and H. Bradshaw, sov.		
4 Nov.	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and N. Bateson, Charles Dowglass, and William Edmund Reilly, esqrs.		
11 —	- ditto -	-- William Edmund Reilly and H. Bradshaw, sov. of Hillsborough.		
2 Dec.	- ditto -	- - - - Same, and the Marquis of Downshire.		
9 —	- ditto -	- - - - Same.		
16 —	- ditto -	-- The Marquis of Downshire and H. Bradshaw, sov.		
23 —	- ditto -	- - John S. Hawkshaw, Andrew Durham, Jas.		
30 —	- ditto -	Little, and William Edmund Reilly, esqrs.		

Hillsborough, 19 April 1836.

James Hunter, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killyleagh*.

When held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Fines.	Application thereof.
1835 :		£. s. d.	
9 January	-- Hon. H. Blackwood and R. Heron, esqrs. - - - - -	- 2 6	Car hire of prisoners.
23 — -	- - - - Same - - - - -	—	
6 Feb. -	- - - - Same - - - - -	- 2 6	-- Paid to poor of the parish to stop a prosecution.
20 — -	A. H. Read and R. Heron, esqrs. -	- 5 -	Ditto - - ditto.
6 March	- - - - Same - - - - -	- - 6	Infirmary, for the use thereof.
20 — -	-- Hon. H. Blackwood and R. Heron, esq. - - - - -	- 5 -	-- 2 s. 6 d. to poor, and 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutor.
3 April -	J. Bailie and R. Heron, esqrs. - -	—	
1 May -	-- Hon. H. Blackwood and R. Heron, esq. - - - - -	1 6 6	Infirmary.
15 — -	A. Read and R. Heron, esqrs. - -	- 2 6	-- Paid to poor to stop a prosecution.
29 — -	-- Hon. H. Blackwood, R. Gordon, J. Bailie and R. Heron, esqrs. - -	- 15 -	-- 10 s. infirmary, and 5 s. poor ditto.
12 June -	A. H. Read and R. Heron, esqrs. -	- 10 -	Prosecutor.
26 — -	J. Bailie and R. Heron, esqrs. - -	—	
10 July -	-- Hon. H. Blackwood, A. H. Read and R. Heron, esqrs. - - - - -	1 8 6	-- 1 l. 6 s. infirmary, and 2 s. 6 d. poor.
24 — -	-- R. Gordon, R. Heron, esqrs., and Hon. H. Blackwood - - - - -	- 3 -	-- Paid to poor to stop a prosecution.
21 August	Hon. H. Blackwood and R. Heron, esq.	- 10 -	-- 5 s. to prosecutor, and 5 s. to poor ditto.
4 Sept. -	James Bailie and R. Heron, esqrs. -	1 17 6	Infirmary
18 — -	A. H. Read and R. Heron, esqrs. -	- 6 6	-- 4 s. 6 d. to prosecutor, and 2 s. poor of parish.
2 October	J. Bailie and R. Heron, esq. - -	—	
16 — -	Ditto - ditto and Hon. H. Blackwood	—	
30 — -	R. Heron, esq. and Hon. H. Blackwood	—	
13 Nov. -	J. Bailie and R. Heron, esq. - -	—	
27 — -	-- Hon. H. Blackwood and R. Heron, esq. - - - - -	—	
		£. 7 15 -	

Amount of costs and charges about 10 l.; received by the Clerk for fees allowed by statute.
20 April 1836.

Mortimer Thomson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilmood*.

A Court of Petty Sessions has been held at the Court-house of the manor of Florida, borough of Castlereagh and county of Down, usually on the first and last Saturday of each month of the year 1835, when any business was to be done; but this district is in a state of great peace and tranquillity, (the entire parish being Protestants), and it frequently happens that there is not any complaint at sessions, or any business to be done. The magistrates usually presiding, are David Gordon and Robert Gordon, esqrs.

It appears that the entire number of summonses signed by the magistrates and issued for the last year, was 55, of which 21 were on criminal complaints, mostly of a slight nature, and 34 on civil complaints, such as non-payment of wages, neglecting to pay parish cess, &c.

The sum received on each summons was 6 d., amounting to 1 l. 7 s.; three informations were taken, costs 3 s.; one warrant cost 6 d.; three convictions of debt 3 s.; the whole amounting to 1 l. 13 s. 6 d., which was applied towards payment of the clerk for his trouble. The only fine which appears to be imposed within the aforesaid period, is 3 s. 7 d. for a trespass committed on the public road, by digging and carrying away soil or materials therefrom, and this fine was paid to James Ingram, the churchwarden there in court, to be applied for the benefit of the poor of the parish, pursuant to the statute 36 Geo. 3, c. 55.

19 April 1836.

Alexander M'Kee, jun., Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kirkcubbin, Ballywalter and Grey Abbey.*

Date.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs, and how applied.	Amount of Fines imposed, and how applied.
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
19 January -	John Echlin and Francis Savage, esqrs.	- 13 6 for summonses and information paid to the clerk.	- 5 - for trespass paid to complainant for remuneration.
2 February	- - - Same and same - -	- 5 6 for summonses, &c. to the clerk.	- 2 6 to stop prosecutions to poor.
16 — -	Francis Savage, esq. - - -	- 7 - - - ditto - - -	- 5 - - - ditto.
2 March -	John Echlin, esq. - - -	- 9 6 - - - ditto - - -	- 2 6 remuneration for broken windows.
16 — -	J. Echlin and F. Savage, esqrs. -	- 6 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing.
21 — -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 8 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing.
6 April -	John Echlin, esq. - - -	- 2 - - - ditto - - -	- 5 - to stop prosecution, given to the poor.
4 May -	None - - -	- - - none - - -	- - - nothing.
18 — -	Francis Savage and John Echlin, esqrs.	1 - - - summonses, &c. to the clerk.	- - - no magistrates attended.
1 June -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 9 - - - ditto - - -	- 1 - for trespass, paid to the complainant.
29 — -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 9 6 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing.
13 July -	Francis Savage, esq. - - -	- - - no business done - - -	- 7 6 damage of trespass, paid to complainant.
27 — -	Francis Savage and John Echlin, esqrs.	- 18 6 summonses, &c. paid to the clerk.	- 1 - damage, paid to poor.
10 August -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 4 6 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing done.
24 — -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 4 6 - - - ditto - - -	2 - - to stop prosecutions for assaults, given to the poor.
7 September	Francis Savage, esq. - - -	- - - no business done - - -	- - - nothing.
21 — -	Rev. F. E. Lascelles, John Echlin and Francis Savage, esqrs.	- 9 - - - summonses, &c. to the clerk.	- - - no business done.
5 October -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 4 - - - ditto - - -	- 12 6 to prevent prosecutions, given to the poor.
19 — -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 11 6 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing.
2 November	Rev. F. E. Lascelles and Francis Savage, esqrs.	- 6 6 - - - ditto - - -	- 6 - to stop prosecutions, given to the poor.
23 — -	- - - Same and same - - -	- 9 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing.
7 December	Rev. F. E. Lascelles, A. Nugent and Francis Savage, esqrs.	- 14 6 ditto and conviction to clerk.	9 4 7 penalty, conviction for trespassing and destroying game, after deducting expenses, one moiety to the county infirmary and the remainder given by prosecutor to the poor of the parish.
21 — -	Rev. F. E. Lascelles and Francis Savage, esq.	- 6 - - - ditto - - -	- - - nothing.

The Petty Sessions for the towns of Ballywalter and Grey Abbey are held at Kirkcubbin, there being no acting magistrate resident at either of the former towns for the last four years.

11 May 1836.

Michael Byrne, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newtownbreda.*

DAYS on which Petty Sessions were held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	DAYS on which Petty Sessions were held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.
1835 :		1835 :	
1 January -	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston.	18 July -	Andrew Durham, J. H. Houston.
17 — -	Robert Batt.	1 August -	William Boyd, Andrew Durham, R. Butt, J. H. Houston.
7 February	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston.	15 — -	William Boyd, Sir R. Buteson, bart.
21 — -	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston.	5 September	William Boyd, A. Durham.
7 March -	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston, Robert Batt.	19 — -	William Boyd, A. Durham.
21 — -	William Boyd, Robert Batt.	3 October -	William Boyd, A. Durham.
4 April -	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston.	17 — -	William Boyd, J. H. Houston.
18 — -	William Boyd, Robert Batt.	7 November	William Boyd, A. Durham, Robert Batt.
2 May -	William Boyd, Robert Batt, R. B. Blakiston.	21 — -	William Boyd, A. Durham, Robert Batt.
16 — -	William Boyd, R. Batt, J. H. Houston.	5 December	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston, R. Batt.
6 June -	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston.	19 — -	William Boyd, R. B. Blakiston, R. Batt, A. Durham.
20 — -	William Boyd, J. H. Houston, Andrew Durham.		
4 July -	William Boyd, R. Blakiston.		

(continued)

RETURN of the Costs and Charges received at the Petty Sessions, held at *Newtownbreda*, in the County of *Down*, and the application thereof for one year, from the 1 January to the 31 December 1835, inclusive.

Amount of Costs and Charges received.			Appropriation.		
1835:	£.	s. d.	1835:	£.	s. d.
31 Dec. Amount received for Summons, Warrants, &c.	-	9 7 6	31 Dec. Paid Clerk - - -	-	3 - -
			Ditto stationery, printing, summons, &c.	-	1 2 6
			Ditto law books - - -	-	2 16 6
			Ditto cleaning sessions room	-	1 - -
			Ditto car hire for constable going for coroner - - -	-	2 - -
			Balance in hand - - -	-	1 6 6
	£.	9 7 6		£.	9 7 6

RETURN of the Fines imposed and paid at the Petty Sessions, held at *Newtownbreda*, in the County of *Down*, and the application thereof, for one year, from the 1st January to 31st December 1835, inclusive.

Fines Imposed and Paid.			Appropriation.		
1835:	£.	s. d.	1835:	£.	s. d.
31 Dec. Amount received for fines imposed during the year	-	10 2 -	31 Dec. Paid Treasurer, Co. Infirmary	6	2 6
			Ditto Churchwardens for relief of poor - - -	-	3 11 4
			Ditto Police constable, taking men to gaol - - -	-	5 8
			Ditto Moiety of a fine to informant - - -	-	2 6
	£.	10 2 -		£.	10 2 -

Hugh Hunter, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathfryland*.

PETTY SESSIONS.	Magistrates Presiding.	AMOUNTS of the Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied.	AMOUNT of Fines received.
Held at Rathfryland, once a fortnight; on Friday.	Francis Chas. Beers, and Malby Crofton, esqrs.	s. d. Summons and copy - - 6 Warrant - - - 6 Recognizance - - 1 - Ingrossing informations in assaults, trespasses and all misdemeanors - 1 - Appeal to Quarter Sessions 1 - Supersedeas - - - 6 To the Clerk.	£. 31 4s. 6d. For the use of the County Infirmary.

Robert Caddell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Saintfield*.

PLACE where held.	PERIOD when held.	MAGISTRATES.	COSTS.	Application of Costs.	FINES Levied.	Application of Fines.
Saintfield.	Once in each fortnight.	Nicholas Price, esq. Wm. Mussanden, esq. John Andrews, esq. Robert Heron, esq. James Blackwood, esq.	£. s. d. 10 14 6	Payment of clerk's salary and purchase of stationery.	£. s. d. 5 19 -	£. 5 County Infirmary. 9s. Poor of Kilmon Parish. 10s. Poor of Saintfield Parish.

Philip Casement, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Scaforde.*

Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs and Charges received, and how applied.	Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
1835 : 13 January -	-- M. Forde and C. Trotter, esqrs. Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.	No costs or charges received but those mentioned in the schedule of fees to the Petty Sessions Act, 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, which go to pay the clerk, and to purchase the necessary books and stationery for the use of the petty sessions.	
3 February -	-- A. H. Montgomery, esq., Rev. William Annesley, Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		-- 1 s. of a fine imposed paid to the poor of Loughinisland parish.
3 March -	-- M. Forde and A. H. Montgomery, esqrs., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		
17 — -	-- M. Forde and C. Trotter, esqrs. Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		
31 — -	-- M. Forde and A. H. Montgomery esqrs.		
14 April -	-- M. Forde, A. H. Montgomery and C. Trotter, esqrs.		
28 — -	-- M. Forde and A. H. Montgomery, esqrs.		
12 May -	-- A. H. Montgomery, esq. Rev., G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		-- 2 s. 6 d. fine given to the poor of Loughinisland parish.
9 June -	-- A. H. Montgomery, esq, Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston, Rev. Wm. Annesley.		-- 5 s. fine paid to the poor of Loughinisland parish.
7 July -	-- A. H. Montgomery, esq., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston, Rev. Wm. Annesley.		-- 15 s. fine, paid as above.
21 — -	-- A. H. Montgomery, esq., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		
4 August -	-- Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston, Rev. Wm. Annesley.		-- £.1 2 s. 6 d., paid to the county infirmary.
18 — -	-- M. Forde, esq., Rev. Wm. Annesley, Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		
1 September -	-- M. Forde and A. H. Montgomery, esqrs., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston, Rev. Wm. Annesley.		-- 3 s. fine, paid to the poor of Loughinisland parish.
15 — -	-- M. Forde, esq., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		-- 5 s. fine, 2 s. 6 d. paid to constabulary and 2 s. 6 d. to the poor of Loughinisland parish.
29 — -	-- M. Forde and A. H. Montgomery, esqrs., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		
13 October -	-- Clifford Trotter, esq., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston.		
27 — -	-- M. Forde, esq., Rev. William Annesley.		
10 November -	-- M. Ford, esq., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston, Rev. Wm. Annesley.		
8 December -	-- M. Forde, esq., Rev. G. H. M'Dowel Johnston, Rev. Wm. Annesley.		
22 — -	-- M. Forde, esq., Rev. Wm. Annesley, A. H. Montgomery, esq., Rev. Charles Archbold.		

26 April 1836.

Robert Billsland, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Warrenpoint.*

Date when held.	Magistrates' Names Presiding.	Total amount of Costs and Charges received.	How applied.	Amount of Fines, &c. imposed.	How applied.
1834:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1 Dec. -	-- Roger Hall and James Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 5 6	To Clerk of Petty Sessions.	- - -	
15 — -	-- Roger Hall, William J. M'Gwire and David R. Ross, esqrs. - - -	- 6 6	Ditto.	- 1 -	Half to police; half to poor.
29 — -	-- Roger Hall and James Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 7 -	- - -	- 4 -	Paid to prosecutor.
1835:					
12 Jan. -	Roger Hall, esq. - - -	- 7 6	- - -	- - -	
26 — -	-- Same, James Robinson and D. Ross Bladensburg, esqrs. - - -	- 3 6	- - -	- 1 -	To poor.
9 Feb. -	-- Roger Hall and J. Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 8 6	- - -	- - -	
23 — -	-- Roger Hall, J. Robinson, and M. Crofton, esqrs. - -	- 6 6	- - -	- - -	
16 March -	-- Roger Hall and James Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 10 6	- - -	- 3 -	To prosecutor.
13 April -	-- Roger Hall, James Robinson and D. Ross, esqrs. -	- 18 6	- - -	- 1 -	To poor.
27 — -	-- S. Corry and J. Robinson, esqrs. - - -	1 - 6	- - -	1 - -	County Down Infirmary.
11 May -	-- Roger Hall, J. Robinson and W. J. M'Gwire, esqrs. -	- 5 6	- - -	- 5 -	Ditto - ditto.
25 — -	-- Roger Hall and W. J. M'Guire, esqrs. - -	- 10 6	- - -	- - -	Poor of parish.
8 June -	Same - - -	- 6 6	- - -	- - -	
22 — -	-- S. Corry and D. R. Ross, esqrs. - - -	- 7 6	- - -	- 5 -	Paid to prosecutor.
6 July -	-- J. Robinson and D. R. Ross, esqrs. - - -	- 6 -	- - -	- 10 -	Ditto.
20 — -	-- S. Corry and D. R. Ross, esqrs. - - -	- 10 -	- - -	1 - -	Lay in gaol.
3 August -	-- J. Robinson and S. Corry, esqrs. - - -	- 8 -	- - -	1 - -	Ditto.
31 — -	-- Dr. Campbell and S. Corry, esq. - - -	- 19 -	- - -	- - -	
14 Sept. -	-- Dr. Campbell and D. R. Ross, esq. - - -	- 10 -	- - -	- 8 -	Half to poor; half to infirmary.
28 — -	-- Roger Hall and S. Corry, esqrs. - - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	
12 Oct. -	-- Roger Hall and J. Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -	To poor.
26 — -	Same - - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	
16 Nov. -	-- D. Ross and J. Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 7 6	- - -	- - -	
30 — -	-- R. Hall and J. Robinson, esqrs. - - -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -	
28 Dec. -	Same - - -	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -	To poor parish.
		£. 10 19 -		6 18 -	

Sam. Hunter, Clerk.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

PETTY SESSIONS, Balbriggan.

The Periods on which the Petty Sessions are held at Balbriggan, in the County of Dublin.	The Names of the Magistrates who preside at the Petty Sessions at Balbriggan.	The Number of Magistrates, who in general attend and preside at Balbriggan Petty Sessions, on each Session Day.	An Account of the Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received at the Petty Sessions Court, at Balbriggan, during the Year ending the 31st of December 1835; showing the Purposes to which the same has been applied.	An Account of the Total Amount of all Fines imposed and received in Cases of Assaults, Trespasses and other Misdemeanors during the Year ending the 31st of December 1835; showing the Purposes to which the same has been applied.	An Account of the Total Amount of Fines imposed and received upon Publicans selling Spirituous Liquors during prohibited Hours, during the Year ending the 31st of December 1835; showing the Purposes to which the same has been applied.	An Account of the Total Amount of Fines imposed and received on a Person for making an Encroachment on the Dunleer Turnpike Road, contrary to the Act of 10 Geo. 4; showing the Purposes to which the same was applied, during the Year ending 31st December 1835.
The Magistrates hold a Petty Session on every fortnight throughout the year, at Balbriggan, in the county of Dublin, on every second Tuesday.	--- George A. Hamilton, Geo. Woods, Anthony S. Hussey, John Mee, and Marcus Curtis, Esqrs.	-- three magistrates in general attend, and preside on each Session day at Balbriggan.	- the total amount of all costs and charges received during the above period was 13 <i>l.</i> , all of which was laid out by the magistrates in the purchase of books and stationery for the use of the Court, and also in the payment of the clerk's fees.	- the total amount of fines received for the above offences during the above period was 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , all of which was paid in to the Balbriggan District Infirmary, for the use of the said Infirmary.	- the total amount of fines received for the above offence during the above period was 10 <i>s.</i> , all of which was paid to the informers.	- the total amount of fines received for the above offence during the above period was 5 <i>l.</i> , all of which was paid to the supervisor of the Dunleer turnpike-road, being the road upon which the offence was committed, pursuant to the Act of 10 Geo. 4.
21 April 1836.						Benjamin King, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Blancherstown.

Court held every second Monday in the month, at Blancherstown.

Magistrates presiding are,—Alexander Kirkpatrick, esq., Coolmine; John Godley, esq., Oatlands; Andrew Rorke, esq., Tyrrelstown.

Amount of costs and charges received is 4*l.*, which is allowed to the clerk to provide stationery, as no salary is allowed. Total amount of fines is, 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

To the county Dublin infirmary, 12*s.* 6*d.*; to the Blancherstown peace constables, 1*l.* 19*s.*

Robert Connor, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Drumcondra.

DATE of holding Sessions.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	DATE of holding Sessions.	Names of Magistrates presiding.
1835: 1 January	Sir Josias C. Coghill, bart. and John Wisdom, esq.	1835: 30 July	Sir J. C. Coghill, William Logan, and John Wisdom, esqrs.
29 —	John Wm. Stubbs and John Wisdom, esqrs.	13 August	Sir J. C. Coghill, John Wisdom and John T. Sinnott, esqrs.
12 Feb. —	Sir J. C. Coghill, bart. and J. Wisdom, esq.	27 — —	Sir J. C. Coghill and John Wisdom, esq.
25 —	Sir J. C. Coghill, bart. & J. W. Stubbs, esq.	10 Sept. —	John T. Sinnott and John Wisdom, esqrs.
12 March —	William Logan and John Wisdom, esqrs.	24 — —	William Logan and John Wisdom, esqrs.
26 —	Sir J. C. Coghill and John Wisdom, esq.	8 October	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.
9 April —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.	22 — —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.
23 — —	No court.	5 Nov. —	Sir J. C. Coghill and John Wisdom, esq.
7 May —	Sir J. C. Coghill and John Wisdom, esq.	19 — —	Sir J. C. Coghill, Wm. Logan, J. T. Sinnott and John Wisdom, esqrs.
21 — —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.	3 Dec. —	John Wm. Stubbs and John Wisdom, esqrs.
4 June —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.	17 — —	William Logan and John Wisdom, esqrs.
18 — —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.	31 — —	William Logan and John Wisdom, esqrs.
2 July —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.		
16 — —	- - - Ditto - - - Ditto.		

TOTAL amount of all costs and charges received - - - - - £. 24 7

Applied as follows:

Paid for stationery, postage and fuel - - - - - £. 5 4 7

Paid to sessions clerk - - - - - 19 2 5

£. 24 7 -

TOTAL amount of fines imposed - - - - - £. 30 - 6

Applied as follows:

Paid over to complainants in cases of trespass, nuisance, &c. - £. 20 7 1

Distributed to the poor of the parishes where offences committed - 7 5 5

Car-hire for prisoners - - - - - - 18 -

Paid to county of Dublin infirmary penalties in assault cases - - 1 10 -

£. 30 - 6

25 April 1836.

Edward Lowther, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Lucan*.

Days on which Sessions are held at Lucan.	Magistrates presiding at Lucan.	Amount of Fines for Assaults, which goes to the County Infirmary.	Costs to the Clerk.	Public Trespass, to the Poor of the Parish.	Costs to the Clerk.	Private Trespass, to the Complainant.	Costs to the Clerk.	Wages to Complainant.	Costs to the Clerk.	Furious Driving on the wrong side of the Road, for the use of the Poor.	Costs to the Clerk.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835: Tuesday, Jan. 6	-- John Wills, James Gandon, John Godley, William Caldbeck, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 20	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	no fine -	- 1 6	- - - -	- - - -	1 15 6	- - 6	- 11 3	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -
- 27	-- John Wills, James Gandon, William Caldbeck, T. O'Mara, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- Feb. 3	-- John Wills, James Gandon, William Caldbeck, esqrs.	- 5 - -	- - 6	- - - -	- 1 - -	- 2 - -	- - 6	1 5 -	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -
- 10	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- 2 10	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -
- 17	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - 6	- 1 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 24	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- March 3	-- John Wills, William Caldbeck, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 17	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - 6	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 24	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- 9 5	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -
- 31	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - 6	- - 6	- 7 - -	- 1 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- April 7	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- 6 - -	- 1 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 14	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- 1 - -	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 21	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- 3 - -	- 1 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 28	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- 2 - -	- 2 - -	- 1 6	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- May 12	-- John Wills, William Caldbeck, esqrs.	- 5 6	- 2 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- 19	-- John Wills, James Gandon, esqrs.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 19 -	- - 6	- - - -	- - - -

PETTY SESSIONS, *Raheny*.

Place where Petty Sessions are held.	Days on which they are held.	MAGISTRATES WHO GENERALLY PRESIDE.	
Raheny - - -	- - On every second Thursday throughout the year.	- - John Barlow, John Maconchy, Henry Hutton, Norbury Furnace and William Sweetman, esqrs.	
Amount of fines for road nuisances and other cases of trespass -	£. s. d. 21 10 4½	By cash paid to several persons pro- secuting in cases of road nuisance and other trespasses - - -	£. s. d. 14 - 4½
Amount of fines for assaults -	7 11 -	By cash paid to the churchwardens of Howth, Raheny, Coolock and Clontarf - - - - -	7 10 -
Amount of fines on several per- sons for selling spirits without licences - - - - -	11 - -	By cash paid to treasurer of county Dublin Infirmary - - -	7 11 -
Amount of the costs and charges of the court - - - - -	15 6 -	By cash paid to informer against persons selling spirits without li- cences - - - - -	5 10 -
		By cash paid to clerk of petty ses- sions for the year 1835 - -	15 6 -
		Balance in the treasurer's hands, to be paid to the King - - -	5 10 -
	£. 55 7 4½		£. 55 7 4½

Joseph Hollaway, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathdown*.

Petty sessions are held at Black Rock, in the county of Dublin, on every Monday throughout the year.

Magistrates presiding :

Sir William Betham, knight; Sir William Lynar, knight; Willoughby H. Carter, Christopher Fitzsimon, Brien Molloy, Fenton Hort, Henry Cash, F. B. Haly, Patrick Curtis, esqrs.

Total amount of all costs and charges received from 1st of January to the 31st of December 1835, 56*l.* 10*s.*

Purposes to which applied :

Finding the magistrates in all requisite stationery and law papers used at petty sessions; remainder to the clerk of the petty sessions for his own use.

Total amount of fines imposed from 1st of January to the 31st December 1835 - £. 43 15 6

Application thereof :	£. s. d.
To Messrs. Latouche, for Meath Hospital - - - - -	19 - -
Escort and maintenance of prisoners to Kilmainham - - - - -	5 18 8
Sundry expenses paid by order of magistrates, as per vouchers - - - - -	3 14 2
At the disposal of magistrates on the 31st of December 1835 - - - - -	4 - 11½
£.	32 13 9½

To the commissioners of the town of Kingstown, part of the fines imposed on carmen,
and included in the above sum of 43*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* - - - - - £. 10 - -

James Williams, Clerk.

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PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathfarnham*.

Court held at Rathfarnham, parish of Rathfarnham, barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

Court sits at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each Wednesday in the year.

Magistrates presiding occasionally: The Rev. Henry Maclean, clerk, Sir Robert Shaw, baronet, Samuel White, esq., M.P., Robert Shaw, esq., Richard Townsend, esq., and Alderman William Hodges. Two magistrates at least sit every session.

No costs or charges are made or received at these sessions except as directed by the Schedule of Fees under the Petty Sessions Act, 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 67; which fees are applied as hereafter stated.

When costs are ordered, together with fines, under the provisions of the 10 Geo. 4, c. 34, s. 36, to complainants, for assaults or malicious injury to their persons or property, the fines are returned to the treasurer of the County Dublin Infirmary for account of that institution, and the costs are handed to the complainants.

Fines for common trespass, pursuant to the 40 Geo. 3, c. 71, are all handed to complainants whose lands were trespassed upon.

DEBIT:

	£.	s.	d.
Fees under the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, entitled, "An Act for the better administration of justice at the holding of Petty Sessions by Justices of Peace in Ireland" - -	13	15	6
Fines under the 10 Geo. 4, for assaults - - - - -	6	4	-
Fines under the Timber Act - - - - -	3	-	-
Fines under the County Dublin Road Act - - - - -	4	2	6
Fines under the Spirit Licence Act - - - - -	4	15	-
Fines under common trespass for cattle - - - - -	11	14	6
Fines under the Sabbath Act - - - - -	3	6	8
TOTAL - - - £.	36	18	2

CREDIT:

	£.	s.	d.
Clerk's salary - - - - -	10	-	-
Stationery of all sorts - - - - -	3	2	10
Incidental expenses - - - - -	-	12	8
Lodged with the treasurer of the County Dublin Infirmary, being fines on Assault and Timber Acts - - - - -	9	4	-
Paid to informers, being but 1 s. each fine - - - - -	4	2	6
Paid to informers and to churchwardens for the use of the poor, one moiety each - - - - -	4	15	-
Paid to the complainants whose lands had been trespassed upon - - - - -	11	14	6
Paid one-third to informers, and two-thirds to the churchwardens for the poor - - - - -	3	6	8
£.	36	18	2

Costs ordered to complainants for assaults, together with fines, which were handed to them - - - - - amount	3	2	6
Costs ordered to owners or informers under the Timber Act for the value of the damage, which was handed to them forthwith - - - - - amount	1	10	6
£.	4	13	-

21 April 1836.

Cornelius Gannon, Clerk.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

PETTY SESSIONS, Belleek.

Eighteen Petty Sessions; Courts held in the village of Belleek, in the county of Fermanagh, John C. Bloomfield, esq. and the Rev. James B. Tuthill, magistrates, presiding. Costs and charges received by petty sessions clerk, 6*l.*, and converted to his own use, being the only remuneration for his services and stationery, &c. Fines imposed, none.

Robert Armstrong, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Derrigonnelly.

Periods.	Place Held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which Applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of the Fines Imposed.
1835:			£. s. d.			
Jan. 9	In the Market-house in the town of Derrigonnelly, in the parish of Innismac saint, barony of Maghera-boy, and county Fermanagh.	Jn. Brien, esq., Rev. Hugh Hamilton, clerk, Rev. Loftus G. Reade, clerk, T. Nixon, esq., and Ch. Archdall, esq.	16 - 6	To pay the Clerk and provide stationery.	A mitigated penalty for selling spirits without licence, of the sum of - - - £. 12 10 - Penalty in cases of assaults imposed - 1 6 6 For nuisance on roads - 13 - Total - - £. 14 9 6	- - left to the disposal of the excise officers; sum not yet levied; person insolvent. - - returned to treasurer of the Infirmary of the county Fermanagh, to be by him applied to the use thereof. - - applied to the use of the poor of the parishes of Innismac saint and Devinish, being the adjoining parishes; and where the offences were committed.
— 16						
— 30						
Feb. 13						
— 27						
Mar. 20						
April 3						
— 24						
May 8						
— 22						
June 5						
— 26						
July 8						
— 17						
— 31						
Aug. 21						
Sept. 4						
Nov. 6						
— 20						
Dec. 4						
— 18						

16 April 1836.

(signed)

John Ward, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Irvinestown.

Barony of	Places where Petty Sessions are held.	Number of Informations.		Number Returned for Trial.		Date when Returned.	Number of Civil Cases.
		Submitted to the Magistrates.	Adjudicated Summarily.	To the Clerk of the Peace.	To the Clerk of the Crown.		
Lurg -	Irvinestown -	13	6	7	—	25 March 1836.	42; 4 of which were convicted.

21 April 1836.

Charles Walker, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kish*.

Session Days.	Magistrates Presiding.	Costs and Charges to the Clerk.	Amount of Fines paid.	How Disposed of.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
February 9	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 11 6		
— 23	Rev. Edward Stack, and Charles Archdall, esq.	- - 5 -		
March 9	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 5 -	1 - -	- Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.
— 23	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 11 6		
April 6	Rev. Edward Stack, Hugh W. Barton, F. W. Barton, and Charles Archdall, esq.	- - 8 -		
— 26	Folliott W. Barton, esq.	- - 4 6		
May 4	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 1 - 6	2 - -	Ditto.
June 15	Rev. Edward Stack, and Folliott W. Barton, esq.	- - 1 2 -		
July 13	Rev. Edward Stack, Rev. John Richardson, and Hugh W. Barton, esq.	- - 17 6		
— 27	Rev. Edward Stack, Hugh W. Barton, and Folliott W. Barton, esq.	- - 10 -	- 5 -	Ditto.
August 10	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 13 -		
Sept. 7	Rev. Edward Stack, Rev. John Richardson, F. W. Barton, and H. W. Barton, esq.	- - 8 -		
— 21	Rev. John Richardson, Rev. W. J. West, and Charles Archdall, esq.	- - 8 -		
October 5	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 5 -		
Nov. 2	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 11 6	- 10 -	Ditto.
— 16	Rev. Edward Stack, and Charles Archdall, esq.	- - 8 6	- 10 -	Ditto.
— 30	Rev. Edward Stack, Rev. John Richardson, and Charles Archdall, esq.	- - 9 6	1 5 -	Ditto.
Dec. 14	Rev. Edward Stack, and Rev. John Richardson	- - 8 6		

Kish, 19 April 1836.

John Acheson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Lisbellaw*.

THE Petty Sessions are held at Lisbellaw on every alternate Saturday.

The presiding magistrates in 1835 were, the Rev. T. G. Porter, Rev. Arthur Irvine, William Chartres, John Deering, and Ham^l. Irvine, esquires.

Amount of costs and charges received in 1835, 9*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The costs, &c. are applied in remunerating the clerk, and in providing stationery, printed forms of summonses, &c. &c., for the use of the sessions.

Amount of fines in 1835, 19*s.*

The fines were thus applied : in two cases the magistrates awarded two sums, amounting to 5*s.* 6*d.*, to be given to the complainants, who had received damage in their property or apparel ; the remaining 13*s.* 6*d.* was forwarded to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, the costs attending the prosecution having been first deducted.

26 April 1836.

John Forde, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newtonbutler*.

Place where petty sessions are held, Newtownbutler, county Fermanagh.

Time, every Wednesday fortnight.

Magistrates presiding, Thomas Bailey, Charles Crowe, and John P. Hamilton, esquires.

Costs and charges received, 30*l.* ; applied as a salary for the clerk.

Fines for assaults, 40*l.* ; paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

Fines for trespass, 1*l.* 10*s.* ; paid to the person aggrieved.

Fines for nuisances on roads, 15*s.* ; one half to prosecutor, and the other to poor of the parish.

Fines for illicit distillation, 55*l.* ; one half to the officer prosecuting, and the other to the King.

26 April 1836.

James Coulson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Shanmullagh.*

Shanmullagh.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges Received.	Purpose to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.	Observations.
1834 :		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
2 Dec. -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq. Lord Viscount Cole.	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	paid to Co. Infirmary. convicted for fishing.	
20 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq.	- - -	- - -	35 - -		
1835 :						
3 January	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no second magistrate.
17 — -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no second magistrate.
31 — -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - one moiety to the informer, the other to the poor of the parish. Revenue case.	
	James Denham, esq. Alexander Nixon, esq.	- - -	- - -	6 - -		
14 Feb. -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -	- - -	6 - -	Revenue.	
	Charles Jones, esq. -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	convicted for fishing.	
28 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. Charles Jones, esq.	- 1 -	- - paid to compt. for costs.	- 10 -	- - one moiety to in- former, and the other to poor of the parish.	
4 April -	Charles Fausset, esq. Charles Jones, esq. -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - one moiety to the poor, the other to informer.	
18 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. Charles Jones, esq. - Alex. Nixon, esq. -	- - -	- - -	18 - - 3 10 -	Revenue. - - ordered to Co. Infirmary.	- - defendants sent to gaol in default of pay- ment.
2 May -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham esq. -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	Game Act - -	Stamp Office.
30 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq. Charles Jones, esq. Alexander Nixon, esq.	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -			
13 June -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	no second magistrate.
27 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. Alex. Nixon, esq. -	- - - 6	- - paid to compt.	- 5 -	County Infirmary.	
11 July -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- 10 -	- to compt. for costs.	- - 6	County Infirmary.	
	James Denham, esq.	- - -				
1 Aug. -	Charles Fausset, esq. Alex. Nixon, esq.	- - -				
15 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq.	- - - 3 - -	- costs and charges.	- 1 - 40 - -	County Infirmary. Game Act - -	Stamp Office.
29 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq.	- - -	- - -	5 - -	for the Infirmary.	- - defendants sent to gaol in default of pay- ment.
	Alex. Nixon, esq.	- - -				
12 Sept. -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -				
	James Denham, esq.	- - -				
9 Oct. -	Charles Fausset, esq.	- - -				
	Alex. Nixon, esq.	- - -				
7 Nov. -	James Denham, esq.	- - -				
	Alex. Nixon, esq. -	- - -	- - -	24 - -	Revenue.	
5 Dec. -	Lord Viscount Cole. Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq.	- - - - - - - - -	- - -	- 14 -	County Infirmary.	
	Alex. Nixon, esq.	- - -				
19 — -	Charles Fausset, esq. James Denham, esq.	- - - - - -				
		£. 3 11 6		190 3 -		

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ahascragh*.

Days and Date when held.	Magistrates present.	Fines sent to Infirmary.	Remarks.	Days and Date when held.	Magistrates present.	Fines sent to Infirmary.	Remarks.
1835:		£. s. d.		1835:		£. s. d.	
Friday, Jan. 16 -	3	2 - -	Adj ^d .	Wed., July 1 -	2	- 6 -	Adj ^d .
— — 30 -	2	— —		Wed. — 15 -	3	— —	
Friday, Feb. 13 -	—	- - -		Wed., August 19	2	— —	
— — 27 -	2	1 10 6		Wed., Sept. 2 -	2	— —	
Friday, March 20	3	1 - -		Wed. — 16 -	2	— —	
Friday, April 3 -	2	— —	Adj ^d .	Wed. — 30 -	3	- 17 6	
— — 17 -	3	— —		Wed., October 28	1	- - -	
Friday, May 1 -	3	- 15 -		Wed., Nov. 11 -	2	- 10 -	
Wed. — 13 -	2	1 10 -		Wed. — 25 -	3	— —	
Wed., June 3 -	2	- 1 6		Friday, Dec. 4 -	2	— —	
Wed. — 24 -	1	- - -		— — 18 -	3	— —	

The above sum is the total amount of fines, which was sent to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

M. Cenly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Athenry*.

Periods when held.	Places where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total amount of Fines imposed.	How applied.
Weekly, on Friday.	Athenry	Peter Lambert, esq. John Lopdell, esq. James Clarke, esq. Thos. Mahon, esq. Thos. Lynch, esq.	No regular account kept; no charge made except the fees, as contained in the schedule of the Petty Sessions Act.	After providing stationery for sessions, the remainder paid to me as salary.	£. s. d. 13 18 6	Paid to the treasurer of the County of Galway Infirmary.

20 April 1836.

Hugh Mackay, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballynasloe*.

Names of the Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Fines levied.	How applied.	Observations.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Clancarty. The Viscount Dunlo. Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon French. Captain James Bell. Thomas Lancaster and Walter M'Donagh, esqrs.	On persons committing assaults, &c. 7 <i>l</i> . For nuisances, trespasses on the highways, &c. 1 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 11 <i>d</i> .	- - Handed to treasurer, Ballinasloe Benevolent Society. - - Half to prosecutors and half to Benevolent Society.	In all cases of assaults, there are costs (attached to the fines) which go to the persons injured, according to Act of Parliament, 10 Geo. 4, c. 34. The acknowledgments of the treasurer of the different institutions to whom the fines were paid, since the passing of the above Act, are in the possession of the clerk.

John Lynch, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clifden*.

THE court of petty sessions held at Clifden once a fortnight, on Thursday; magistrates, John D'Any, of Clifden Castle, always presided; Hyacinth D'Any, of Clifden Castle, and Colonel Alexander Thomson, also attended regularly when at home; Thomas Martin, esq., M.P., sometimes attended.

The costs permitted by the Act have been alone received, of which no account has been kept or considered necessary, as they were paid to the persons entitled to them, viz. the clerk of petty sessions and the persons who served the summonses for the court.

Total amount of fines, 33 *l*. 3 *s*., from the 1st of May 1835, to the 31st of December 1835. Received of same by the serjeant-major of police, 11 *l*. 6 *s*., which was paid or is to be paid under the Act of 10 Geo. 4, c. 34, s. 36, towards the funds of the dispensary. Several of the fines imposed by the court have not been levied, in consequence of the parties against whom they were, preferring to undergo imprisonment.

18 April 1836.

Pat. Duane, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Eyrecourt.*

Periods.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purpose to which applied.	Total of Fine.	Application thereof.
Jan. 27 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton, John Allman and Hubert B. Moore, esqrs.	£. s. d. - 3 6	-- paid prosecutor.	£. s. d. - 1 6	-- given to the pro- secutor.
Feb. 10 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton, Walter Laurence, Hubert B. Moore and Thos. Seymour, esqrs.	- 15 -	- given to prosecutor.	- 10 -	-- 5 s. to prosecutor and 5 s. to magis- trate.
- 24 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton, John Allman and Hubert B. Moore, esqrs.	—			
March 10 -	-- ditto - - ditto.	—			
- 24 -	No petty sessions held.	—			
April 7 -	Bartholomew Warburton, esq. - - -	—			
- 21 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and Hubert B. Moore, esqrs.	- - 6	-- paid prosecutor.	- 1 -	-- given to prose- cutor.
May 12 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and John All- man, esqrs.	- 3 -	-- paid prosecutor.	- 12 6	-- given to prose- cutor.
- 26 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and Hubert B. Moore, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	-- given to prose- cutor.
June 9 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and John All- man, esqrs.	—			
- 23 -	Bartholomew Warburton, esq. - - -	—			
July 7 -	John Allman, esq. - - -	—			
- 21 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and John All- man, esqrs.	—			
August 4 -	No sessions held.	—			
- 18 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and John All- man, esqrs.	- 4 -	- given to prosecutor.	- 6 -	-- given to prose- cutor.
Sept. 1 -	- - ditto - - ditto.	- 1 -	- given to prosecutor.	- 4 -	paid prosecutor.
- 15 -	- - ditto - - ditto.	—			
- 29 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton, Thomas Sey- mour and John Allman, esqrs.	—			
Oct. 13 -	- - ditto - - ditto.	—			
- 27 -	Bartholomew Warburton, esq. - - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	-- given to prose- cutor.
Nov. 10 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton, Walter Laurence and Thomas Seymour, esqrs.	—			
- 24 -	Bartholomew Warburton, esq. - - -	—			
Dec. 8 -	-- Bartholomew Warburton and Thomas Sey- mour, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	-- given to prose- cutor.
- 22 -	Bartholomew Warburton, esq. - - -	—			

19 April 1836.

William Murphy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Gort.*

PETTY Sessions held at the Court-house, Gort, in the county of Galway, on every Saturday in the year.

Magistrates present :

Lord Viscount Gort; Walter Butler, esq.; Charles Wallace, esq.; Captain Joseph Barnes, Frances Butler, esq.

Estimated amount of all costs and charges received for the year ending 31st December 1835, 30 l.

All costs and charges are received by the clerk, who provides court-books, stationery, &c.

Total amount of fines imposed for the year ending 31st December 1835, 3 l. 14 s. 6 d., returnable to the County Infirmary and other charities.

6 May 1836.

James Slater, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Town and County of the Town of Galway.*

PETTY Sessions are held on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

The total amount of fines and penalties is 76 l. 19 s. 4 d., and is applied as follows : 42 l. 15 s. to dispensary, 6 l. 9 s. to mendicity, 5 l. 1 s. 4 d. to persons for damage done their property, 4 l. 5 s. to the King, and 18 l. 10 s. to the excise. This includes the entire amount that appears on the face of the books. The amount of costs I really cannot say, but am certain they do not exceed 60 l. per annum on an average, having to supply the magistrates with stationery, printing, petty session books, binding of the statutes, &c., and also to supply the police with informations, summonses, committals, &c., out of said amount, thereby leaving me a very poor remuneration for the very arduous duties attached to my situation.

Names of Magistrates attending :

Edmond Blake, mayor; James O'Hara, jun., recorder; Charles Blake, jun., esq.; Mark A. Lynch, esq.; Lachlan MacIachlan, esq.; John Ireland, esq.; and Rev. John D'Arcy and Patrick M. Burke, esq.

29 April 1836.

John Duggan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Headford.*

THE petty sessions are held at Headford on Mondays, one day for granting summonses and the Monday following for hearing cases for which summonses were granted.

Presiding magistrates, R. J. Manseigh St. George and G. Staunton Lynch, esquires.

	£.	s.	d.
287 summonses and copies, at 6 <i>d.</i> , paid to the clerk of petty sessions - - - -	7	3	6
287 summonses and copies, at 6 <i>d.</i> , paid for the service of same - - - -	7	3	6
8 informations returned to quarter sessions, at 1 <i>s.</i> , paid to clerk - - - -	-	8	-
3 recognizances returned to quarter sessions, at 1 <i>s.</i> , paid to clerk - - - -	-	3	-
7 convictions, and fines imposed, and paid to the treasurer of the dispensary at Headford	1	15	-
1 convicted and fined, but absconded - - - - -	2	-	-
Total amount - - - -	£. 18	13	-

20 April 1836.

John Morris, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killimore.*

Number of Petty Sessions held in Killimore.	Periods on which Petty Sessions are held.	Where holden.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.	Total Amount of Fines Discharged.
				£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
19	Every second Monday.	Town of Killimore.	J. M'Dermott, Stephen D. Kelly, B. Warburton, esqrs.	24 10 -	Payment of clerk, to find books, pens, ink, paper, fire and candle-light.	39 12 5	Amount of wages paid to the persons due to - - - - - Amount of trespass, paid to the landowners - - - - - Amount of malicious trespass, paid to the owners of the land or property, or the person aggrieved - Amount of nuisance-fines received, and half thereof paid to the prosecutor and the other half to the poor of the parish - - - - - Amount of fines imposed on persons selling and drinking spirituous liquors after hours and not under licence, paid to the constable in charge, William Whittaker; does not know how disposed of - - Amount of fines imposed for assaults, and paid to the County Infirmary Amount of fines imposed on persons for buying and selling with unstamped weights and measures, and paid to the inspector, and does not know how disposed of - - £.	21 9 8 6 11 3 7 4 - - 8 - 2 15 - - 12 - - 12 6 39 12 5

26 April 1836.

John M. Hugh, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Lawrencetown*

Date of Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Places where Petty Sessions are held.
1835: 8 Jan.	Thomas Seymour, Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires	Lawrencetown.
15 -	Walter Lawrence and Thomas Seymour, esquires - - - -	ditto.
22 -	Bart. Warburton, esq. - - - - -	ditto.
29 -	H. Moore and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - - -	ditto.
5 Feb.	Thomas Seymour and Walter Lawrence, esquires - - - -	ditto.
12 -	Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
19 -	Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
26 -	Walter Lawrence, Thomas S. Eyre and Bart. Warburton, esquires -	ditto.
5 March	Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
12 -	Thomas S. Eyre and W. Lawrence, esquires - - - - -	ditto.
19 -	Walter Lawrence, Thomas S. Eyre and Bart. Warburton, esquires -	ditto.
9 April	Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
16 -	Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.

Date of Petty Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Places where Petty Sessions are held.
1835:		
23 April	Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	Lawrencetown.
30 -	Thomas Seymour, Bart. Warburton and Walter Lawrence, esquires -	ditto.
14 May	Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
21 -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	ditto.
28 -	Bart. Warburton, esq. - - - -	ditto.
4 June	Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
11 -	Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
18 -	Walter Lawrence and Thomas Seymour, esquires - - - -	ditto.
25 -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	ditto.
2 July	Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	ditto.
9 -	Thomas S. Eyre and Walter Lawrence, esquires - - - -	ditto.
16 -	Thos. S. Eyre, Thomas Seymour and Walter Lawrence, esquires -	ditto.
23 -	W. Lawrence, T. Seymour, T. S. Eyre, and Bart. Warburton, esqrs.	ditto.
6 August	Thomas Seymour and Walter Lawrence, esquires - - - -	ditto.
13 -	Walter Lawrence, Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires -	ditto.
20 -	Walter Lawrence, esq. - - - -	ditto.
27 -	Thomas Seymour, Bart. Warburton and Walter Lawrence, esqrs. -	ditto.
3 Sept.	W. Lawrence, Thomas Seymour, T. Eyre and B. Warburton, esqrs.	ditto.
10 -	Walter Lawrence, Bart. Warburton and Thomas Seymour, esquires	ditto.
18 -	- - Hat. Moore, Thomas S. Eyre, Thomas Seymour, Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires.	ditto.
24 -	Thomas S. Eyre and Walter Lawrence, esquires - - - -	ditto.
1 Oct.	Walter Lawrence and Thomas Seymour, esquires - - - -	ditto.
15 -	Walter Lawrence, Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires	ditto.
22 -	Walter Lawrence, esq. - - - -	ditto.
29 -	Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
5 Nov.	Walter Lawrence, esq. - - - -	ditto.
12 -	Walter Lawrence, Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires	ditto.
19 -	Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires - - - -	ditto.
26 -	Walter Lawrence, Thomas Seymour and Bart. Warburton, esquires	ditto.
3 Dec.	Thomas S. Eyre, Walter Lawrence and Bart. Warburton, esquires -	ditto.
10 -	T. S. Eyre, Walter Lawrence, T. Seymour and B. Warburton, esqrs.	ditto.
17 -	Bart. Warburton, esq. - - - -	ditto.
24 -	Thomas Seymour, Bart. Warburton and Walter Lawrence, esquires	ditto.

No regular account kept of the costs and charges and fines, this part of the county not being under the Petty Sessions Act.

S. Holmes, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Loughrea*.

Number of Petty Sessions held.	Where held.		Names of the Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
	Periods.	Places.					
43	Each week, on Thursday.	Loughrea.	- Sir John Burke, bart., Richard Rathborne, esq., Robert Darcy, esq., J. H. Burke, esq., Hyac. Daly, esq., Andrew W. Blake, esq., Hen. Blake, esq., J. J. Bucknell, esq., John Lopdell, esq.	£. s. d. 51 1 6	- to find stationery and pay clerk.	£. s. d. For common trespass of cattle. 3 6 7 For wilful and malicious trespass. 3 19 5 For nuisances - 1 10 - For assaults - 7 10 - TOTAL - £. 16 6 -	-- paid to the persons suffering trespass. -- paid to the persons sustaining the injury. -- paid to the parish poor, through the churchwardens. -- paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

20 April 1836.

Luke Neil, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Milltown.*

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs.	Purposes to which applied.	Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	The Application thereof.
Petty Sessions held at Milltown, on Tuesdays, in the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway.	-- John J. Bodkin, M.P., and Michael Blake Birmingham, esqrs.	£. s. d. 6 5 -	Wages, 2 2 6 Damages, 1 2 6 Trespass, - 7 6 Assaults, 2 12 6	Summons and copy. - 6 Recognizance, 1 - Conviction, 1 - Information, 1 - Appeal to Q. Sess. 1 6 Supersedeas, - 6 Warrant, - 6 Levy warrant, 1 -	£. s. d. - 18 -	-- 10 s. 6 d. levied for assaults; paid to the treasurer of the Milltown Dispensary, in aid of that institution.—2 s. 6 d. to Anne Feerick, for an assault committed on her.—2 s. 6 d. to Margaret Cullinan, for trespass.—2 s. 6 d. to Bridget Murphy, for an assault committed on her.

20 April 1836.

Thomas Gibbons, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Monivea.*

JANUARY the 8th, 22d and 29th; February the 5th, 12th and 19th; March the 19th; April the 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th. Magistrates who attended the sessions on the above dates were, Robert Finch and Stephen Roche, esqrs. May the 14th and 21st; Robert French, esq. attended. July the 10th, Stephen Roche and John H. Blakeney, esqrs. attended. August the 13th and 20th, October the 15th, November 12th and 19th; Stephen Roche, esq. attended. December the 10th, Stephen Roche and James Clarke, esqrs. attended. December the 17th, Stephen Roche, esq. attended. Total number of sessions held at Monivea were 22. Costs and charges amounted to 7 l. 2 s. 6 d., which sum I enjoyed.

Pat. Tully, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mount Bellew Bridge.*

ON the 22d day of September last petty sessions commenced at Mount Bellew Bridge, pursuant to a notice served on the clerk of the Crown for the county of Galway. The Government or the county have not been put to any expense for a court-house, stationery or other charge. The charges are those allowed by Act of Parliament, and applied to the payment of the petty session clerk and his assistant, and for stationery and other incidental expenses.

Petty sessions are held once a fortnight at Mount Bellew Bridge, and sometimes weekly, by adjournment, and are attended generally by Michael D. Bellew, Edward Browne and James D'Arcy, esqrs., and occasionally by Andrew Browne, esq. of Mount Hazle.

The amount of fines imposed at Mount Bellew Bridge petty sessions was 6 l. 13 s. sterling up to the 31st day of December last, and has been paid into the County Infirmary.

19 April 1836.

Michael Kelly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mount Shannon.*

Total amount of all costs and charges received from 1st May to 31st December 1835 are as follows:

274 summonses, at 3d. each - - - - -	£. s. d. 3 8 6
Informations, recognizances, warrants, appeals, &c. - - - - -	- 10 -
	3 18 6
Paid for stationery, coals, candles and other necessaries for the use of the magistrates - - - - -	- 15 -
For furnishing a session room - - - - -	1 12 6
	2 7 6
Clerk's fee - - - - -	£. 1 11 -

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

516
85

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of fines imposed from 1st May 1835 to 31st December 1835, in criminal cases - - - - - none			
In trespass cases - - - - - 1 5 -			
Paid to complainant out of the above trespass - - - - - 12 6			
Paid to the poor of the parish - - - - - 12 6			
	1	5	-
Leaving in the hands of the treasurer - - -	-	-	-
Total amount of all costs and charges for the half year ending 31st December 1835 - - - - - £.	7	11	-

25 April 1836.

James Bourchier, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Moycullen.

HELD on alternate Tuesdays.

Names of Magistrates usually presiding: P. M. Burke, esq., Danesfield; A. O'Flaherty, esq., Knockbane; M. Morris, esq., Spiddel; M. Browne, esq., Curcullen.

Total amount of costs for summonses, informations, recognizances, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1835 - - - - - £. 5 - -

Applied to the payment of the clerk of petty sessions.

Total amount of fines levied from 1st January to 31st December 1835 - - - £. 2 3 6

Given to the poor of the parish.

W. Wilks, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Oranmore.

Place where held.	Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.
Oranmore, county of Galway.	- - Thursday, weekly.	- - Andrew Blake, Michael Blake, Charles Blake, and Thos. Lynch, esqrs.	£. s. d. 14 - -	- - paid to clerk for the use of his house, and providing stationery, &c.

James Compton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Portumna.

Number of Petty Sessions held.	Periods when Petty Sessions are held.	Where holden.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.	Total Amount of Fines discharged.
20	Every second Monday, but sometimes adjourned.	Portumna.	S. D. Kelly, B. Warturton, Armstrong Kelly, J. J. Bruknell, esqrs. Marquis of Clanricarde.	£. s. d. 12 7 -	For printed forms and other stationery, fire, and sometimes light, with a small residue to clerk.	£. s. d. 5 3 6	Paid to the treasurer of the County of Galway Infirmary, and obtained his acknowledgement.	£. s. d. 5 3 6

Many of the cases entered not adjudicated are from the non-attendance of the parties, and therefore ruled "no appearance," and some not yet disposed of, there having been no sessions since the 7th December 1835.

J. Monahan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Roundstone.*

Periods and Place at which Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates presiding at Petty Sessions.	Number of Causes at each Court.	Amount of Assault, Trespass and Wages Fines.	Amount of Unexecuted Warrants.	Amount of Compensation.	Amount of Costs at each Court.	Amount paid by Confinement.	How Trespass and Wages Fines are applied.	How Assault Fines are applied.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Paid Complainants. £. s. d.	In hand. £. s. d.
Roundstone, February 9	T. Martin, esq. M.P. John Dearcy, esq. E. G. Bell, esq.	Assault causes 8 Trespass ditto 15 Wages ditto -	12 5 - 4 5 3 -	- - - - - - -	- - -	10 - 1 1 - -	11 10 - - - - -	- - - 4 5 3 -	- 15 - - -
May - 6	T. Martin, esq. M.P. John Dearcy, esq.	Assault causes 2 Trespass ditto - Wages ditto 1	- 15 - - - 4 -	- - - - - - - - -	- - -	2 6 - - - - 2 6 -	- 5 - - - - - - -	- - - - 4 - -	- 10 - - -
October 10	T. Martin, esq. M.P. A. Thompson, esq.	Assault causes 9 Trespass ditto 7 Wages ditto -	4 19 - 1 19 11 -	2 - - - - - -	- - -	5 - 12 6 - -	1 14 6 - - - - -	- - - 1 19 11 -	1 4 6 - -
Novem. 27	T. Martin, esq. M.P. Rev. A. Thomas	Assault causes 3 Trespass ditto 1 Wages ditto -	- 15 - - 1 3 -	- 10 - - 1 3 -	- 2 -	2 6 - - - - -	- 3 - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- 2 - - -
		£.	25 4 5	2 11 3	-	2 16 -	13 12 6	6 9 2	2 11 6

In consequence of Mr. Martin attending his Parliamentary duties, and no other magistrates attending in his absence, there is little or nothing doing. At these sessions there is a court-room, for which, as use of, 5*l.* a-year is paid out of the assault fines, and all the funds yet collected to pay the last year is 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

9 May 1836.

Pat. Healy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tuam.*

Issued in criminal cases, 751 summonses and copies at 6 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	18 15 6
— in civil cases, 403 summonses at 6 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	10 1 6
Informations, 32 at 1 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-	1 12 -
Recognizances, 43 at 1 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-	2 3 -
Appeals, 5 at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	7 6 -
Replevin and Recognizance	-	-	-	2 6 -

Total amount of fines	-	-	-	33 2 -
	-	-	-	58 10 -

Total costs of court	-	-	-	£. 91 12 -
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How disposed of:—

Paid, by order of the magistrates, to prosecutors	-	-	-	11 3 -
Amount of default of payment of fines, for which the offenders have been committed to gaol	-	-	-	44 2 6
To Tuam Dispensary and County Infirmary	-	-	-	3 4 6
Stationery	-	-	-	4 7 9
Clerk's fees	-	-	-	28 14 3
				£. 91 12 -

Rev. John Galbraith, Tuam, James Kerwin, esq., Gardenfield, Major William Burke, Tuam, John A. Kerwin, esq., Hillswood, John Nolan, esq., Balinderry,	} Magistrates.
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Courts are held on Wednesday in each week, in the Court-house at Tuam.

17 April 1836.

Robert Copley, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Whitegate.*

Date.	Where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs & Charges.	Fines Imposed by the Magistrates.
1835:			£. s. d.	
January 16	Whitegate -	Rev. Hugh B. Huleatt and John Burke, esq.	12 - -	The sum of 20 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 7 <i>l.</i> of the above have been imposed on persons who became defaulters, being transmitted to the county gaol for certain periods. 4 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> of the above has not been yet collected, but warrants have been issued for its recovery. 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> of the above has been given to persons prosecuting on assault cases, by order of the magistrates. 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> of the above sum is in the hands of John Burke, esq. one of the presiding magistrates, to be disposed of as the magistrates think fit.
February 6	ditto -	- - Rev. H. B. Huleatt, John Burke, esq., Hon. Arthur A. Nugent.	which goes to the clerk, having no other compensation for his trouble or stationery, &c.	
- 20	ditto -	Hon. Arthur A. Nugent and John Burke, esq.		
March 20	ditto -	- - Rev. H. B. Huleatt, Hon. Arthur A. Nugent, and J. Burke, esq.		
April 10	ditto -	Hon. Arthur A. Nugent and John Burke, esq.		
- 24	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
May 8	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
- 25	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
June 8	ditto -	- - Rev. H. B. Huleatt, Hon. Arthur A. Nugent and John Burke, esq.		
- 20	ditto -	Hon. Arthur A. Nugent and John Burke, esq.		
July 7	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
- 20	ditto -	Rev. H. B. Huleatt and John Burke, esq.		
August 17	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
- 31	ditto -	John Burke, esq.		
September 14	ditto -	- - Hon. Arthur A. Nugent, John Burke, esq. and Rev. H. B. Huleatt.		
- 28	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
October 12	ditto -	Hon. Arthur A. Nugent and John Burke, esq.		
- 26	ditto -	Rev. H. B. Huleatt and John Burke, esq.		
November 16	ditto -	- - - - ditto.		
- 30	ditto -	- - Rev. H. B. Huleatt, Hon. Arthur A. Nugent and John Burke, esq.		
December 14	ditto -	John Burke, esq.		
- 26	ditto -	- - ditto.		

Thomas Faby, Clerk

PETTY SESSIONS, *Woodford.*

Periods on which Petty Sessions were holden.	At Woodford.	On Saturday, once a Fortnight.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	How Disposed of, &c.	Application thereof.
6	6	6	-- Sir John Burke, bart., Hon. A. A. Nugent, J. Burke, J. Burke and J. J. Bricknell, esqrs.	£. s. d. 7 - 6	-- Payments to clerk of petty sessions to provide books, pens, ink and paper, &c.	£. s. d. 5 5 6	sent to Co. Infirmary paid prosecutors - Commit ^d to Co. prison Paid Dr. Murphy, by order, for his attendance on James Lynch, appraiser, who was violently assaulted on his duty.	£. s. d. - - - 8 6 3 - 1 10 -
							£. 5 5 6	
					Common trespass and wages, &c.	14 3 -	Paid Complainants - Paid ditto for costs of summonses, &c.	13 - 6 1 2 6
							£. 14 3 -	

N.B.—There has been but one petty session held in Woodford from the 1st of May to the 24th October 1835.

Daniel Dimond, Clerk.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Annesdal.*

The period of each court; viz.—1835: January 19, February 2, March 9, April 6, May 4, May 18, June 1, June 15, adjourned until 22 June, July 6, July 20, August 3, adjourned until August 10, September 14, September 28, October 12, October 26, November 9, December 7, December 21, the last court held in the year 1835.

One magistrate presiding; sometimes two or more. Amount of costs, viz.:

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For one summons	-	-	-	-	-	6
For one warrant	-	-	-	-	1	-

1 6 the amount of a summons and warrant;

which cost the magistrates presiding are pleased to allow the clerk.

27 April 1836

Patrick Casey, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ardfert.*

Periods, and Places where Petty Sessions were held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed, and the Application thereof.	
1835:		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
Thursday, 5 Feb. Ardfert	George D. Stokes and Thomas C. Ponsonby, esqrs.	1 17 6	- 18 -	Paid to treasurer
- 12 - -	George D. Stokes, esq.	1 6 6	- - -	of Co. Infirmary.
- 26 - -	George D. Stokes and Thomas C. Ponsonby, esqrs.	1 17 -	- 1 6 -	- - ditto.
- 26 March -	George D. Stokes, esq.	1 19 -	- - -	
- 2 April -	George D. Stokes and Thomas C. Ponsonby, esqrs.	- 13 -	- - -	
- 16 - -	Thomas C. Ponsonby and George D. Stokes, esqrs.	1 17 6	- - -	
- 30 - -	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	1 - 6	- - -	
- 7 May -	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	1 7 6	- - -	
- 4 June -	- - George D. Stokes, Henry Brownrigg and Thos. C. Ponsonby, esqrs.	3 1 6	- 4 6 -	- - ditto.
- 18 - -	- - Thomas C. Ponsonby, George D. Stokes and Thomas Collis, esqrs.	1 9 -	- - -	
Friday, 10 July -	John Raymond and Thomas Collis, esqrs.	2 - 6	1 6 -	- - ditto.
Thursday, 6 Aug. -	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	1 3 -	- - -	- - ditto.
Wed. 12 - -	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	1 7 -	- 4 -	- - ditto.
Thursday, 3 Sept. -	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	1 11 -	- - -	
- 17 - -	Henry Brownrigg and Thomas Collis, esqrs.	- 17 6	- - -	
- 8 October -	Thomas Collis and Henry Brownrigg, esqrs.	1 18 6	- - -	
- 29 - -	George D. Stokes and Henry Brownrigg, esqrs.	1 11 -	- - -	
- 12 Nov. -	George D. Stokes, esq.	1 2 -	- - -	
- 26 - -	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	1 8 6	- - -	
- 10 Dec. -	Henry Brownrigg, esq.	1 13 -	- - -	
- 31 - -	Henry Brownrigg and Charles Fairfield, esqrs.	2 15 6	1 3 -	- - ditto.
	<i>£.</i>	33 16 6	3 17 -	

The said sum of 33*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount of all costs and charges received for the year ending the 31st day of December 1835, has been applied to the sole use of Joseph Cox, Clerk and Register of said petty sessions.

23 April 1836.

Joseph Cox, Clerk and Register.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballylongford.*

Place where held.	Days on which Sessions are held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges Received, and how Applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed, and how Applied.
Ballylongford, county of Kerry.	Monday in each week.	William Hackie, William Sandes, Francis Cresbie.	<i>£. s. d.</i> 41 10 6 Clerk's fees, stationery, rent of sessions - house, &c.	<i>£. s. d.</i> 16 10 - to persons aggrieved, and poor of parish, &c.

29 April 1836

Arthur Morris, Clerk and Register.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballynoe*.

Periods, and Place where Held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	An Account of all Costs and Charges Received, and the purposes to which Applied	Total Amount of Fines Imposed, and the Application thereof.	REMARKS.
Second Monday.				Small and peaceable District.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
26 Jan. adj. } Ballynoe	Rev. James P. Chute and Oliver Mason, esq.	1 3 -	3 2 6	- - the said sum of 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> sterling (fines), by order of ma- gistrates, has been trans- mitted partly to the Co. Infirmary, Tralee, and half thereof to Clanmaurice Dispen- sary.
9 Feb. -	Pierse Crosbie, esq. and Rev. James P. Chute	- 10 6	-	
23 Feb. -	Rev. James P. Chute and Oliver Mason, esq.	- 13 6	-	
9 March -	-- Rev. J. P. Chute, T. C. Ponsonby and Oliver Mason, esqrs	- 13 -	-	
23 Mar. adj. -	P. Crosbie, Rev. J. Chute and Rev. R. Plummer	1 4 6	-	
to 13 Apr. adj. -	Rev. J. P. Chute and Rev. Rich. Plummer -	1 2 -	-	
to 6 May, adj. -				
to 25 - adj. -				
to 3 June, adj. -	Rev. Rich. Plummer and Rev. J. P. Chute -	1 3 6	-	
to 9 - -	Rev. R. Plummer, J. P. Chute & O. Mason, esq.	- 11 6	-	
22 - -	Rev. Rich. Plummer and Rev. J. P. Chute -	- 14 -	-	* The said sum of 20 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> sterling, being the amount of all costs and charges re- ceived, has been ap- plied to the sole use of Edward Pierse, as clerk and register.
13 July, adj. -	Pierse Crosbie, esq. and Rev. J. P. Chute -	1 1 6	-	
3 August -	Rev. Rich. Plummer and Oliver Mason, esq.	1 1 6	-	
17 - -	-- Thomas C. Ponsonby, esq., Rev. Richard Plummer and Rev. J. P. Chute.	- 17 6	-	
31 - -	Rev. J. P. Chute, P. Crosbie & O. Mason, esqrs.	- 19 -	-	
14 September -	-- Rich. Plummer, O. Mason, Pierce Crosbie and James P. Chute, esq.	1 6 -	-	
28 - -	P. Crosbie, J. P. Chute and R. Plummer, esqrs.	1 10 -	-	
12 October -	- - - ditto - - - -	- 11 6	-	
26 - -	Rev. Rich. Plummer and Rev. J. P. Chute -	- 19 6	-	
9 Nov. adj. -	- - - - ditto - - - -	- 17 -	-	
to 17 Nov. -	Thomas C. Ponsonby and J. P. Chute -	1 9 6	-	
30 Nov. -	Rev. Rich. Plummer and Rev. J. P. Chute -	1 3 6	-	
14 December -	Rev. J. P. Chute and Rev. Rich. Plummer -	- 12 6	-	
28 - -				
21 courts, year 1835.		£. 20 4 6	3 2 6*	

23 April 1836.

Edward Pierse, Clerk & Register.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Blackwater*.

Date.	Name of Place where Petty Sessions are held.	Names of the Magistrates who presided at same.	Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which Applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Jan. 7	Clorea Field	Dr. T. Taylor and the Rev. Denis Mahony	1 19 -	To payment of stationery, sum- monses, informations, convictions, recognizances and appeals, &c.	- - -	none.
Feb. 4	ditto	- - Dr. T. Taylor, the Rev. Denis Mahony and F. C. Bland, esq.	1 7 6		5 - -	- - paid to treasurer of Kerry Infirmary, Tralee.
Mar. 4	ditto	Dr. Thomas Taylor - - - -	1 7 6		- - -	none.
April 1	ditto	- - ditto - - - -	1 11 -		- - -	none.
May 6	ditto	- - ditto - - - -	1 9 6		- - -	none.
June 3	ditto	- - ditto - - - -	1 6 6		- 1 -	- - paid to treasurer of Kerry Infirmary, Tralee.
July 1	ditto	Dr. T. Taylor and the Rev. Denis Mahony	2 7 -		- - -	none.
Aug. 5	ditto	Dr. T. Taylor and James Hickson, esq. -	- 17 6		- 13 -	- - paid to treasurer of Kerry Infirmary, Tralee.
Sept. 2	ditto	- - Dr. T. Taylor, Rev. Denis Mahony, Whitwell Butler and F. C. Bland, esqrs.	1 15 -		- 5 7	- - ditto.
Oct. 7	ditto	Dr. T. Taylor and the Rev. Denis Mahony	1 16 6		- 5 -	- - ditto.
Nov. 14	ditto	- - - ditto - - - -	- 19 6		- - -	none.
Dec. 9	ditto	none - - - -	1 7 6		- - -	none.
Total - - - £.			18 8 -		6 4 7	

23 April 1836.

Jeremiah D. Sullivan.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cahir* *cireen*.

Date of Court.	Magistrates Presiding.	Number of Summonses issued and Causes of Complaint.		Amount of Wages awarded, with Costs.	Amount for Trespass, &c. including Costs awarded.	APPLICATION.
		For Wages, Amount claimed.	For Trespass, Vexatious Impounding, Illegal Fishing, &c.			
1835: Jan. 31	Charles O'Connell & Whitwell Butler.	14 for £. 9 s. 9 d. 7	16 for causes un- der this head.	£. 2 s. 14 d. 3½	£. - s. 6 d. 8	- - wages to party com- plaining, and amount for trespass to party aggriev- ed, with costs.
Feb. 14	Robert Mahony and Charles O'Connell.	26 for 16 8 3½	16 ditto - -	5 7 10	- 12 4	application as before.
March 7	Ditto - - -	27 for 15 14 10	7 ditto - -	4 9 7½	- 3 9	- - ditto.
— 28	Ditto - - -	26 for 13 19 3½	7 ditto - -	6 4 1	- 4 9	- - ditto.
April 18	Ditto - - -	26 for 10 8 7	7 ditto - -	6 9 9	- 1 3	- - ditto.
May 9	Ditto - - -	26 for 21 9 4	6 ditto - -	14 18 -	- 12 5	- - ditto.
May 30	Ditto - - -	25 for 14 19 10½	8 ditto - -	8 2 5	1 10 -	- - this last sum awarded to party aggrieved for trespass on manure.
June 27	Ditto - - -	22 for 17 7 4	7 ditto - -	6 14 2	- 2 6	application as before.
July 14	Ditto - - -	20 for 14 12 2	11 ditto - -	8 19 1	- 3 9	- - ditto.
Sept. 12	Ditto - - -	15 for 3 17 6	17 ditto - -	1 6 10	- 5 6	- - ditto.
— 9	Richard Mahony, Whitwell Butler & Charles O'Connell.	21 for 15 15 8	13 ditto - -	3 5 7	- 4 -	- - ditto.
Oct. 10	Richard Mahony and Charles O'Connell.	18 for 10 1 10½	15 ditto - -	4 9 2	- 11 9	- - ditto.
— 31	Charles O'Connell & John Primrose, sen.	10 for 4 11 9½	6 ditto - -	- 6 -	- 10 8½	- - ditto.
Nov. 21	Chas. O'Connell, Rev. F. A. Chute and J. Primrose.	20 for 18 4 9	7 ditto - -	5 11 6	- - -	- - ditto.
Dec. 12	Charles O'Connell & John Primrose.	8 for 4 3 9	14 ditto - -	- 18 8	- 1 9	- - ditto.
— 15	Ditto - - -	2 for - 11 3	2 replevin cases -	- 1 4	- - -	- - ditto. The cases on this day were adjourn- ed from last court.

James Sinot, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlegregory*.

DATE.	PLACE.	Magistrates' Names.	Amount of all Fines.	Application thereof.	All Costs.	Application thereof.
			£. s. d.		s. d.	
1835: January 8	Castlegregory	-- Rev. Edward Day and the Rev. Richard F. Swindell.	1 10 -	I beg leave to state that all cases of trespass, wilful trespass, nuisance, illegally impounding of cattle, and all other civil cases are included in the amount of the annexed fines, together with the amount of fines for assault, and that in all the civil cases the prosecutors or complainants are awarded and entitled to the fines; the fines for assault this year, the parties convicted thereof have been committed to the county gaol for a certain period: allow me also to remark and call your attention to the 6th July—the amount imposed that day was, where the officers of excise prosecuted persons here for selling spirituous liquors without licence.	2 6	The trifling fees, according to Act of Parliament, are for the use of the clerk of the court.
— 28	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	- - -		- - -	
Feb. 5	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 11 9		1 - -	
— 19	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 5 9		2 - -	
March 9	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 10 7		3 - -	
— 30	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 14 3		2 - -	
April 22	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 8 9		2 - -	
May 7	same -	-- Rev. Edward Day, Rev. Richard F. Swindell and Geo. Hickson, esq.	— 10 -		1 - -	
— 18	same -	G. Hickson, esq., Rev. R. F. Swindell	— 1 2½		1 6	
— 27	same -	-- Rev. Edward Day, Rev. Richard F. Swindell and Geo. Hickson, esq.	- - -		- - -	
June 8	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 3 4		3 - -	
— 22	same -	Rev. Edw. Day, Rev. R. F. Swindell	— 10 -		2 6	
July 6	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	24 5 -		12 - -	
— 20	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 5 - -		1 - 6	
Aug. 3	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 5 - -		1 - 6	
— 19	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 3 - -		1 - 6	
Sept. 7	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 10 - -		2 - 1	
— 21	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	9 - - -		9 - -	
Oct. 22	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	1 12 -		2 6	
— 27	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	1 6 4		3 - -	
Nov. 5	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 8 3		1 6	
— 16	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 6 9		1 6	
— 24	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	— 5 - -		1 - -	
Dec. 14	same -	- - - - - same - - - -	1 4 6		4 - -	

Richard Huggard.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castleisland.*

Where held.	When held.	Magistrates attending.	Amount of Costs.	How disposed of	Amount of Fines.	How disposed of.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Castleisland Court-house.	-- every second Wednesday.	-- William Meredith Charles Fairfield and Richard Meredith.	15 6 8	- left to the clerk to pay him for his trouble.	4 15 -	-- as yet in hand.

*Daniel William O'Keefe, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Dingle.*

DATE.	PLACE.	Magistrates' Names.	Fines imposed.	Application thereof.	Cost thereon.	Application thereof.
			£. s. d.		s. d.	
1835: January 9	Dingle	-- David P. Thompson, Samuel M. Hickson and Francis Eagar, esqrs.	1 - 1	- - - -	3 -	
— 30	same	-- same - - - -	- 11 6	- - - -	2 6	
Feb. 6	same	-- David P. Thompson, Hon. Edward Mullins, Samuel M. Hickson and F. Eagar, esqrs.	1 - 6	- - - -	4 -	
— 27	same	-- Hon. Edw. Mullins, Samuel M. Hickson and F. Eagar, esqrs.	- 8 2	- - - -	1 6	
March 6	same	-- Samuel Muney Hickson and Francis Eagar, esqrs.	- 10 -	- - - -	1 -	
— 27	same	-- Hon. Edw. Mullins, Samuel M. Hickson, Francis Eagar and John Hickson, esqrs.	1 5 -	- - - -	1 -	
April 17	same	-- John Hickson, F. Eagar and Samuel M. Hickson, esqrs.	- 18 9	I beg leave to state that all cases of trespass, nuisance, illegally impounding and all other civil cases are included in the amount of the annexed fines, together with the fines for assault, which are very few, and that in all civil cases the prosecutors or complainants are awarded and entitled to the fines; but in cases of assault, the parties are generally committed for a certain period, either to the county gaol of Tralee or to the Bridewell of Dingle, there to be kept to hard labour, but should they pay the fine imposed, it is ordered for the support of the County Infirmary.	2 6	
— 24	same	-- Rev. John Goodman, Sam. M. Hickson and Francis Eagar, esqrs.	- - -		- -	
May 8	same	-- same - - - -	- 12 6		3 -	
— 22	same	-- same - - - -	- 8 6		2 -	
June 5	same	-- Francis Eagar and Samuel M. Hickson esqrs.	1 7 4		4 -	
— 19	same	-- Hon. Edward Mullins, John Hickson & Francis Eagar, esqrs.	1 2 2		2 6	
— 26	same	-- Hon. Edward Mullins, David P. Thompson and Francis Eagar esqrs.	1 3 -		2 6	
July 31	same	-- Rev. John Goodman and F. Eagar, esqrs.	3 15 -		3 -	
August 7	same	-- same - - - -	- 14 6		1 -	
— 21	same	-- Rev. J. Goodman, Hon. E. Mullins, Samuel M. Hickson, and F. Eagar, esqrs.	1 15 -		4 -	
Sept. 4	same	-- Rev. J. Goodman, Samuel M. Hickson and D. P. Thompson, esqrs.	- 4 -		1 -	
— 18	same	-- Rev. J. Goodman, Francis Eagar and David P. Thompson, esqrs.	2 1 1		9 -	
October 2	same	-- Hon. Edward Mullins and F. Eagar, esqrs.	- 7 -		1 6	
— 9	same	-- same - - - -	- 2 6		- 6	
— 23	same	-- Rev. J. Goodman, Hon. Edward Mullins, John Hickson and David P. Thompson, esqrs.	1 5 3		3 -	
Nov. 13	same	-- Rev. J. Goodman, F. Eagar and Samuel M. Hickson, esqrs.	1 9 2		2 6	
— 27	same	-- Sam. M. Hickson, esq. and Hon. E. Mullins.	1 1 6		5 -	
Dec. 4	same	-- same - - - -	- 10 -		2 -	
— 11	same	-- same - - - -	1 1 -		4 6	
— 18	same	-- Hon. E. Mullins, F. Eagar, esq.	2 13 -		6 6	

All costs and charges are given to the clerk of the court, to which he is entitled by Act of Parliament.

Richard Huggard.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kenmare*.

When held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1835:					
May 4	Thomas Taylor, esq. - -	1 16 6		- -	
June 1	-- Thomas Taylor and James Hickson, esqrs.	1 - 6		- 1 9	-- such part of these fines as have been recovered are lodged in the hands of one of the magistrates, to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Kenmare Dispensary, for the use of the poor of said place.
July 6	- - - - ditto - - -	1 8 -	-- paying clerk, and to purchase books, stationery, summonses, informations, &c. &c.	- 7 6	
August 3	- - - - ditto - - -	1 11 6		1 15 -	
Sept. 7	Thomas Taylor, esq. - -	1 16 6		- -	
Oct. 10	-- Thomas Taylor and James Hickson, esqrs.	- 17 -		5 10 6	
Nov. 2	Thomas Taylor, esq. - -	1 8 -		- -	
Dec. 7	James Hickson, esq. - -	1 7 -		- -	

24 May 1836.

Daniel Sullivan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killarney*.

Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1835:				
January 6	John Morphy, esq. - - - -	- 8 -	- -	
- 13	-- John O'Connell, C. Gallwey and James O'Connell, esqrs.	1 11 6	12 12 10	-- £. 12. of these fines were for breaches of the Inland Fishery Acts; the parties convicted committed, and the remainder paid to the party aggrieved.
- 20	-- T. Herbert, James O'Connell, C. Gallwey and J. Morphy, esqrs.	- 12 -	- -	-- convicted parties committed to gaol for non-payment.
- 27	T. Herbert, C. Gallwey and James O'Connell, esqrs.	1 2 6	4 10 -	-- paid to the aggrieved party.
February 3	-- John O'Connell, James O'Connell, J. Morphy and T. Leahy, esqrs.	1 - 6	1 10 -	-- for cutting timber; one of the convicted persons fled, and the other paid his fine to person aggrieved.
- 10	-- John O'Connell, James O'Connell, and J. Morphy, esqrs.	- 16 6	- -	
- 17	C. Gallwey, Jas. O'Connell and John Morphy, esqrs. -	1 3 6	3 10 -	
- 24	C. Gallwey and John Morphy, esqrs. - - -	- 16 6	- -	
March 3	John Morphy and C. Gallwey, esqrs. - - -	- 17 6	- -	
- 10	-- T. Herbert, James O'Connell, D. McCartie and J. Morphy, esqrs.	- 16 6	- -	
- 24	T. Herbert, James O'Connell and C. Gallwey, esqrs.	- 11 6	- -	
April 7	T. Herbert, J. S. Coxon and John Morphy, esqrs. -	- 19 -	- -	
- 14	John O'Connell and John Morphy, esqrs. - - -	- 7 -	- -	
- 21	John Morphy, esq. - - - -	- 9 6	- -	
- 28	-- John O'Connell, James O'Connell and John Morphy, esqrs.	1 5 6	- -	
May 5	John Morphy, esq. - - - -	- 11 6	- -	
- 12	-- John Morphy, James O'Connell and J. S. Coxon, esqrs.	- 15 -	- -	
- 19	J. S. Coxon, Jas. O'Connell and C. Gallwey, esqrs. -	- 9 -	- -	
- 26	-- James O'Connell, C. Gallwey and J. S. Coxon, esqrs.	- 13 6	- -	
June 2	-- John O'Connell, James O'Connell, C. Gallwey, J. S. Coxon and J. Morphy, esqrs.	1 7 -	3 - -	-- convicted party committed to gaol for non-payment.
- 9	J. Morphy, T. Herbert and C. Gallwey, esqrs. - -	- 10 -	- -	
- 16	-- John O'Connell, C. Gallwey, J. Morphy and J. Leahy, esqrs.	1 3 6	- -	
- 30	T. Herbert and John Leahy, esqrs. - - - -	- 17 6	- -	
July 7	T. Herbert and J. Morphy, esqrs. - - - -	- 16 6	63 - -	-- all the parties convicted were committed for non-payment; their offences were for assault and battery.
- 14	T. Herbert, John Morphy and C. Gallwey, esqrs. -	1 4 -	18 10 -	-- £. 11. 10. of these fines were had and paid to the treasurer of the Killarney Hospital; other convicted persons committed for non-payment.
- 21	J. Morphy, esq. - - - -	- 10 6	- -	
August 4	T. Herbert, esq. - - - -	- 14 6	- -	
- 18	-- T. Herbert, C. Gallwey, J. O'Connell and J. Morphy, esqrs.	1 1 6	- -	
- 25	C. Gallwey, John Leahy and J. Morphy, esqrs. -	- 19 -	- -	

Periods when held,	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Sept. 1	John O'Connell, C. Gallwey, and J. Morphy, esqrs. -	- 15 -	- - -	
- 8	C. Gallwey and J. Morphy, esqrs. - - -	1 1 -	- - -	
- 22	- - John O'Connell, James O'Connell, T. Herbert and J. Morphy, esqrs.	1 - 6	- - -	
Oct. 6	John O'Connell and James O'Connell, esqrs. - -	1 5 6	- - -	
- 20	- - J. Morphy, C. Gallwey, T. Herbert and James O'Connell, esqrs.	1 16 -	- - -	
- 27	T. Herbert and James O'Connell, esqrs. - - -	- 14 -	- - -	
Nov. 3	J. Morphy, esq. - - - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
- 17	James O'Connell and John Morphy, esqrs. - - -	- 17 6	- - -	
Dec. 1	John Morphy and J. Leahy, esqrs. - - - - -	1 1 6	- - -	
- 8	C. Gallwey and J. Morphy, esqrs. - - - - -	- 17 6	- - -	
- 15	J. O'Connell, J. Morphy and J. S. Coxon, esqrs. -	- 14 -	1 - -	use of hospital at Killarney.
- 22	C. Gallwey, James O'Connell and J. S. Coxon, esqrs.	- 19 6	- - -	
TOTAL Amount of Costs and Charges received, } all given to Clerk as and for his Salary - }		£. 36 1 6		

22 April 1836.

Robert Sugrue, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Listowel.

The Names of Magistrates in attendance, and residing in the district:—John Francis Hewson, Dep. Lieut., William Harnett, esq., John Raymond, esq., Maurice Fitzmaurice, esq., Christopher Julian, esq., James Raymond, esq.

Amount of fines paid under the Act of 9 Geo. 4, and paid over to the parties aggrieved:—£. 2. 14. 4.

Amount of fines paid under the Act of 10 Geo. 4, and paid over to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary:—£. 4. 17. 1.

Amount of expenses and costs received by the clerk:—£. 50.

Amount of expenditure for books and stationery, &c.:—£. 3. 5.

The balance of amount of costs received:—£. 46. 15. Same applied to clerk's salary.

Anthony Richard Raymond, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Six Mile Bridge.

Petty sessions court held once a month, on Thursday.

Place where held:—Six Mile Bridge, in the county of Kerry.

Magistrates presiding:—Denis M'Cartie, Kean Mahony, John Leahy and Thomas Herbert, esqrs.

Total amount of costs and charges received:—£. 12.; applied for the maintenance of the petty sessions clerk.

Total amount of fines imposed:—£. 15. 10.; to be appropriated for the use of the Killarney Dispensary, when levied.

Jeffery O'Leary, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Milltown.

Where held:—At Milltown, in the county of Kerry.

Periods when held:—About once in every fortnight; but should a fair take place in the district before or immediately after the expiration of the second week, a court is generally held on the day after the fair.

Magistrates presiding:—Sir John Godfrey, bart., William Duncan Godfrey, esq., the Rev. Robert Hewson, clerk, and Henry J. Brownrigg, esq., sub-inspector of police, occasionally.

Amount of costs and charges received:—About 12*l.* for payment of the clerk, who supplies books, stationery, &c., for the petty sessions, &c.

Amount of fines imposed:—£. 3. 15

Application of Fines:		£. s. d.
To Rev. Mr. Plummer, for the poor of the parish of Killanear	- - - - -	1 - -
To Michael Guma, for trespass	- - - - -	- 5 -
Advance to extra constables brought here on duty	- - - - -	- 8 -
Car hire for conveying prisoners to gaol to be presented for at the next assizes	- - - - -	- 12 -
On hand for Milltown Fever Hospital and Dispensary	- - - - -	1 10 -
£.		3 15 -

21 April 1836.

Thomas Turner, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Port Magee.*

Date of Court.	Magistrates presiding.	Number of Cases each day, and alleged Causes of Complaint.	Amount of Fines and Costs imposed.		Application of Fines and Costs.
			Fines.	Costs.	
1835: Jan. 12	Richard Mahony and Whitwell Butler, esqrs.	5 assaults, &c.	s. d.	s. d.	-- no fine nor costs imposed.
Feb. 2	Same justices - -	- - 8 assaults, lar- ceny, &c.	—	—	
- 23	Whitwell Butler, esq.	7 similar offences.	—	—	
Apr. 6	Richard Mahony and Whitwell Butler, esqrs.	- - 14 similar offences, embezzlement, &c.	- -	1 9	costs to plaintiff.
- 27	Same justices - -	9 similar offences -	- -	1 9	costs to plaintiffs.
May 23	Richard Mahony, esq.	- - 9 similar causes of complaint.	—	—	
June 30	Whitwell Butler, esq., and Rev. J. Godfrey Day.	- - 15 similar causes, rescue, &c.	5 -	2 9	- - fine applied to Fever Hospital, and costs to plaintiff.
July 20	Richard Mahony and Whitwell Butler, esqrs.	- - 11 similar causes of complaint.	2 6	1 9	- - fine and costs as before.
Sept. 16	Same justices - -	16 similar offences -	- 1	1 6	costs to plaintiffs.
- 28	Whitwell Butler, esq.	9 similar offences -	- -	- -	- - cases adjourned, there being but one magistrate.
Oct. 19	- - ditto - -	5 similar causes -	- -	1 9	costs to plaintiff.
Nov. 30	Whitwell Butler and Richard Mahony, esqrs.	- - 15 similar offences, rape, &c.	- 2	1 6	- - fine and costs to plaintiffs.
Dec. 21	Same justices - -	8 similar offences -	- -	2 6	costs to plaintiffs.

James Sinot, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Sneem.*20th January 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and J. F. Bland, esqrs.,
presiding:

	£.	s.	d.
59 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, and paid to the clerk - - - - -	1	9	6
One information, at 1 s., and paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
Levy warrant, at 6 d., and paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	-	6
Police fee, if executed, 1 s., but if paid at the barrack, not charged - - - - -	-	1	-
Valuators' fees, 7 s., paid to valuers - - - - -	-	7	-
Total amount of costs - - - £.	1	19	-

6th March 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and Thomas Taylor,
esqrs., presiding:

	£.	s.	d.
97 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, and paid to the clerk - - - - -	2	8	6
One information, 1 s., paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
One conviction, 1 s., paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
Levy warrants, six, at 6 d. the warrant, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	3	-
Police fee, if executed, 6 s., but if amount of warrants be paid in barrack, fee not charged - - - - -	-	6	-
Valuators' fee, 8 s., paid to valuers - - - - -	-	8	-
Total amount of costs - - - £.	3	7	6

Ten shillings fine, and applied towards the support of the County Hospital, for which
there is a receipt - - - - -

- 10 -

18th June 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and R. H. Orpen, esqrs., presiding :

47 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, paid to the clerk - - - - -	1	3	6
Levy warrants, two, at 6 d. the warrant, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
Police fee, if executed, 2 s., but if amount of warrant be paid in barrack, not charged - - - - -	-	2	-
Valuators' fees 6 s., paid to valuers - - - - -	-	6	-
Total amount of cost - - - £.	1	12	6

16th July 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and R. H. Orpen, esqrs., presiding :

27 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	13	6
Valuators' fee 2 s., paid to valuers - - - - -	-	2	-
Total amount of cost - - - £.	-	15	6

13th August 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and Thos. Taylor, esqrs., presiding :

16 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	8	-
Two convictions, at 1 s. each, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	2	-
One levy warrant, 6 d., paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	6	-
Valuator's fee 1 s., paid to valuator - - - - -	-	1	-
Police fee, if executed, 1 s.; if paid in barrack, not charged - - - - -	-	1	-
Total amount of cost - - - £.	-	12	6

One shilling fine, and applied towards the support of the County Hospital, for which there is a receipt - - - - -	-	1	-
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26 September 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland, Thomas Taylor, and R. H. Orpen, esqrs., presiding :

20 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	10	-
One levy warrant - - - - -	-	6	-
Police fee 1 s., if executed - - - - -	-	1	-
Valuators' fees 6 s., paid to valuers - - - - -	-	6	-
Total amount of costs - - - £.	-	17	6

24th October 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and Thos. Taylor, esqrs., presiding :

49 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, paid to the clerk - - - - -	1	4	6
One information, 1 s., paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
Two convictions, 1 s. each, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	2	-
Two levy warrants at 6 d. each, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
Valuators' fees 8 s., paid to the valuers - - - - -	-	8	-
Police fee, if executed, 2 s.; if amount of warrants be paid in barrack, not charged - - - - -	-	2	-
Total amount of costs - - - £.	1	18	6

One pound fine, and applied towards the support of the County Hospital, for which there is a receipt - - - - -	1	-	-
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12th Dec. 1835.—A court held at Sneem, F. C. Bland and Thos Taylor, esqrs., presiding :

40 summonses, at 6 d. per summons, paid to the clerk - - - - -	1	-	-
One information 1 s., paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	1	-
Four convictions at 1 s. each, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	4	-
Five levy warrants at 6 d. each, paid to the clerk - - - - -	-	2	6
Police fees, if executed, 5 s.; if amount of warrants be paid in barrack, not charged - - - - -	-	5	-
Valuators' fees 9 s., paid to valuers - - - - -	-	9	-
Total amount of cost - - - £.	2	1	6

3 s. 6 d. fine, and applied towards the support of the County Hospital, for which there is a receipt - - - - -	-	3	6
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Two, convicted in 10 s. each, went to gaol; cost not received by the clerk is in the gaoler's hand.
One convicted in 1 l.; a warrant issued, but not as yet executed.

21 April 1836.

George Needham, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tarbert.*

The Periods when Petty Sessions held at Tarbert.	The Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and the Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
1835:			
Jan. 27	William Sandes and D. C. Harnett, esqrs.	-- £. 8. 18 s. 6 d. fees to the clerk of said petty sessions, according to the schedule in the Petty Sessions Act, 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 67.	-- £. 521. 1 s. 7 d.; 500 l. thereof being the amount of fines imposed on five persons, at 100 l. each, who were severally convicted for smuggling at said petty sessions on the aforesaid 16th day of December 1835, and which said several persons for default of payment were committed to the county gaol; 10 l. 7 s. 6 d. thereof fines imposed on several persons for assaults on the person; 9 l. of the same liquidated by imprisonment in the county gaol; 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. not levied, by reason of the offender having hitherto escaped the vigilance of the police; and the remaining 5 s. paid as directed by the 9 Geo. 4, c. 56; 4 l. 13 s. 7 d. thereof for wilful trespasses; 3 l. 7 s. 11 d. of same not levied by reason of complainants not applying for levy warrants, and the remaining 1 l. 5 s. 8 d. paid to the persons aggrieved, as directed by the 9 Geo. 4, c. 56, s. 30; 2 l. 2 s. 9 d. thereof imposed on several persons doing injuries to the sides of high road, not levied by reason of said injuries being repaired and made good within the time appointed for doing so; 2 l. thereof for selling spirituous liquors without an excise licence, and applied as directed by the 56 Geo. 3, c. 3, s. 56; 1 l. 10 s. 3 d. thereof imposed on several persons for keeping fierce dogs without logs, not levied by reason of the said dogs being destroyed by their owners; and the remaining 7 s. 6 d. thereof imposed and levied on several persons who caused nuisances on the high road, and applied to the relief of the poor of the parish.
Feb. 17	- - - ditto.		
- 24	D. C. Harnett and Wm. Sandes, esqrs.		
March 3	- - - ditto.		
- 31	William Sandes and D. C. Harnett, esqrs.		
April 7	- - - ditto.		
- 21	- - - ditto.		
May 26	William Sandes and Christopher Julian, esqrs.		
June 16	William Sandes and D. C. Harnett, esqrs.		
July 18	- - - ditto.		
August 4	William Sandes and Francis Crosbie, esqrs.		
- 18	- - - ditto.		
Sept. 15	- - - ditto.		
Oct. 13	William Sandes and Christopher Julian, esqrs.		
ov 3	- - - ditto.		
- 17	- - - ditto.		
1 ec. 8	William Sandes and William Hickie, esqrs.		
- 16	Wm. Sandes, Francis Crosbie, William Hickie, and D. C. Harnett, esqrs.		

John Kittson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tralee.*

Periods when held.	Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Account of the Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and the Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
Tuesdays in each week; there are adjourned days on account of four quarterly sessions and two general assizes.	-- Court-house, Tralee.	- - Caleb Chute, esq., late provost attended to, and up to the 29th Sept. 1835, on which day Pierce Chute, esq., magistrate, came into office. Pierce Chute, esq., now provost. Maurice O'Connor Arthur Blennerhasett - - - Richard Leyne - Henry J. Brownrig Oliver Stokes - John Hurly - George D. Stokes - 29 December, Charles Fairfield -	£. 27. 2 s. 6 d. paid to the clerk for his labour, trouble and attendance on each court-day during the year, as above mentioned, attending the magistrates when necessary to be called on, finding petty sessions' books, stationery, &c., for the accommodation of the magistrates in court of petty sessions.	£ s. d. 26 15 6	£. s. d. 3 7 - County Infirmary. 3 18 6 With stay of issuing warrants, if not offending again. 4 - - Warrants issued to levy fines under convictions. 10 10 - Committed to gaol for fines of convictions. 5 - - Mitigated penalty excise laws.

PETTY SESSIONS, Valentia.

Date of Sessions.	Amount of Hire, Trespasses, &c. recovered.	Amount of Costs attending.	Amount of Fines levied.	Amount of Costs attending.	Total Amount Hire, Trespasses, Fines and Costs.	Magistrates presiding.	REMARKS.
1835:	Books. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Jan. 6	Civil - 2 5 2½	- 14 3	- - -	- - -	2 19 5½	Whitwell Butler, esq.	-- the costs in those cases to the plaintiffs. bound to keep the peace.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 9	- 6 9	- - -	
Feb. 3	Civil - 1 17 -	- 10 6	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	Rev. J. G. Day -	-- the costs in cases of trespass go to the plaintiffs, when proved by another evidence.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 3	- 3 3	- - -	-- one case sent to the quarter sessions.
Mar. 17	Civil - 3 7 9½	1 7 9	- - -	- - -	4 15 6½	- - ditto -	-- the costs in cases of trespass go to the plaintiffs, when proved by another evidence.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 -	- 13 -	- - -	four cases of informations.
April 7	Civil - 1 7 -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -	1 16 -	Rd. Mahony, esq., Rev. J. G. Day, W. Butler, esq.	-- the costs in cases of trespass go to the plaintiffs, when proved by another evidence.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	3 7 4	- 6 -	3 13 4	- - -	-- the costs in those cases go to the plaintiffs.
May 5	Civil - 3 8 2	- 14 -	- - -	- - -	4 2 2	Rev. J. G. Day -	-- the costs in cases of trespass go to the plaintiffs, when proved by another evidence.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- 3 -	- - -	-- parties bound to keep the peace.
June 2	Civil - 1 3 2	- 8 3	- - -	- - -	1 11 5	Whitwell Butler, esq., Rev. J. G. Day.	-- the costs in cases of trespass go to the plaintiffs, when proved by another evidence.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- 2 -	- 10 -	- 12 -	- - -	-- the costs in these cases go to the plaintiffs; four informations, and the fine to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.
July 7	Civil - 1 15 2	- 12 9	- - -	- - -	2 7 11	- - ditto -	- - - - ditto.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- 10 6	- 11 3	1 1 9	- - -	-- the costs in those cases go to the plaintiffs, and the fines to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.
Aug. 4	Civil - - 10 3	- 5 3	- - -	- - -	- 15 6	Rev. J. G. Day -	- - - - ditto.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Sept. 8	Civil - - 15 4	- 8 3	- - -	- - -	1 3 7	W. Butler, esq., Rev. J. G. Day.	- - - - ditto.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 9 6	- 19 6	- - -	- - - - ditto.
Oct. 6	Civil - 3 8 5	1 2 6	- - -	- - -	4 10 11	W. Butler, esq., Rev. J. G. Day, P. Fitzgerald, esq.	- - - - ditto.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- 5 -	- 8 6	- 13 6	- - -	- - - - ditto.
Nov. 3	Civil - 1 1 9	- 18 -	- - -	- - -	1 19 9	Rev. J. G. Day, P. Fitzgerald, esq.	- - - - ditto.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 5 -	- 15 -	- - -	- - - - ditto.
Dec. 1	Civil - 2 6 1	- 14 3	- - -	- - -	3 - 4	Rev. J. G. Day, P. Fitzgerald, esq., Rev. F. A. Chute.	- - - - ditto.
	Criminal - - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 9 3	- 19 3	- - -	- - - - ditto.

21 April 1836.

Alexander Boone, Clerk.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Athy.*

Held in the County Court House.

Periods when held.	PRESIDING MAGISTRATES.	Periods when held.	PRESIDING MAGISTRATES.	Periods when held.	PRESIDING MAGISTRATES.
Jan. 6	Rt. hon. Ld. Downes, J. P. Rev. John Bagot, J. P. Robert Chapman, esq. J. P. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. J. P.	May 12	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. Robert Chapman, esq.	Sept. 1	Wheler Barrington, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.
- 13	Rt. hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. Dep. Sov. of Athy	- 19	Rev. John Bagot Robert Chapman, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 8	Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq. George Evans, esq.
- 20	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq.	- 26	Same	- 15	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq.
- 27	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Col. Fitz Gerald, J. P. Benedict A. Yates, esq. J. P. John Butler, esq. D. S.	June - 2	Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Robert Chapman, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 22	Same
Feb. 3	Same	- 9	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. Edward Bagot, esq. J. P.	- 29	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq.
- 10	Benedict A. Yates, esq. J. P. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 16	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	Oct. - 6	Wheler Barrington, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq.
- 17	Rev. John Bagot Benedict A. Yates, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 23	Right hon. Lord Downes Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Rev. John Bagot	- 13	Right hon. Lord Downes Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq.
- 24	Rev. John Bagot Benedict A. Yates, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Col. Fitz Gerald, J. P.	- 30	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 20	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq.
March 3	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. Robert Chapman, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	July - 7	Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Robert Chapman, esq. George Evans, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 27	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq.
- 10	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benedict A. Yates, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Robert Chapman, esq.	- 14	Rev. John Bagot Rev. Charles Moore, J. P. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	Nov. 3	Rev. John Bagot Robert Chapman, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.
- 17	Same	- 21	Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. Robert Chapman, esq.	- 10	Same
- 24	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. Robt. Chapman, esq.	- 28	George Evans, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq.	- 17	Same
April 7	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 28	Robert Chapman, esq. Rev. Charles Moore George Evans, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 24	Same
- 14	Same	Aug. 4	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq.	Dec. - 1	Rev. John Bagot Robert Chapman, esq.
- 21	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq.	- 11	Wheler Barrington, esq. Robert Chapman, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 3	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq.
- 28	Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 18	Same	- 15	Rev. John Bagot Robert Chapman, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.
May - 5	No Court on this day, in consequence of the non- attendance of magistrates, owing to the extreme wet- ness and severity of the day; and the business accordingly adjourned to the next Court day.	Aug. 25	Rev. John Bagot Robert Chapman, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Rev. John Bagot Robert Chapman, esq. Wheler Barrington, esq. Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. George Evans, esq. John Butler, esq. D. S.	- 22	Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Benedict A. Yates, esq. Edward Bagot, esq. Robert Chapman, esq. George Evans, esq.
				- 29	John Butler, esq. D. S. Right hon. Lord Downes Rev. John Bagot Benjamin Lefroy, esq. Robert Chapman, esq. John Butler, esq.

Total Amount of Costs & Charges Received.	PURPOSES TO WHICH APPLIED.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
£. s. d. 58 5 8	As fees to Clerk who supplies stationery, &c.* - - - 53 6 - As compensation to Complainants and Prosecutors for loss of time - - - 4 19 8 £. 58 5 8	£. s. d. 124 1 8	Paid to Treasurer of County Infirmary - 8 12 4 Ordered to party aggrieved - - - 15 17 11 Imprisonment inflicted on offenders for the non-payment of - - - 39 9 6 Amount imposed on persons who have absconded - - - 3 10 - Amount conditional and not enforced - 54 11 11 Paid to fund established for the relief of infirm poor of the parish - - - 1 - - In hands, the moiety of a fine in- flicted under the Act for regula- s. d. tion of public houses† - - 10 - Amount of same paid to informers 10 - 1 - - £. 124 1 8

William A. Rawson, Clerk.

* The Clerk begs permission respectfully to state, that he does not receive more than two-thirds of the fees allowed by the 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 64, for the several matters and things done by him in his capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions, having to do all business for the Police gratis; and also in all cases where penalties are not paid, besides having to transact an immense quantity of other magisterial business for which no remuneration has been provided by the Act; and that for the above small sum he had to do the necessary proceedings connected with 1000 criminal and 400 civil cases entered for trial during the past year.

† The Clerk is not aware to whom he should pay this forfeiture, the Collector of Excise having refused to receive similar fines, as stated by the Clerk in the Return for 1834.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Carberry*.

Petty Sessions held every second Friday.

Magistrates Presiding.—Edward Shawe, esq., John H. Nangle, esq. (now Sheriff), Sir Francis Mac Donald, Hamilton Palmer, esq. (dead), and Edward Wolstenholme, esq.

The Clerk of the Court receives all costs and charges for summonses, warrants, bail-bonds, &c., about 10 *l*.

Fines for assaults, 2 *l*. 7 *s*. 6 *d*., sent to the County Infirmary.

Fines for nuisances, 2 *l*. 2 *s*. 6 *d*., sent to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergymen equally for distribution to the poor.

Fines for trespass, 4 *l*. 0 *s*. 1 *d*., awarded to plaintiffs.

Fines under the game act, 120 *l*.; defendants appealed to Quarter Sessions.

Fines to the excise, 9 *l*. 4 *s*. 8 *d*., forgiven by the Commissioners.

28 April 1836.

Jno. Smith, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castle Dermott*.

DATE.	Magistrates in Attendance at each and every Court.	Summonses Issued from Court to Court.	COSTS Received at each Court.	FINES Imposed at each Court.	REMARKS.
1835:					
Jan. 14	No Magistrates - - - -	7	none	none	All summonses issued are at 6 <i>d</i> . each, which, together with all costs, goes to the Clerk of the Court, he being obliged to find all the stationery, and to pay for the binding of all the Acts of Parliament that come to the Court from the King's Printer, and has no salary.
- 28	W. F. Burton & R. Archbold, esqrs.	25	ditto	ditto	
Feb. 18	B. A. Yeates and R. Archbold, esqrs.	14	5 <i>s</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .	
Mar. - 4	B. A. Yeates, W. Duckett, and R. Archbold, esqrs. - - - -	12	none	none	
- 18	No Court: Assizes - - - -	none	ditto	ditto	
- 23	B. A. Yeates and R. Archbold, esqrs.	15	ditto	ditto	
Apr. - 8	W. F. Burton & R. Archbold, esqrs.	8	ditto	ditto	
- 22	Ditto - - - -	12	2 <i>s</i> .	ditto	
May - 6	W. F. Burton, esq. - - - -	14	none	none	
- 20	Ditto - - - -	20	3 <i>s</i> .	ditto	
June 3	Ditto - - - -	11	none	none	
- 24	R. Archbold, esq. - - - -	14	1 <i>s</i> .	ditto	
July 8	No Magistrates - - - -	-	-	-	
- 15	R. Archbold, esq. - - - -	25	1 <i>s</i> .	none	
- 29.	W. F. Burton, R. Archbold, and B. A. Yeates, esqrs. - - - -	34	2 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	

(continued)

DATE.	Magistrates in Attendance at each and every Court.	Summonses Issued from Court to Court.	COSTS Received at each Court.	FINES Imposed at each Court.	REMARKS.
1835:					
Aug. 12	W. F. Burton, R. Archbold and B. A. Yeates - - - -	24	1 s.	4 s.	All fines received in Court go to the Treasurer of the County Kildare Infirmary.
- 16	No Magistrates - - - -	—	—	—	
Scp. - 9	W. F. Burton, esq. - - - -	21	none	none	
- 26	Ditto - - - -	4	ditto	ditto	
- 30	W. F. Burton and R. Archbold, esqrs. - - - -	17	ditto	ditto	
Oct. 14	W. F. Burton, B. A. Yeates, and R. Archbold, esqrs. - - - -	12	2 s. 6 d.	ditto	
- 28	No Magistrates - - - -	—	—	—	
Nov. 4	R. Archbold, esq. - - - -	11	2 s.	none	
- 18	Ditto - - - -	14	2 s.	ditto	
Dec. 2	No Magistrates - - - -	—	—	—	
- 9	B. A. Yeates and R. Archbold, esqrs. - - - -	15	none	none	
- 23	Ditto - - - -	27	1 s.	ditto	

Richard Wright, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clane*.

THE Petty Sessions are held once a fortnight, every other Saturday, at Clane.

The Magistrates presiding were as follows:

Richard Dease, Michael Sweetman, James Tandy, Brian Molloy, and William Ireland, esquires.

Richard Dease and Michael Sweetman, esquires, presided at 13 Petty Sessions.

Richard Dease, James Tandy and Michael Sweetman, esqrs. at one Session.

Richard Dease, Brian Molloy and Michael Sweetman, esqrs. at one Session.

Richard Dease, William Ireland and Michael Sweetman, esqrs. at one Session.

Richard Dease and Brian Molloy, esqrs. at one Session.

Richard Dease and William Ireland, esqrs. at one Session.

James Tandy and Michael Sweetman, esqrs. at one Session.

Total Sessions held within the year, 19; 15 in Police Barrack at Clane, and 4 in the Petty Sessions Room at Clane.

Amount of all Costs and Charges received, 2*l.* 2*s.* To purchase Stationery; the balance the only remuneration to the Clerk of the Petty Sessions' Court.

Amount of all Fines imposed, 2*l.* 1*s.* To the County of Kildare Infirmary.

Richard Colgan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilcullen*.

Petty Sessions held in Kilcullen Justice Room, weekly, on Saturdays.

The Magistrates who attend are,

Rev. J. C. Roberts, W. H. Carter, esq., M. C. C. Roberts, esq., James Tandy, esq., and Thomas Cannon, esq.

The total amount of all costs and charges received, and how applied for the year ending December, 1835, - - 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
For printing law forms, &c. - - - -	2	1	-
Pens, ink, paper, &c. - - - -	1	-	-
Binding the Statutes of the last Parliament - - - -	6	6	-
Fuel for Justice Room - - - -	10	-	-
Cleaning same - - - -	1	5	-
An almanack for ditto - - - -	1	3	-
A brush for ditto - - - -	1	8	-
An account book - - - -	2	-	-
Clerk's salary - - - -	5	8	1
	£.	10	15 6

The total amount of fines - - 3*l.* 5*s.*

	£.	s.	d.
To the Fever Hospital - - - -	2	5	-
Glazing Justice Room windows - - - -	12	10	-
Conveying a prisoner to County goal - - - -	2	-	-
Cash in hand - - - -	5	2	-
	£.	3	5 -

Bernard Divine, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Kildare.

Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835: January 1	Edward Medlicott, esq. - John Pim, esq.	- 6 -	To the Clerk of Petty Sessions.	- 9 6	Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 2 6 John Foy committed to Naas gaol for Clerk's fees - 5 6 No fines. - 1 6
— 15	Ponsonby Moore, esq. - Edward Bagot, esq.	- 15 6	ditto	- - -	
— 29	Ponsonby Moore, esq. - Edward Bagot, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	- 16 -	ditto	1 2 6	Paid by Mr. Pim to County Infirmary - 8 6 Clerk's fees - 14 -
Feb. - 12	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - John Pim, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq. Edward Bagot, esq.	1 2 6	ditto	4 17 -	Michael Rodgers and Mary Cunningham committed to Naas gaol - 4 - Struck off - 10 - Clerk's fees - 4 - Mary Lynam - 3 - Mary Graham, a prosecutrix - 4 5 - Clerk's fees - 1 6 Paid to Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 1 16 - No fines.
— 26	Edward Bagot, esq. - Thomas Cannon, esq. Dominick O'Reilly, esq. John Pim, esq.	- 15 -	ditto	6 2 6	
March 5	Dominick O'Reilly, esq. - Rev. John Bagot Robert Fitzgerald, esq. Edward Bagot, esq. John Pim, esq.	- 12 6	ditto	- - -	
— 12	Ponsonby Moore, esq. - Robert Fitzgerald, esq. John Pim, esq. William Ireland, esq.	- 13 6	ditto	- 14 -	Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 13 - Clerk's fees - 1 -
— 26	John Pim, esq. - Robert Fitzgerald, esq.	1 1 6	ditto	9 4 7½	Laurence Foy, in default of payment, committed to Naas gaol - 9 4 7½ Paid County Infirmary - 19 - Clerk's fees - 3 -
April 9	Ponsonby Moore, esq. - Rev. John Bagot John Pim, esq. Edward Bagot, esq.	- 13 6	ditto	5 12 -	Paid Mary Tiernan, the prosecutrix - 3 5 - Clerk's fees - 1 - To County Infirmary, by Mr. Pim - 2 6 -
— 23	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - John Pim, esq. Edward Bagot, esq.	1 1 6	ditto	2 14 -	Forgiven by Captain Browne - 2 - Clerk's fees - 2 6 - To County Infirmary, by Mr. Pim - 11 6 -
May 7	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - Ponsonby Moore, esq. John Pim, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	1 5 -	ditto	1 9 6	To Eliza Morrissy, prosecutrix - 2 - Clerk's fees - 9 - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 18 6 - Stopped by Captain Cannon - 3 10 -
— 21	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - Edward Bagot, esq. John Pim, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	1 1 -	ditto	3 10 -	
June - 4	Thomas Cannon, esq. - Robert Fitzgerald, esq. John Pim, esq.	- 19 -	ditto	- 6 -	Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 6 -
— 18	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - John Pim, esq. William Ireland, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	1 6 -	ditto	1 8 6	Clerk's fees - 4 6 - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 1 4 -
July - 2	Edward Bagot, esq. - Robert Fitzgerald, esq. John Pim, esq. William Ireland, esq.	1 10 -	ditto	4 7 6	Thomas Grogan committed to Naas gaol for - 10 - Forgiven by the magistrates - 2 12 6 Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 1 5 - Clerk's fees - 7 - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - 17 6 -
— 16	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - Ponsonby Moore, esq. John Pim, esq. William Ireland, esq.	1 - -	ditto	1 4 6	

COSTS AND CHARGES RECEIVED, AND FINES IMPOSED,

Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1835 : July 30	Thomas Cannon, esq. - - Robert Fitzgerald, esq. John Pim, esq. William Ireland, esq. Edward Bagot, esq.	- 17 6	To the Clerk of Petty Sessions.	1 11 -	Clerk's fees - - Paid Matthew Doyle, prosecutor - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	- 2 6 - 2 - 1 6 6
August 13	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - - William Ireland, esq. John Pim, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	- 15 -	ditto	1 8 -	Paid Bridget Fitzpatrick, prosecutrix - Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	1 - - - 1 6 - 6 6
Sept. - 10	Thomas Cannon, esq. - - John Pim, esq. Robert Fitzgerald, esq.	3 2 -	ditto	6 2 -	Clerk's fees - - Not to be levied - - Absconded - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	1 4 - - 10 - - 1 - - 6 6
— 24	Thomas Cannon, esq. - - Edward Bagot, esq. William Ireland, esq. John Pim, esq.	1 5 6	ditto	2 17 -	Reduced by the Court Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	1 - - - 7 - 1 10 -
October 8	Thomas Cannon, esq. - - Edward Bagot, esq. John Pim, esq. William Ireland, esq. Robert Fitzgerald, esq.	- 15 6	ditto	- 11 -	Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	- 4 - - 7 -
— 22	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - - Edward Bagot, esq. Rev. John Bagot	- 17 6	ditto	14 14 4	Pd. prosecutrix, Mary Dempsey - - Fine not levied - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	- 2 - 10 - - 4 12 4
November 5	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - - Thomas Cannon, esq. John Pim, esq.	- 10 6	ditto	- 3 -	Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr Pim - -	- 1 6 - 1 6
— 26	Rev. John Bagot - - - John Pim, esq. Edward Bagot, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	- 17 -	ditto	5 11 3	M. Mooney, committed to Naas gaol for - Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	- 10 - - 3 6 4 17 9
Dec. - 10	Robert Fitzgerald, esq. - - John Pim, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq.	1 - 6	ditto	- 5 -	Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	- 1 6 - 3 6
— 24	Thomas Cannon, esq. - - John Pim, esq. Robert Fitzgerald, esq.	- 16 -	ditto	- 14 -	Forgiven by Mr. Cannon - - Clerk's fees - - Paid County Infirmary by Mr. Pim - -	- 2 - - 3 6 - 8 6

Errors excepted. Which I certify,
William Keegan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Monasterevan.

DATE 1835.			NAMES OF MAGISTRATES ATTENDING.
Jan. - 3	Petty Sessions held	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and Dominick O'Reily, esq.
- 10	ditto	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and Sir William Macartney, bart.
- 17	ditto	- -	Sir William Macartney, bart., E. H. Cole and Edward Bagot, esqrs.
- 24	ditto	- -	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Dominick O'Reily, esq.
- 31	ditto	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and Dominick O'Reily, esq.
Feb. 7	ditto	- -	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Dominick O'Reily, esq.
- 14	ditto	- -	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 21	ditto	- -	Dominick O'Reily, esq., Rev. Charles Moore and Sir Wm. Macartney, Bart.
- 28	ditto	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and Dominick O'Reily, esq.
March 7	ditto	- -	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., E. H. Cole, Robert Fitzgerald and Dominick O'Reily, esqrs.
- 14	ditto	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and E. H. Cole, esq.
- 21	ditto	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and E. H. Cole, esq.
- 28	none	- -	
April 4	Petty Sessions held	- -	Rev. Charles Moore and Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 11	ditto	- -	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 18	ditto	- -	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., Dominick O'Reily and E. H. Cole, esqrs.
- 25	none	- -	
May 2	Petty Sessions held	- -	Viscount Harberton and Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.

DATE 1835.		NAMES OF MAGISTRATES ATTENDING.
May - 9	none	
- 16	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore and E. H. Cole, esq.
- 23	ditto	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Rev. Charles Moore.
- 30	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore, E. H. Cole, esq., and Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
June - 6	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore and E. H. Cole, esq.
- 13	none	
- 20	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore and Edward Bagot, esq.
- 27	none	
July 4	Petty Sessions held	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Rev. Charles Moore.
- 11	ditto	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Rev. Charles Moore.
- 18	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore and Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 25	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore.
August 1	ditto	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Rev. Charles Moore.
- 8	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore and Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 15	none	
- 22	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore and Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 29	none	
Sep. 5	Petty Sessions held	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Rev. Charles Moore.
- 12	none	
- 19	Petty Sessions held	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., and Rev. Charles Moore.
- 26	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore.
Oct. - 3	none	
- 10	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore and Robert Fitzgerald, esq.
- 17	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore, Edward Bagot, Esq., and Rev. John Bagot.
- 24	none	
- 31	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore and Robert Fitzgerald, esq.
Nov. 7	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore, Robert Fitzgerald, esq., and Sir Wm. Macartney, Bart.
- 14	ditto	Rev. Charles Moore and Robert Fitzgerald, esq.
- 21	none	
- 28	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore, E. H. Cole, Edward Bagot and Robert Fitzgerald, esqrs.
Dec. - 5	ditto	Sir Wm. Macartney, bart.
- 12	none	
- 19	Petty Sessions held	Rev. Charles Moore, Sir Wm. Macartney, bart., Rev. John Bagot, E. H. Cole, Robert Fitzgerald, Edward Bagot, and Robert Cassidy, esqrs.
- 26	none	

A RETURN of Costs and Charges and of Fines imposed and levied, for the Year 1835, from
Monasterevan Petty Sessions for the County Kildare.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of costs and charges received for year 1835	-	-	14 15 -
These are the fees of court allowed the clerk for his labour.			
Amount of assault fines, &c., received for year 1835	-	-	3 15 6
Paid in to the Treasurer for the county Kildare Infirmary.			
Amount of civil fines, &c., received for year 1835	-	-	5 6 6
These fines for trespass on public roads, &c. &c., are expended for keeping the Petty Sessions clean, and for minor repairs on ditto, and for other incidental expenses, all ordered and disposed of by the Magistrates at Petty Sessions.			

PETTY SESSIONS, Naas.

THE Sessions are held every Monday, at Naas Court House, in the town of Naas.

The following are the Magistrates who occasionally attended :

James Tandy, esq. 49 times.	John S. Sanders, esq. once.
Thomas Cannon, esq. 38 times.	Brian Molloy, esq. once.
John Connor, esq. 32 times.	William Ireland, esq. once.
Edward Beaman, esq. 18 times.	E. Ruthven, esq. M. P. once.
Walter H. Mansfield, esq. four times.	

The total amount of Costs and Charges (fees) received is 15*l.* - *s.* 6*d.*, as extracted from Petty Sessions Book ; given to the Clerk as his salary, and for finding books, stationery, &c., pursuant to 7 & 8 Geo. 4, sec. 8 & 9, cap. 67.

Total amount of fines imposed	-	-	-	27 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Paid Treasurer of Naas Fever Hospital for assaults, malicious injuries, &c.	-	-	-	14 18 6
Paid Witnesses for attending in Crown cases at Petty Sessions, by order of the Magistrates	-	-	-	1 - -
Paid Fines under the Impounding Act to Plaintiffs	-	-	-	9 11 2
Paid Fines to Plaintiffs in cases of assaults	-	-	-	- 12 6
Balance in hand	-	-	-	1 - 6
	£.	27	2	8

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballyragget*.

Dates of Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.	Names of Persons convicted.	OFFENCE.	Amount of Fines.	Amount of Costs.	How disposed of.
1835:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
January 27	Arthur St. George and T. H. Ball, esqrs.	none - -	none - -	none -	none.	
April 14	ditto - - ditto -	none - -	none - -	none -	none.	
— 28	ditto - - ditto -	John Kelly -	assault -	- 15 -	- 1 6	-- paid to treasurer of County Infirmary.
May 26	Walter Molony and A. St. George, esqrs.	no conviction	none - -	none -	none.	
June 9	ditto - - ditto -	P. Murphy -	wilful trespass	- 17 4	- 1 6	paid to person injured.
— 24	ditto - - ditto -	none - -	none - -	none -	none.	
July 21	A. St. George and W. De Mt. Mounsey, esqrs.	none - -	none - -	none -	none.	
August 4	ditto - - ditto -	none - -	none - -	none -	none.	
Dec. 22	A. St. George and W. Molony, esqrs.	none - -	none - -	none -	none.	

G. Wright, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Callan*.

Date in which Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates presiding.	Causes in Criminal Matters.	OFFENCE.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges were applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.	REMARKS.
1834:				s. d.		£. s. d.		
Sept. 7	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- J. Caughlin v. P. Daniel.	-- assault on 31 August.	- 6	-- clerk of petty sessions.	- 5 -	-- treasurer of Callan Dispensary.	-- costs conviction 1 s.
	—	-- P. Burk v. M. Morrissey.	-- assault -	- -	- - -	- 10 -	-- imprisoned in the county gaol one fortnight.	-- summons 6 d., information 1 s.
Oct. 12	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- P. Mungin Scanlon, John and J. Burk, and G. Curry v. P. Haw, M. Carroll, John Gleeson and Edward Cass.	-- assault -	6 -	-- clerk of petty sessions.	1 15 -	-- to the treasurer of the Callan Dispensary.	
	—	-- C. Hamilton v. W. McGrath.	-- assault on 21 Sept.	- 6	- ditto -	- 4 -	- ditto.	
Nov. 5	—	-- John Tobins v. E. Dwyer.	-- assault on 10 October.	- 6	- ditto -	- 10 -	- ditto.	
Dec. 2	—	-- S. Asselford v. James Quinlen, M. Sullivan, J. Wiles, P. Lamphur, and M. Sullivan.	-- rioting on 8 November.	2 6	- ditto -	1 - -	- ditto -	-- two only paid, the rest were imprisoned in the county gaol one month.
	—	-- Mary Doran v. M. Courtney.	-- assault on 27 Nov.	- 6	- - -	- -	-- imprisoned in the county gaol one fortnight.	
	—	-- Mr. John Stoker v. D. Downy, Walter Bryan, T. Mahony, John Shelly, and E. Nary.	-- selling liquors before two o'clock on the Sabbath.	7 6	-- clerk of petty sessions.	- 10 - - 10 - - 10 - - 10 -	-- to the treasurer of the Callan Dispensary.	-- two of the warrants not executed from insolvency.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Date in which Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates presiding.	Causes in Criminal Matters.	OFFENCE.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges were applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.	REMARKS.
1834: Dec. 2	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- sub-constable Kennedy v. J. Grady.	-- rioting on 1 December.	s. d. - 6	- - -	£. s. d. - - -	-- imprisoned in the county gaol one fortnight.	
1835: Jan. 19	Major Brown and Rev. B. Morris.	- - Mr. John Stoker v. H. Granger.	- - selling spirits without licence.	- -	-- clerk of petty sessions.	- -	-- imprisoned in the county gaol three months.	
	—	-- W. Mooney v. M. Short and M. Callahan.	-- assault on 15 January.	1 -	- ditto -	- 2 6 - 1 6	-- to the treasurer of the Callan Dispensary.	
Mar. 8	—	-- B. and John Coughlin v. T. Brown and T. Delaney.	-- assault on 18 January.	1 -	- ditto -	5 - -	-- imprisoned for two months in the county gaol.	
- 29	—	- Mr. J. Stoker, c. c. v. Michael Morrisy.	-- disturbing the town, 24 January.	- 6	- ditto -	- 10 -	-- not determined yet.	
CIVIL CASES:								
1834: Sept. 7	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- John Rourk v. W. Rourk.	- - wages 18 s. 8 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
Oct. 12	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- W. Weldon v. W. Strangeway.	- - wages 22 s.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- T. Brown v. H. Maddigen.	- - wages 16 s. 4 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	- - M. Hayes v. M. Nugent.	- - wages 7 s. 6 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- R. Aylwars v. D. and P. Kenny.	- - trespass 6 s. 6 d.	1 -	- ditto.			
	—	-- John Tobin v. F. Flood.	- - wages £. 3. 12 s. 4 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
Nov. 5	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- F. Cleary v. T. Cuddehy.	- - trespass 2 s. 9 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- M. Toly v. T. Cuddehy.	- - wages £. 1. 6 s. 6 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
Dec. 2	Major Brown & J. S. Lane, esq.	-- J. M'Mahon v. E. M'Grath.	- - wages £. 3 18 s. 10 ½ d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	- J. Melockery v. M. Haw.	- - wages 2 s. 9 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
1835: Jan. 6	—	-- Eliza Handrick v. E. Cross.	- - wages 4 s. 8 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- J. Tims v. T. Welsh.	- - trespass 6 s. 6 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- P. Bergin v. A. Maddegan.	- - wages 2 s.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- M. Green v. M. Carroll.	- - wages 2 s. 5 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- H. Culnil v. John Butler.	- - wages 3 s. 10 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
Mar. 8	Major Brown	- - Catharine M'Namara v. Mansel Blunden.	- - wages 5 s. 6 d.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- J. Welsh v. P. Miles.	- - wages 4 s.	- 6	- ditto.			
	—	-- P. Whelan v. Anthony Callahan.	- - wages 1 s. 9 d.	- -	- ditto.			
- 29	—	-- Rev. C. B. Stevenson, treasurer to the Callan Loan Fund.	-- Being securities, H. O'Sullivan and Thomas Tuhan.	- -	- ditto.			

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlecomer*.

Periods when the Petty Sessions were holden.	Place where Petty Sessions were holden.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of the Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which the Costs and Charges were applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
Friday in each week.	-- Castlecomer sessions-house.	- - Walter Moloney and Richard Eaton, esqrs.	£. s. d. 31 13 -	-- allowed to the clerk as salary, and to buy sta- tionery for the court.	£. s. d. 8 11 6	£. s. d. Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary - 8 12 - Churchwardens for poor of the parish - 1 3 9 Road, treasurer 1 9 6 Prosecutors - - 6 3
				£.	8 11 6	£. 8 11 6

Arthur Boyle, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dunow*.

Petty Sessions held 2d February 1835.

Fines imposed in civil matters and paid to complainant	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. - 14 -
Costs received as fees by clerk petty sessions	-	-	-	-	- 4 -
No fines in criminal matters.					
Robert H. Stubber and Walter Molony, esquires, presiding magistrates.					

Petty Sessions held 30th April 1835.

Fines imposed in civil matters and paid to complainants	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. 2 12 -
Costs received as fees to clerk petty sessions	-	-	-	-	- 7 -
No fines in criminal matters.					
Hon. H. Walker, Robert H. Stubber and Edward Staples, esquires, presiding magistrates.					

Petty Sessions held 10th June 1835.

Fines imposed in civil matters and paid to complainants	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. 2 15 6
Fees to clerk of petty sessions	-	-	-	-	- 4 -
Fine imposed in a criminal case, and for which the defendant was imprisoned two months	-	-	-	-	3 - -

Petty Sessions held 25th June 1835.

No fine in criminal matters.					£. s. d. - 15 -
Fines in civil cases, and paid to complainants	-	-	-	-	- 2 -
Fees to clerk of petty sessions	-	-	-	-	- 2 -

Hon. H. Walker, Edward Staples and Walter Molony, esquires, presiding magistrates.

The above gentlemen presided at petty sessions held 10th June 1835.

Petty Sessions held at Dunow, 26th November 1835.

No fines in criminal cases.					£. s. d. 2 10 -
Fines in civil cases, and paid to complainants	-	-	-	-	- 6 -
Costs as fees to clerk petty sessions	-	-	-	-	- 6 -
Hon. Henry Walker and Robert H. Stubber, esquires, presiding magistrates.					
Total amount of fines in criminal cases from 31st December 1834 to 31st December 1835	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. 3 - -

No costs.

Total amount of fines in civil cases (wages and trespass cases) from 31st December 1834 to 31st December 1835	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. 9 6 6
Total amount of costs received as fees by clerk of petty sessions, for the year ending 31st December 1835	-	-	-	-	1 3 -

W. Blenner, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Freshford*.

AMOUNT of fines for assaults, having stolen timber, &c., 4*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; money paid to the Rev. Luke Fowler, as treasurer of the Fever Hospital of Freshford, as per receipts, by order of the magistrates.

Costs and Charges received.

303 summonses in criminal matters, at 6 <i>d.</i> each, amount	-	-	-	-	£. s. d. 7 11 6
Costs arising under the same for informations, costs, &c.	-	-	-	-	3 4 -
215 summonses in civil cases, work and servants wages and trespass	-	-	-	-	5 7 6
Costs arising under the same for distress warrants, &c.	-	-	-	-	2 1 6
£.	18	13	6		

Applied for stationery, and to remunerate the clerk for his labour.

Days when Petty Sessions were holden.

Days when holden.	MAGISTRATES IN ATTENDANCE.
Thursday, January 8	Joseph Green, R.M. and Arthur St. George, esqrs.
— 22	Arthur St. George and William de Montmorency, esqrs.
— February 5	- - ditto - - ditto.
— 19	Joseph Green, R.M. and Arthur St. George, esqrs.
— March 5	Joseph Green, R.M., Arthur St. George and W. de Montmorency, esqrs.
— 19	Joseph Green, R.M. and Arthur St. George, esqrs.
— April 9	- - ditto - - ditto.
— 23	Joseph Green, R.M., Arthur St. George and W. de Montmorency, esqrs.
— May 21	Walter Molony, C.M., Arthur St. George and W. de Montmorency, esqrs.
— June 4	Arthur St. George and William de Montmorency, esqrs.
— 18	- - ditto - - ditto.
— August 6	Joseph Green, R.M., Arthur St. George and W. de Montmorency, esqrs.
— 20	- - ditto - - ditto.
— September 3	Arthur St. George and William de Montmorency, esqrs.
— 17	Joseph Green, R.M., Arthur St. George and W. de Montmorency, esqrs.
— October 15	Arthur St. George and William de Montmorency, esqrs.
— 29	- - ditto - - ditto.
— Nov. 12	- - ditto - - ditto.
— 26	- - ditto - - ditto.
— Dec. 6	- - ditto - - ditto.
— 24	- - ditto - - ditto.

23 April 1836.

Thomas Griffith, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Goresbridge.

321 summonses, at 6 d.	- - - - -	8 - 6
11 examinations, at 1 s.	- - - - -	- 11 -
17 recognizances to appear, at 1 s.	- - - - -	- 17 -
1 appeal	- - - - -	- 1 6
5 recognizances to keep the peace, at 1 s.	- - - - -	- 5 -
2 warrants to distrain, at 6d.	- - - - -	- 1 -
	£.	9 16 -

The magistrates give the above to the clerk for his trouble, and very small it is for all his trouble.

Date.	Magistrates presiding.	Persons fined.	Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Whom paid to.
1835:				£. s. d.	
Jan. 16	Rev. T. Butler, Rev. A. Staples and J. K. Aylward, esq.	—			
— 30	Rev. T. Butler J. K. Aylward and Robert Bushe, esquires.	William Byrne -	assault - -	- 5 -	paid to County Infirmary.
Feb. 13	Rev. A. Staples and R. Bushe, esqrs.	—			
— 27	- ditto.	—			
April 10	Rev. T. Butler and R. Bushe, esq.	Anstice Nowlan	- - for pelting stones at plaintiff.	- 3 -	not able to pay.
May 8	—	Mary Treacy -	- ditto -	- 3 -	- - ditto.
	Rev. A. Staples, Rev. T. Butler and Robert Bushe, esq.	—			
June 5	Rev. A. Staples, Robert Bushe and James K. Aylward, esquires.	Robert Bryan -	- - for having stolen timber in his possession.	- 10 -	paid to County Infirmary.
— 19	—	Michael Ready -	an assault -	- 5 -	- - ditto.
	Rev. T. Butler, Robert Bushe and James K. Aylward, esquires.	—			
July 3	Rev. A. Staples and R. Bushe, esq.	—			
— 31	R. Bushe and J. K. Aylward, esqrs.	R. and E. Mulrony.	ditto - -	- 10 -	paid to County Infirmary.
—	Rev. A Staples and Rev. T. Butler	John Byrne -	ditto - -	- 3 -	paid to plaintiff.
—	—	Patrick Kays -	- - as gamekeeper, and not having a certificate.	20 -	- - not received, as being a Crown fine.
Aug. 14	Rev. A. Staples, Rev. T. Butler and Robert Bushe, esq.	- - P. Murphy and G. Ring.	an assault -	- 7 6	paid to County Infirmary.
— 28	- ditto - - ditto - -	P. and E. Ryan	ditto - -	- 10 -	- - ditto.
Sept. 11	Rev. A. Staples and R. Bushe, esq.	—			
— 25	- ditto - - ditto - -	Thomas Delany	ditto - -	- -	imprisoned one month.
Oct. 9	Rev. T. Butler and R. Bushe, esq.	—			
— 30	Rev. A. Staples and R. Bushe, esq.	—			
Nov. 13	Rev. T. Butler and Rev. A. Staples	—			
— 27	Rev. T. Butler and R. Bushe, esq.	Patrick Wall -	an assault -	- 5 -	paid to County Infirmary.
Dec. 11	Rev. T. Butler, Rev. A. Staples, W. Blackny and R. Bushe, esqrs.	—			
— 18	Rev. T. Butler, W. Blackny, esq., Rev. A. Staples, David Burtchaell and R. Bushe, esquires.	W. G. Burroughs	trespass, looking for game.	- -	- - to one week's imprisonment.

Frederick Burroughs, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Gowran.*

DATE of Petty Sessions, when holden.	Number of Summonses at each Court.	Costs and Charges for Summonses and Warrants at each Court.	—	Amount of Fines imposed, how applied; to County Infirmary.	Magistrates presiding at each Court.	No.
1835: 8 May	9	£. s. d. — 4 6	Paid this amount into the office of the Bank of Ireland, for His Majesty.	£. s. d. — 10 —	Major Bushe, Rev. A. Staples, Rev. T. Butler, J. K. Aylward and W. Blackney, esquires.	5
22 —	17	— 8 6		— — —	Rev. T. Butler and Major Bushe.	2
5 June	22	— 11 —		— — —	Major Bushe, J. K. Ayl- Rev. A. Staples and D. Burtchaell, esq.	4
19 —	24	— 12 —		— 10 —	Rev. Theobald Butler, J. K. Aylward and Major Bushe.	3
3 July	19	— 9 6		— — —	Major Bushe and Rev. A. Staples.	2
17 —	25	— 12 6		— — —	Major Bushe, Rev. T. Butler and Rev. A. Staples.	3
31 —	17	— 8 6		— — —	Major Bushe, Rev. T. Butler, Rev. A. Staples and J. K. Aylward, esq.	4
14 Aug.	6	— 3 —		— — —	Major Bushe, Rev. T. Butler and Rev. A. Staples.	3
28 —	28	— 14 —		— — —	Major Bushe and Rev. A. Staples.	2
11 Sept.	16	— 8 —		— 10 —	ditto — — —	2
25 —	14	— 7 —		— — —	Rev. T. Butler and Rev. A. Staples.	2
9 Oct.	15	— 7 6		— — —	Rev. T. Butler and Major Bushe.	2
30 —	19	— 9 6		— — —	Major Bushe and Rev. A. Staples.	2
13 Nov.	22	— 11 —		— — —	D. Burtchaell, esq., Rev. T. Butler and Rev. A. Staples.	3
27 —	18	— 9 —		1 — —	Major Bushe, Rev. T. Butler and Rev. A. Staples.	3
18 Dec.	20	— 10 —		— 5 —	Rev. T. Butler, Rev. A. Staples, Major Bushe and W. Blackney, esq.	4
	291	7 5 6		2 15 —		46

As clerk's fees for attending petty sessions, providing stationery, fuel, &c. &c. £. s. d.
— 7 5 6

£. s. d.
2 15 — applied to the use of County Infirmary.
— 10 — paid to His Majesty.

23 April 1836.

Patrick Prendergast.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Johnstown.*

First Court.	Magistrates.	Number of Cases.	Fees to Clerk.	Amount of Fines.	How disposed of.	Observations.
1835: 12 Jan.	R. Neville and R. St. George, esqrs.	18	£. s. d. — 9 —	£. s. d. none	none - -	none.
26 —	R. Neville, A. St. George and W. Malony, esqrs.	6	— 3 —	none	none - -	none.
9 Feb.	- ditto -	7	— 3 6	none	none - -	none.
23 —	R. Neville and A. St. George, esqrs.	11	— 4 6	— 2 6	- to the poor of the parish.	-- that being a small fine, was disposed of in that way.
9 Mar.	- ditto -	17	— 8 6	none	none - -	none.
23 —	R. Neville, W. Malony and M. H. Minchin, esqrs.	15	— 7 6	none	none - -	none.

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First Court.	Magistrates.	Number of Cases.	Fees to Clerk.	Amount of Fines.	How disposed of.	Observations.
1835: 1 June	R. Neville and W. Malony, esqrs.	90	£. s. d. 2 5 -	£. s. d. none	none - -	- - no magistrates in attendance to hold a court from the last date to this, but R. Neville, esq.
15 --	R. Neville and A. St. George, esqrs.	52	1 6 6	none	none - -	none.
20 July	R. Neville and W. Malony, esqrs.	52	1 6 -	none	none - -	- - in consequence of no magistrates attending, the court was adjourned from the last date to this.
3 Aug.	M. Minchin and A. St. George, esqrs.	29	- 14 6	none	none - -	none.
30 --	R. Neville and M. Minchin, esqrs.	44	1 2 -	3 - -	-- committed to prison.	- - in consequence of no magistrates in attendance, no court held from the last date.
16 Nov.	R. Neville and A. St. George, esqrs.	58	1 9 -	none	none - -	none.
30 --	- ditto - -	15	- 7 6	none	none - -	none.
28 Dec.	R. Neville, A. St. George and M. Minchin, esqrs.	23	- 11 6	none	none - -	- - in consequence of no magistrates in attendance, no court held from last date.

De Courcy Ridge, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Kilmacow.

Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and Purposes to which applied.	AMOUNT of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835: 8 Jan.	Joseph Hayden and John H. Jones, esquires.	£. s. d. - 12 -	£. s. d. none.	
22 --	Joseph Hayden, esq. - -	- 18 -	none.	
5 Feb.	John H. Jones, esq. - -	- 12 -	none.	
19 --	Joseph Hayden, esq. - -	- 11 3	- 5 -	-- 2 s. 6 d. to treasurer of County Infirmary; 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutor.
5 Mar.	Joseph Hayden and John H. Jones, esquires.	- 15 -	none.	
19 --	- ditto - - -	- 13 6	none.	
2 April	Joseph Hayden, esq. - -	- 13 -	none.	
16 --	Joseph Hayden and John H. Jones, esquires.	- 15 6	1 2 6	-- not paid; sent criminal to house of correction.
30 --	Joseph Hayden, esq. - -	- 15 6	none.	
14 May	Joseph Hayden and John H. Jones, esquires.	- 15 6	- 15 -	-- 10 s. to treasurer of county infirmary; 5 s. to prosecutor.
14 --	- ditto - - -	- - -	1 - -	-- not paid; sent criminal to house of correction.
28 --	Joseph Hayden, esq. - -	- 10 -	none.	
11 June	J. Hayden and G. Browne, esquires.	- 12 -	5 - -	-- not paid; issued warrant to the officer of excise to distrain.
25 --	Joseph Hayden and John H. Jones, esquires.	- 10 -	12 10 -	- ditto.
25 --	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 5 -	-- to be given to the poor of the parish, and to pay for summonses.
9 July	- ditto - - -	- 11 6	none.	
18 --	Joseph Hayden and B. Dillon, esquires.	- 5 -	- 5 -	-- 2 s. 6 d. to treasurer of County Infirmary; 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutor.
6 Aug.	Joseph Hayden, J. H. Jones and G. Browne, esquires.	- 16 -	- 7 6	-- 2 s. 6 d. to treasurer of County Infirmary; 5 s. to prosecutor.

Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and Purposes to which applied.	AMOUNT of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
20 Aug.	Joseph Hayden, esq. - - -	- 6 -	none.	
3 Sept.	- ditto - - -	- 11 -	none.	
17 —	- ditto - - -	- 11 3	none.	
1 Oct.	Joseph Hayden and John H. Jones, esquires.	- 10 -	- 4 -	-- to be given to the poor of the parish, and to pay for summonses.
1 —	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 -	-- 6 d. for costs; 1 s. 6 d. to the poor of the parish.
15 —	- ditto - - -	- 8 6	- 7 6	-- to be given to the poor of the parish, and to pay for summonses.
29 —	- ditto - - -	- 9 6	- 2 -	- ditto.
12 Nov.	- ditto - - -	- 10 -	- 2 6	- ditto.
26 —	- ditto - - -	- 12 -	- 13 6	-- 10 s. to treasurer of County Infirmary, and 3 s. 6 d. to prosecutor.
26 —	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 3 -	-- to be given to the poor of the parish, and to pay for summonses.
10 Dec.	Joseph Hayden, J. H. Jones and B. Dillon, esquires.	- 16 6	4 15 -	-- not paid; sent criminal to house of correction.
10 —	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 10 6	-- 8 s. to treasurer of County Infirmary; 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutor.
10 —	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 15 -	-- 14 s. to prosecutor for injury done to his property; 1 s. for conviction.
24 —	Joseph Hayden, J. H. Jones and G. Browne, esquires.	- 7 6	- 2 6	-- 1 s. 6 d. to treasurer of County Infirmary; 1 s. to prosecutor.
24 —	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 12 6	-- 10 s. to treasurer of County Infirmary; 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutor.
24 —	- ditto - - -	- - -	- 7 -	-- to be given to the poor of the parish, and to pay for summonses.
TOTAL AMOUNT of fees received applied to pay the clerk, and to provide the several necessities for the use of the petty sessions.		£. 15 8 -	30 7 6	-- TOTAL AMOUNT of fines imposed, and applied as above.

20 April 1836.

Henry Sheffield, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilmanagh.*

Petty Sessions held at Kilmanagh every alternate Tuesday.

Magistrates presiding; James S. Lane, esq., Rev. Hans Caulfield, Henry Wemys, esq.

Amount of costs and charges received in the year ending the 31st of December 1835, 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; allowed to the clerk.

Amount of fines in said period, 3 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; applied to the Kilmanagh Dispensary.

21 April 1836.

Thomas Sparrow, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Graces Old Castle.*

Court where held:

In the county court, Graces Old Castle.

How often held: .

It is ordered that the court should be held at least once every fortnight.

Total amount of fines, and how applied :

Treasurer of infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	3	9	-
Protestant and Catholic clergymen, for the poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	7	-
Complainants in Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	5	-
								TOTAL	-	-	-
								£.	8	1	-

Total amount of costs received, and how applied :

Summons issued during the year, civil and criminal, 314, at 6 <i>d.</i> each, amount to	£.	7	17	-
Informations 10	-	-	10	-
Bail bonds 13	-	-	13	-
Convictions for labour	-	-	15	-
Appeals	-	-	6	-
Convictions on assaults and other offences	-	-	1	4
TOTAL received		£.	11	5

Which sum has been awarded to the clerk by the magistrates, in consideration for his labour, procuring books and stationery, making out returns for the government and lieutenant of the county, monthly, quarterly and half yearly, and for Parliament when ordered; and for drawing summonses, informations and warrants in all cases where the Crown is a party.

Magistrates' Names:

Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Ossory, Joseph Greene, R. M., Charles Madden, and John Shee, esquires.

16 April 1836.

James Callaghan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Pilltown.*

Petty Sessions when held.	MAGISTRATES RPESIDING.	Cost and Charges, and how applied.	Fines imposed, and the application thereof.
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jan. 15	-- Michael Cox, William W. Currey, John Walsh, esquires.	17 10 6	Gross amount - 34 15 8
— 29	-- Michael Cox, John Walsh, George Browne, esqs.	appropriated to the payment of clerk, who re- ceives 20 <i>l.</i> per annum, and for providing coals and stationery ; the remainder is supplied from the rent paid for the sessions house by the county, which is given by the owner of the house, the Vis- count Duncan- non for that pur- pose.	Amount paid by the imprison- ment of par- ties - - 18 10 -
Feb. 12	-- William W. Currey, John Walsh, Samuel Mathews, esquires.		Given to Pilltown and Whitechurch Dispensary - 11 5 2
— 26	-- William W. Currey, John Walsh, esquires.		Not yet paid - 5 - 6
March 10	- ditto - - ditto.		£. 34 15 8
— 26	- ditto - - ditto.		
April 16	-- Michael Cox, William W. Currey, John Walsh, Hill W. Rowan, esqrs.		
— 23	- ditto - - ditto.		
May 7	William W. Currey, esq.		
— 21	-- Michael Cox, William W. Currey, John Walsh, esquires.		
June 4	-- Michael Cox, William W. Currey, John Walsh, George Browne, Hill W. Rowan, Daniel Osborne, esqs.		
— 18	-- Michael Cox, William W. Currey, John Walsh, Hill W. Rowan, esqs.		
July 2	-- William W. Currey, John Walsh, George Browne, esquires.		
— 16	John Walsh, Thomas E. Lalor, esqs.		
— 30	John Walsh, Samuel Mathews, esqs.		
Aug. 13	-- William W. Currey, John Walsh, George Browne, Henry W. Briscoe, esquires.		
— 27	-- William W. Currey, John Walsh, George Browne, esquires.		
Sept. 10	-- John Walsh, George Browne, Henry W. Briscoe, Matthew Single- ton, esquires.		
— 24	-- Viscount Duncannon, William W. Currey, Matthew Singleton, esqs.		
Oct. 8	-- Viscount Duncannon, Matthew Singleton, esquires.		
— 22	-- Viscount Duncannon, William W. Currey, John Walsh, George Browne, Matthew Singleton, esquires.		
Nov. 5	-- Viscount Duncannon, John Walsh, Matthew Singleton, esquires.		
— 19	-- Viscount Duncannon, William W. Currey, John Walsh, George Browne, Matthew Singleton, esquires.		
Dec. 3	-- Viscount Duncannon, J. Walsh, George Browne, Matthew Singleton, esquires.		
— 17	-- John Walsh, George Browne, Mat- thew Singleton, esquires.		
— 31	- Viscount Duncannon, G. Browne, Matthew Singleton, esquires.		

PETTY SESSIONS, Rosbercon.

COURT, when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and to whom paid.	TOTAL AMOUNT of all Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
1835:		s. d.	
Jan. 1	Charles Tottenham and Edward Kough, esqrs.	7 -	no fine imposed this day.
Feb. 13	Major G. Browne, C.M. and Edward Kough, esq.	4 -	no fine.
Mar. 20	Edward Kough, esq.	4 6	11 s. 6 d. for road nuisances.
April 3	Ditto - - -	6 -	no fine.
May 1	Ditto - - -	4 -	no fine.
- 15	Lieut.-Col. D. T. Osborne, C.M. and E. Kough, esq.	6 -	-- £. 60 Irish, being six fines of 10 l. Irish each, on six persons for having unregistered arms.
- 29	Major Browne and Edward Kough, esq.	7 -	2 s. 6 d. for road nuisances.
June 12	Ditto - - ditto -	7 6	-- 4 s. 7 d., payable to the com- plainants in this case.
- 26	Edward Kough, esq.	3 6	no fine.
Oct. 2	C. Tottenham and E. Kough, esqrs.	5 -	no fine.
- 16	Ditto - - ditto -	9 6	£. 2. 13 s. for road nuisances.
Nov. 6	Major Browne - -	5 -	no fine.
- 20	Major Browne and E. Kough, esq.	10 -	-- 17 s. for road nuisances and mali- cious trespass.
Dec. 4	Ditto - - ditto -	8 6	-- £. 2. 14 s. 6 d., part for stealing part of a tree, the rest for road nuisances and malicious injury.
- 18	Edward Kough, esq.	4 6	£. 1. - s. 4 d., being 2 s. for road nu- isances, and two conditional fines of 9 s. 2 d. each for ditto.

Total costs and charges received	-	-	-	-	£. s. d.
Incidental fees received, say	-	-	-	-	4 12 -
					1 10 -
				£.	6 2 -

Total fines	-	-	-	-	£. s. d.
					63 10 11

Remitted by Lord Lieutenant, the six arms fines above.	55	7	6	£. s. d.
Payable to the complainants	-	-	-	4 7
Imprisonment suffered for	-	-	-	2 - -
Remaining unpaid of road fines	-	-	-	4 -
Two conditional fines not exacted	-	-	-	18 4
Paid for timber, &c., for tables and desks for ses- sions' room, and making same.	3	-	5½	
				61 14 10½
In hand	-	-	£.	1 16 -½

P. Brazelle, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Stoneyford.

Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.	OBSERVATIONS.
John Flood, W. Bayly, Henry Wemys, T. Neville, W. Bayly, jun., esqrs., the Rev. Sir R. Langriche, and Joseph Greene, esq., R.M.	£. s. d. 11 10 -	-- to pay the clerk, and purchasing stationery.	£. s. d. 16 7 6	To the treasurer of the Kells and Stoneyford dis- pensary. To the county in- firmery. To a warrant grant- ed to the revenue officer.	-- this magistrate's district is one of the smallest in the county. -- the last 12 l. was imposed for selling spirituous liquors, not being duly licensed.
				1 17 6 2 10 - 12 - - £. 16 7 6	

W. Davis, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Thomastown.*

Days when holden.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received, and how applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
1835:			
Sat. Jan. 17	William F. Tighe and Daniel T. Osborne, esquires.	£. 14. 19s. 6d.	£. 15. 3s. and
— Feb. 7	W. F. Tighe, Daniel T. Osborne and W. H. Hunt, esquires.	paid to the clerk,	12 l. 19s. 6d. paid
— - 21	W. F. Tighe and Daniel T. Osborne, esquires.	who has to supply	to the County Infir-
— Mar. 7	Peter Connellan and Daniel T. Osborne, esquires.	books for the petty	mmary, and 2 l. 3s. 6d.
— - 21	W. F. Tighe, Peter Connellan and Daniel T. Osborne, esquires.	sessions, and all	to the poor of the
— April 4	W. F. Tighe, esq.	other expenses.	parish of Thomas-
— - 18	Daniel T. Osborne, W. H. Hunt and John Power, jun., esquires.		town, for pigs wan-
— May 2	William F. Tighe, Daniel T. Osborne, Peter Connellan, W. H. Hunt and John Power, jun. esqrs.		dering on public
— - 16	W. F. Tighe and Peter Connellan, esquires.		roads.
— - 30	Peter Connellan and W. Bayly, jun., esquires.		
— June 13	Peter Connellan and John Power, jun., esquires.		
— - 27	John Power, Peter Connellan and John Power, jun., esquires.		
— July 18	- none.		
— Aug. 1	- none.		
— - 15	Joseph Greene and W. H. Hunt, esquires.		
— - 29	- none.		
— Sept. 12	Joseph Greene and Peter Connellan, esquires.		
— - 26	W. F. Tighe and Peter Connellan, esquires.		
— Oct. 17	W. F. Tighe and Peter Connellan, esquires.		
— Nov. 14	W. F. Tighe, W. H. Hunt and Peter Connellan, esquires.		
Tues. Dec. 1	W. F. Tighe, Joseph Greene, W. H. Hunt and John Power, jun., esqrs.		
— - 15	W. F. Tighe, Joseph Greene and W. H. Hunt, esquires.		
— - 29	Peter Connellan, W. H. Hunt and John Power, jun., esquires.		

William Taylor, Clerk.

KING'S COUNTY.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Belmont.*

No.	Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	NAMES of MAGISTRATES Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines received.	Application of Fines.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	1835 : 13 Jan. -	- - Christ. Carleton, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
2	3 Feb. -	- - Hen. P. L'Estrange, Christ. Carleton, esqrs. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.	- -		- -		One of the presiding magistrates now incapacitated from acting, being afflicted with age and infirmity.
3	10 — -	- - Christ. Carleton, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
4	24 — -	- - Hen. P. L'Estrange, Christ. Carleton, esqrs. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
5	10 Mar. -	- - Christ. Carleton, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
6	24 — -	- ditto - ditto -					
7	7 April -	- ditto - ditto -					
8	24 — -	- ditto - ditto -					
9	6 May -	- - Christ. Carleton and John Molloy, esqrs.					Another of said presiding magistrates has resigned his commission of the peace.
10	19 — -	- - Christ. Carleton, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
11	9 June -	- ditto - ditto -					
12	23 — -	- ditto - ditto -					
13	14 July -	- ditto - ditto -					
14	28 — -	- ditto - ditto -					
15	11 Aug. -	- - John Molloy, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
16	25 Aug. -	- - Christ. Carleton, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					
17	8 Sept. -	- ditto - ditto -					
18	29 — -	- ditto - ditto -					
19	27 Oct. -	- ditto - ditto -					
20	10 Nov. -	- ditto - ditto -					
21	24 — -	- - Christ. Carleton and Rob. Lawder, esqrs.					
22	8 Dec. -	- ditto - ditto -					
23	22 — -	- - Christ. Carleton, esq. and Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald.					

Twenty Pounds Nineteen Shillings sterling.

£. 20. 19 s. clerk's fees, for the year ending 31 December 1835, and applied to his use, after paying for law-forms, stationery, &c.

Five Pounds Eight Shillings sterling.

Taking care of court-house, repairs and fuel for the same; binding Statutes; clerk's fees for informations against persons for stealing, rioting, committing outrages, &c.; warrants and committals against persons for like offences; summonses to the police against persons for nuisance, and for persons to give evidence on behalf of the Crown touching on outrages, &c.: all which costs have been included in the sum total of costs and charges, though not actually received as entered in said column, but deducted from the fines.

A third of said presiding magistrates so-journing in Germany.

18 April 1836.

Thomas Hawkins, Clerk.

N. B.—No Petty Sessions held at *Cloghan* at present.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clonegown.*

DATE.	Magistrates Presiding.	Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.
1835 : 27 Jan. -	Rev. J. D. Wingfield & G. Newcomb, esq.				
3 Feb.	Lieut.-Colonel O'Donoghue, George Newcomb, J. Tibeaud & J. Crawford, esqrs.	-- 2 <i>l.</i> for summonses, &c., &c.	-- For the purchase of stationery & binding Acts for Sessions.	-- 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	-- Given to the Treasurer per receipt for the use of King's County Infirmary.
7 April	Lieut.-Colonel O'Donoghue, Geo. Newcombe and John Tibeaud, esqrs.				
19 May	George Newcomb and J. Tibeaud, esqrs.				
9 June	Ditto.				
7 July	Geo. Newcomb, John Tibeaud and Robert Cary, esqrs.				
28 --	George Newcomb and J. Tibeaud, esqrs.				
4 Aug.	Lieut.-Colonel O'Donoghue, Geo. Newcombe and John Tibeaud, esqrs.				
25 --	Geo. Newcomb, James Crawford and Robert Cary, esqrs.				
22 Sept.	Lieut.-Colonel O'Donoghue and George Newcomb, esqrs.				
13 Oct.	George Newcomb and J. Crawford, esqrs.				
20 --	Geo. Newcomb, James Crawford and John Tibeaud, esqrs.				
24 Nov.	George Newcomb and J. Tibeaud, esqrs.				
22 Dec.	Ditto.				

By order of the Magistrates,
George Cary.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Edenderry.*

THESE Sessions are held once in every fortnight, and occasionally oftener, in Edenderry, in the Barony of Coolestown, in the King's County, and are generally attended by the following Magistrates: John Brownrigg and Thomas Murray, esqrs., and occasionally by Edward Shawe, Humphry Ber, George Newcomb and Richard Grattan, esqrs.

The costs and charges are only for summonses, warrants, &c. taken and received by the clerk, for his trouble in attending the Sessions, he having no other compensation.

	£.	s.	d.
Fines on publicans, acting contrary to the Revenue laws, viz. James Gibbons -	-	18	9 3
<i>N. B.</i> Gibbons eloped out of this county.			
Fines for assaults, total amount -	-	3	5 -
Sent to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary.			
Fines for nuisances, encroachments, &c., on the public roads, amount -	-	-	5 -
Given to the Poor of the parish.			
Edenderry, 22 April 1836.			<i>James Allen, Clerk.</i>

PETTY SESSIONS, *Fahy.*

Date of the Petty Sessions.	Amount of Costs & Charges received.	Amount of Fines for Assaults and all other Misdemeanors.	Institution to the use of which applied.	Magistrates Presiding.
1835 : Wednesday, 28 Jan.	£. s. d. - 3 6	None.	—	I. Wakely & F. L. Dames, esqrs.
— 11 Feb.	- 6 6	—	—	J. D. Nesbitt & F. L. Dames, esqrs.
— 1 April	- 4 -	—	—	Ditto ditto
— 6 May	- 4 -	—	—	J. Wakely & F. L. Dames, esqrs.
— 27 —	- 9 -	—	—	J. D. Nesbitt & F. L. Dames, esqrs.
— 3 June	- 4 -	—	—	J. Wakely & F. L. Dames, esqrs.
TOTAL - - £.	1 11 -	Retained as compensation for clerkship, and to purchase books, stationery, &c. &c.		

The most of the business done at this Sessions is for trespass of cattle on green crops, the recovery of wages and other civil cases.—*N. B.* The police get summonses gratis.

18 April 1836.

Henry Lyons, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Frankford.*

What Parish and Barony.	On what Day Petty Sessions are held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Costs and Charges received.	To what purpose applied.	Total of Fines imposed.	To what purpose applied.
Ballyboy.	Saturdays.	- - N. Fitz-Simon, Chas. J. Banau, Andrew Stoney & T. Hobbs, esqrs.	£. s. d. 23 8 -	- - Paid to clerk and summons server.	£. s. d. 4 - -	- - paid to Treasurer for King's County Infirmary for the benefit of that institution.

Geo. Drought, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kennetty.*

DATE of Petty Sessions.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.
1835:	John Head Drought and Valentine Bennett, esqrs.
January 20 -	ditto - - - ditto.
February 3 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 17 -	ditto - - - ditto.
March 5 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 24 -	ditto - - - ditto.
April 14 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 28 -	ditto - - - ditto.
May 12 -	ditto - - - ditto.
June 10 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 21 -	ditto - - - ditto.
July 7 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 21 -	ditto - - - ditto.
August 4 -	ditto - - - ditto.
September 8 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 23 -	ditto - - - ditto.
October 6 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 20 -	ditto - - - ditto.
November 3 -	ditto - - and James Crawford, esq.
--- 17 -	ditto - - and Valentine Bennett, esq.
December 1 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 15 -	ditto - - - ditto.
--- 29 -	ditto - - - ditto.

RETURN of Costs and Charges received, and how disposed of, for the Year ending 31 December 1835.

TOTAL Amount Received.	HOW DISPOSED OF.
£. s. d. 13 - 6	To the clerk, to remunerate him for his trouble, having no other allowances.

RETURN of Fines imposed, and how disposed of, for the Year ending 31 December 1835.

Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	HOW DISPOSED OF.														
£. s. d. 31 19 6	<table> <tr> <td>Handed over to Treasurer of County Infirmary - - -</td><td>£. s. d. 1 13 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Persons sent to gaol for default of Payment of fines - - -</td><td>29 2 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Paid for binding the Statutes of 5 & 6 of Wm. 4. - - -</td><td>- 6 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Paid for bringing forward witnesses on Crown prosecutions at several times during the year - - -</td><td>- 14 -</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fines in hands to 1 January 1836 - - -</td><td>£. 31 16 6</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>- 3 -</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>£ 31 19 6</td></tr> </table>	Handed over to Treasurer of County Infirmary - - -	£. s. d. 1 13 6	Persons sent to gaol for default of Payment of fines - - -	29 2 6	Paid for binding the Statutes of 5 & 6 of Wm. 4. - - -	- 6 6	Paid for bringing forward witnesses on Crown prosecutions at several times during the year - - -	- 14 -	Fines in hands to 1 January 1836 - - -	£. 31 16 6		- 3 -		£ 31 19 6
Handed over to Treasurer of County Infirmary - - -	£. s. d. 1 13 6														
Persons sent to gaol for default of Payment of fines - - -	29 2 6														
Paid for binding the Statutes of 5 & 6 of Wm. 4. - - -	- 6 6														
Paid for bringing forward witnesses on Crown prosecutions at several times during the year - - -	- 14 -														
Fines in hands to 1 January 1836 - - -	£. 31 16 6														
	- 3 -														
	£ 31 19 6														

20 April 1836.

Thomas Roe, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Parsonstown.*

Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835 :		1835 :	
7 Feb.	John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.	25 July	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. Peter Burke, esq.
14 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. Samuel Vignoles, esq.	8 Aug.	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. Peter Burke, esq.
28 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. Samuel Vignoles, esq. John Warburton, esq.	15 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq.
28 March	John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.	22 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. Peter Burke, esq. Bernard Mullins, esq.
18 April	John Wetherelt, esq. John H. Drought, esq.	5 Sept.	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Warburton, esq.
25 --	John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq. Peter Burke, esq.	19 --	John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.
16 May	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq.	7 Nov.	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq. James Crawford, esq.
23 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. Peter Burke, esq.	21 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.
30 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.	5 Dec.	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.
6 June	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. John P. Armstrong, esq.	26 --	John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.
13 --	Simpson Hackett, esq. John Wetherelt, esq. John Warburton, esq.		

Total Amount of Costs and Charges received ; 23 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

Purposes to which applied ; paying a Clerk and providing books and stationery.

Total Amount of Fines imposed ; 39 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*

Application of Fines :

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the County Infirmary - - - - -	5	7	-
-- Persons aggrieved - - - - -	3	2	-
-- Poor of parish of Birr, and prosecutors - - -	-	19	6
-- Costs for pigs wandering on roads - - -	1	18	-
For persons committed for default of payment and fines not levied - - - - -	27	19	5
TOTAL - - - £.	39	5	11

Parsonstown, }
20 April 1836, }

Thomas Mitchell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Philipstown.

DATES when Petty Sessions held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Costs.	Fines Imposed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.	REMARKS.
1835:		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
Jan. 15 & 29	- - James Crawford and Roger North, esquires.	2 6	- 17 6	1 - -	- - For assault, including costs.
Feb. 12 & 26	- ditto -	none.			
Mar. 12 & 26	- ditto -	none.			
April 9 & 23	- ditto -	1 -	- 7 6	- 8 6	- - For assault, including costs.
May 7 & 21	- ditto -	none.			
June 4 & 14	- ditto -	none.			
July 2 & 23	- ditto -	none.			
Aug. 6 & 20	- ditto -	2 6	- 7 6	- 10 -	- - For assault, including costs.
Aug. 27 and Sept 3.	- ditto -	none.			
Sept. 17 and Oct 1.	- ditto -	2 6	- 7 6	- 10 -	- - For an assault, including costs.
Oct. 8 and Nov. 5.	- ditto -	none.			
Nov. 26 and Dec. 10.	- - James Crawford and Roger North, and Edward Shawe, esqrs.	none -	1 - -	1 - -	- - Fined by the magistrates for an assault in their presence; no costs.
Total Amount of Fines and Costs				3 8 6	The fines paid and receipts given from the County Infirmary.

A Schedule of Costs and Charges:

	<i>s. d.</i>
Summons and copy	- - 6
Bail Bond	- - 1 -
Information	- - 1 -
Conviction	- - 1 -
Affidavits	- - 6
Appeals	- - 1 6
Warrants	- - 6

The above costs are applied for finding law papers and stationery for the use of the magistrates at petty sessions.

William Harper, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Thomastown.

Days on which Petty Sessions were held at Thomastown.	Names of Magistrates who attend each and every Petty Session at Thomastown.	Amount of all Fees Received.	How Applied.	Amount of Fines imposed in Civil Cases.	How Applied.	Amount of Fines imposed in Criminal Cases.	How Applied.
1835:		<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
On Thursday Jan. 1	- - Valentine Bennett & John H. Drought, esquires.	- 12 6	Expended in buying stationery for the petty sessions of Thomastown, and the remainder to the clerk of petty Sessions.	- 8 -	Expended in fuel, &c., for the petty session-house, and the remainder expended in charitable institutions, such as purchasing blankets for the poor of the barony.	- - -	All fines imposed in criminal matters are returned to the County Infirmary, for the support of that institution.
- 22	- - ditto	- 12 6		- - -		- - -	
- Feb. 5	- - ditto	- 14 6		- 11 6		- - -	
- 26	- - ditto	- 15 6		- 2 -		1 5 -	
Mar. 19	- - ditto	- 8 6		- - -		- 2 6	
April 2	- - ditto	- 10 6		- - -		- - -	
- 16	- - ditto	- 4 6		- - 6		- 2 6	
- 30	- - ditto	- 9 6		- - -		2 - -	
May 14	- - ditto	- 5 6		- 4 8		- - -	
June 18	- - ditto	1 3 6		- - -		- - -	
July 9	- - ditto	- 5 6		- 1 4		- - -	
- 25	- - ditto	- 13 6		- - -		- - -	
Sept. 10	- - ditto	- 9 -		- 1 -		- 1 -	
- 24	- - ditto	1 - -		- 1 -		- 1 4	
Oct. 8	- - ditto	- 12 6		- - -		2 - -	
- 22	- - ditto	- 12 6		- - 7		- - -	
Nov. 5	- - ditto	- 12 -		- - -		- 2 6	
- 19	- - ditto	- 8 -		- - -		- 10 -	
Dec. 1	- - ditto	- 8 -		- - -		- - -	
- 21	- - ditto	- 13 -		- - -		- - -	
- 31	- - ditto	- 13 6		- - -		- 16 6	
		£. 11 12 6		£. 1 10 7		£. 7 1 4	

23 April 1836.

Robert Dowling, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tullamore.*

Held at the Town-house of Tullamore on every Saturday.

Magistrates:—Earl of Charleville, Francis Berry, William Wallace, Barry Fox, John William Tarleton, Alexander Andrews, William N. Briscoe, James Crawford, esquires.

The costs and charges received, in the year ended 31st December 1835, amount to 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, which sum was applied to the purchase of stationery for the court and payment of the clerk.The fines imposed amount to 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; of which 4*l.* 18*s.* were appropriated to the support of the county infirmary, 4*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* to persons whose property was maliciously injured and who were not examined as witnesses, 19*s.* to the poor of the parish, 19*s.* to the King, and 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* are not yet disposed of.

19 April 1836.

John D. Macdonald, Clerk.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballinamore.*

Period when Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates attending.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.	Remarks.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
24 January	-- John Lawder and W. C. Percy, esquires.				The costs and charges are paid to the clerk of petty sessions for his fees.
7 Feb. -	- ditto.				
21 — -	- ditto -	29 7 6	—		
7 March	- ditto.				
28 — -	- ditto.				
25 April	- ditto.				
2 May -	- ditto.				
16 — -	- ditto.				
30 — -	-- Acheson O'Brien esq.				
26 June -	-- John Lawder and W. C. Percy, esquires.	- - -	42 - -	Revenue cases.	
1 August	- ditto -	- - -	20 - -	-- for a breach of Game Laws.	
29 — -	- ditto -	- - -	4 4 6	-- Treasurer of the County Infirmary.	
5 Sept. -	- ditto.				
19 — -	- ditto.				
3 October	- ditto.				
15 — -	- ditto.				
12 Nov. -	- ditto.				
12 Dec. -	- ditto.				
19 — -	- ditto.				

John McCullagh, Clerk.PETTY SESSIONS, *Carrickonshannon.*

Periods when Petty Sessions have been held.	Place of holding Petty Sessions.	Names of Magistrates presiding each day.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.	
						To the County Infirmary.	To the Revenue of Excise.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
19 January	Court-house, Carrickonshannon.	Charles Cox, esq. - -	2 7 6	£. 28 10 <i>s.</i> to the clerk of petty sessions, his fees for summonses and copies, warrants, recognizances, convictions, informations, appeals, &c., and to provide printed law forms, books, stationery, &c. agreeably to the Petty Sessions Act; and 21 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to the summons server for the service of summonses.	6 13 -	- 13 -	6 - -
2 Feb. -		-- Charles Cox & Thomas Dunn, esqrs.	2 15 -				
16 — -		-- John H. Peyton and Charles Cox, esqrs.	1 18 -				
2 March		Charles Cox, esq. - -	1 12 -				
16 — -		- ditto - -	1 3 -		12 - -	- - -	12 - -
30 — -		-- Charles Cox and John Little, esqrs.	2 6 6		1 - -	1 - -	
13 April -		-- J. H. Peyton, Charles Cox and John Little, esqrs.	1 4 -				
27 — -		-- J. H. Peyton, Charles Cox, J. R. Peyton and J. Little, esqrs.	1 14 6		- 7 6	- 7 6	

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Periods when Petty Sessions have been held.	Place of holding Petty Sessions.	Names of Magistrates presiding each day.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.	
						To the County Infirmary.	To the Revenue of Excise.
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 May -	Court-house, Carrickonshannon.	- - Charles Cox, John Little & Thomas Dunn, esqrs.	1 19 -	£. 28. 10 s. to the clerk of petty sessions, his fees for summonses and copies, warrants, recognizances, convictions, informations, appeals, &c., and to provide printed law forms, books, stationery, &c. agreeably to the Petty Sessions Act; and 21 L. 11 s. 3 d. to the summons server for the service of summonses.	- 5 -	- 5 -	
25 — -		- - Charles Cox & John Little, esqrs.	2 12 6				
8 June -		- - ditto - -	3 7 6				
22 — -		- - J. H. Peyton, J. R. Peyton & John Little, esqrs.	3 4 -		19 - -	- 10 -	18 10 -
20 July -		- - J. H. Peyton & John Little, esqrs.	3 2 -				
3 Aug. -		- - ditto - -	2 1 -		- 12 6	- 12 6	
17 — -		- - ditto - -	1 15 6		- 2 6	- 2 6	
31 — -		- - ditto - -	1 11 -				
28 Sept. -		- - J. H. Peyton, Charles Cox & John Little, esqrs.	2 8 6		- - 6	- - 6	
12 Oct. -		- - J. H. Peyton & John Little, esqrs.	1 5 -				
26 — -		- - J. H. Peyton & Charles Cox, esqrs.	2 2 -				
30 Nov. -		- - ditto - -	4 18 6		- 1 -	- 1 -	
14 Dec. -		- - ditto - -	3 7 3		1 1 -	1 1 -	
21 — -		- - J. H. Peyton & Thomas Dunn, esqrs.	1 7 -		12 - -	- - -	12 - -
		£.	50 1 3		53 3 -	4 13 -	48 10 -

Remarks.—The Excise penalties are mitigated, and part of the fines, which are applicable to the County Infirmary, have not been paid, the parties having refused, and have been committed to gaol.

20 April 1836.

Wm. Rutherford, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Carrigallen.

Date when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs, &c. were applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.		* 6 † †	
3 January	- - John Godley & Wm. Irwin, esqrs.	20 19 6	- - For the purchase of Petty Sessions books, printing, stationery and attendance of clerk.	£. 1 16 3 - 15	* Paid to complainants. † Poor parish Carrigallen. ‡ Treasurer Leitrim Infirmary.
24 — -	Acheson O'Brien, esq.				
31 — -	John Godley, A. O'Brien				
14 Feb. -	A. O'Brien, W. Irwin.				
28 — -	Ditto.				
14 March	- - John Godley & Wm. Irwin.				
28 — -	John Godley.				
11 April -	Ditto.				
25 — -	- - A. O'Brien & Wm. C. Percy.				
2 May -	Acheson O'Brien.				
8 — -	- - Wm. C. Percy & A. O'Brien.				
22 — -	Ditto.				
6 June -	A. O'Brien, Wm. Irwin.				
20 — -	- - John Godley, Wm. Irwin.				
4 July -	Ditto.				
25 — -	A. O'Brien, Wm. Irwin.				
1 August	John Godley, A. O'Brien				
8 — -	Ditto.				
15 — -	John Godley.				
29 — -	Ditto.				
12 Sept. -	Ditto.				
26 — -	John Godley, A. O'Brien.				
10 October	Ditto.				
23 — -	Ditto.				
7 Nov. -	Acheson O'Brien.				
21 — -	Ditto.				
5 Dec. -	John Godley.				
19 — -					

I certify that the above is a correct Return for the year ending 31 December 1835,

John Gibson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cloone*.

Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges, and Purposes to which applied.	TOTAL Amount of Fines Imposed, and Purposes to which applied.
On Wednesdays; once each fortnight.	-- Geo. B. West, Berry Norris and Duke Crof- ton, esqrs.	-- £. 8. 0 s. 6 d. Expended on Sta- tionery and Clerk's fees.	-- £. 8. 2 s. 6 d. Of the above 7 l. 18 s. was handed over for the use of the County Infirmary, 3 s. 6 d. to the poor of the parish, and 6 d. to the inspector of weights and mea- sures for the county of Leitrim.

John Conlon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dromod*.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES' NAMES and DAYS of ATTENDANCE.						
	Francis Nisbitt, esq.	Thomas Dunn, esq.	Arthur Crosby, esq.	Berry Norris, esq.	Roger J. Hanly, esq.		
1835:							£. s. d.
January 29 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	- 2 6
February 5 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	- 10 -
— 12 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 19 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 26 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
March 5 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 26 - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	—
April 9 - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	—
— 23 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
May 7 - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	—
— 21 - - -	-	-	adjourned	-	-	-	—
— 30 - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	—
June 13 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 27 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
July 11 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 25 - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	—
August 8 - - -	-	1	adjourned	-	-	-	—
— 22 - - -	-	1	{ ditto, magistrates holding an inquest on a man that was killed.	-	-	-	—
Sept. 5 - - -	-	1	adjourned	-	-	-	—
— 19 - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	—
October 3 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 17 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 24 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
November 7 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 21 - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	—
December 5 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	—
— 19 - - -	-	-	adjourned	-	-	-	—
TOTAL of Fines received and sent to the County Infirmary - - -							£. - 12 6
To amount received for Informations, Recognizances and Levy Warrants -	£. s. d.	To amount expended for Stationery, Acts, Petty Sessions-book and fuel - - - - -					£. s. d.
To Summonses - - - -	- 14 6	- 2 15 6					3 8 4
Debtor - - - -	£. 3 10 -	Creditor - - - -					£. 3 8 4

22 April 1836.

James Fenton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dromahair*.

The Rev. M. Boland, Justice of Peace, presiding once a fortnight; number of Petty Sessions, 26.

	£. s. d.
Number of Summonses issued 246, at 6 d.	6 12 -
Number of Informations obtained 18, at 1 s.	- 18 -
Number of Warrants signed 18, at 6 d.	- 9 -
Number of Recognizances 21, at 1 s.	1 1 -
Number of Levy Warrants 9, at 6 d.	- 4 6
	£. 9 4 6

Which sum the Clerk of Petty Sessions received in remuneration for his trouble.

N.B. No Fines struck in that year.

20 April 1836.

Henry Crosswell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Drumkeerin*.

No.	Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Fines Imposed.	HOW APPLIED.
1	7 Jan. -	-- Chas. Lyons Montgomery, clerk, F. N. Cullen, esq.	£. s. d. - 1 6	To churchwardens for parish poor.
2	28 — -	ditto - - - - -	- 3 - 6 - -	Ditto. - - Mitigated penalty for breach of Excise laws. Offender imprisoned three months in default of payment.
3	11 Feb. -	Chas. L. Montgomery, clerk.		
4	25 — -	-- Charles L. Montgomery, Francis N. Cullen.		
5	24 March	ditto.		
6	8 April	C. L. Montgomery - -	- 1 -	To churchwardens.
7	6 May -	-- C. L. Montgomery, Francis N. Cullen.		
8	20 — -	ditto.		
9	3 June -	ditto - - - - -	18 - -	- - Three Excise convictions. Offenders committed three months in default of payment.
10	17 — -	ditto.		
11	8 July -	ditto.		
12	29 — -	C. L. Montgomery - -	- 1 -	To complainant.
13	12 Aug. -	ditto - - - - -	- 5 -	Ditto.
14	2 Sept. -	ditto.		
15	16 — -	ditto.		
16	30 — -	ditto - - - - -	- 2 6	Ditto.
17	21 Oct. -	ditto and Francis N. Cullen -	6 - -	- - Excise conviction. Offender committed.
18	11 Nov. -	C. L. Montgomery.		
19	25 — -	ditto - - - - -	- 2 6	To complainant.
20	9 Dec. -	ditto.		
21	23 — -	ditto.		

Fees and charges are exclusively received by the clerk of petty session, to compensate him for his time and labour, and to provide books, stationery, &c., for which they are very inadequate. To keep account and make entry of every sixpence received for summonses (which is the principal emolument) would be an endless task, nor do I suppose that it is practicable for any clerk to do so. The clerk by no means receives the fees chargeable, the most of those with whom he has to do being of the poorer order and not able to pay; and he is not entitled to fee on cases of larceny, felony, &c. I have received within the above year about 15*l.*, as I suppose.

Thomas Nixon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Drumsna*.

Date of Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.				Costs received.	The purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	The purposes to which applied.	Remarks.
	H. Waldron.	John O'Brien.	Thomas Dunn.	Francis O'Brien.					
1835:					£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
January 6									
13									
20									
27	1	1	1	-	- 8 -				
Feb. - 3	1	-	1	-	- 11 -		- 3 6		
10									
17	1	1	1	-	- 10 6				
24	1								
March 3	1	-	1	-	- 8 -				
10									
17									
24	1	-	-	-	- 5 6				
31	1	-	1	-	- 12 6				
April - 7									
14									
21	1	-	1	-	- 12 6				
28	1	-	1	-	- 7 6		- 5 -		

To purchasing stationery and law forms necessary for petty sessions. Residue to clerk of petty sessions, to compensate for his trouble.

(continued)

Date of Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.				Costs received.	The purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	The purposes to which applied.	Remarks.
	H. Waldron.	John O'Brien.	Thomas Dunn.	Francis O'Brien.					
1835:					£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
May - 5	1	-	1	1	- 9 -	Residue to clerk of To purchasing stationery and law forms necessary for petty sessions, to compensate for his trouble.	- 1 -		{ J. R. Peyton sat with T. Dunn, esq., the 26th May.
12									
19									
26	-	-	1	-	- 19 6		- - -	- - -	
June - 2									
9	1	1	1	-	- 10 -		- 10 -		
16	-	1	1	-	- 8 6		- 5 -	-- Handed to the trea- surer of the County In- firmmary, C. Peyton, esq.	
23	-	1	1	-	- 8 6				
30									
July - 7									
14									
21	1	1	1	-	1 3 6				
28	1	-	1	1	- 9 6		- 5 -		
August 4	1	1	1	-	- 8 6		- 15 -		
11	1	-	1	1	- 5 6				
18	1	1	1	-	- 8 6		- 3 -		
25	1	-	1	-	- 3 -				
Sept. - 1									
8	1	1	-	-	- 16 6		- 5 -		
15	-	1	1	-	- 1 6				
22	1	-	1	-	- 5 -				
29	1	-	1	-	- 7 -		- 2 -		
October 6									
13	1	-	1	-	- 11 6				
20									
27	1	1	1	-	- 12 6		- 12 6		
Nov. - 3									
10	-	1	1	-	- 17 6		- 2 6		
17									
24	1	-	1	-	- 12 6				
Dec. - 1	1	-	1	-	- 6 6				
8									
15	1	-	1	1	- 6 6				
22	1	-	1	1	- 13 6				
29	1	-	1	-	- 3 6		- 5 -		
Total for Summonses - - - -					15 3 6	£.	3 14 6		
Convictions, Informa- tions, Warrants, &c.)					3 8 -				
GROSS TOTAL - - £.					18 11 6				

William Allen, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Kinlough.

Period and Place where held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	The Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
Every third Monday, in the village of Kinlough.	- - William Co- nolly and Robert Johnston, esqrs.	£. s. d. 9 10 -	- - To recom- pense the clerk for his labour, and to provide stationery.	£. s. d. 7 2 6	- - £. 6. for breach of revenue laws, and in default of payment offender committed; 12 s. 6 d. for com- mon assaults, paid to the treasurer County Infirmary; 10 s. for breach of Pound Keeper's Act, paid to pro- secutor.

Kinlough, 21 April 1836.

Owen Conolly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Manorhamilton.*

No.	Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	FINES Imposed.	HOW APPLIED.
1	Jan. 14	Simon Armstrong, esq.	£. s. d.	
2	Feb. 2	- ditto.		
3	March 2	- ditto.		
4	— 23	S. Armstrong, Wm. Conolly, esquires	- 7 -	For road nuisances. (Not levied.)
5	April 1	S. Armstrong, esq. - - - - -	12 - -	- - Two penalties (mitigated) for breaches of excise laws; parties committed to prison for three months in default of payment.
6	— 3	- ditto - - - - -	12 - -	Same as above.
7	— 27	- ditto.		
8	June 1	- ditto.		
9	— 15	S. Armstrong, William Conolly, esqrs.	{ - 10 -	County Infirmary.
10	July 27	S. Armstrong, esq.	{ 42 - -	- - Seven convictions for excise penalties; parties committed as above.
11	August 10	- ditto.		
12	Sept. 3	- ditto - - - - -	20 - -	- - Stamp duty defaulter. Imprisoned in default of payment.
13	— 24	S. Armstrong, W. Conolly, esquires.		
14	Oct. 22	S. Armstrong, esq.		
15	Nov. 12	S. Armstrong, Cain Cross Cullen, esqrs.	- 12 6	Inspector of weights and measures.
16	Dec. 14	- - S. Armstrong, C. C. Cullen, Wm. Conolly, esquires.	- 12 6	- ditto - ditto.

No regular account of costs and charges received has been kept, as it would be almost impracticable to do so. What is received (which within the time specified may have amounted to 16*l.*) goes to remunerate the clerk for his trouble, and for procuring books, stationery, &c. &c. For much of his labour he receives no fee, having to do with the poor who have not to pay; and justice cannot be withheld. The clerk of petty sessions is the only officer connected with the administration of justice who has not a salary. He has much trouble with Government and Parliamentary Returns, for which he receives no consideration.

Thomas Nixon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mohill.*

Periods when held.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES Presiding.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which same has been applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of such Fines.	REMARKS.
1835 :		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
Jan. -	Messrs. Crofton and Norris -	- 15 -	- - to provide books,	10 5 -	The fines were applied in every instance according to the direction of the Act of Parliament under which the conviction took place; in some cases to the County Infirmary, in some to the poor of the parish, and in case of convictions for breach of excise laws, handed to excise officer.	The total amount of fines imposed is given, but the exact amount paid cannot be ascertained; as some who were committed to gaol may have paid the gaoler.
— -	Lord Clements and ditto -	- 17 6	printed forms and	100 10 -		
Feb. -	Messrs. Crofton and West -	- 17 -	stationery, &c. and	—		
— -	Messrs. Crofton and Norris -	- 17 -	to remunerate the	—		
March -	- - ditto - - - - -	1 1 -	clerk for his ser-	200 - -		
April -	Messrs. Crofton and West -	- 14 6	vices.	- 5 -		
— -	- - Lord Clements and Messrs. Crofton and Norris.	- 16 -	- - - - -	- 6 -		
May -	Messrs. Norris and Dunne -	- 17 6	- - - - -	- 3 6		
— -	Messrs. Crofton and Norris -	1 2 6	- - - - -	1 1 -		
June -	Messrs. Crofton and West -	- 19 6	- - - - -	- 11 -		
— -	Messrs. Crofton and Dunne -	- 18 -	- - - - -	- 14 6		
— -	- - Messrs. Crofton, O'Brien and Norris.	- 10 6	- - - - -	20 10 -		
July -	Messrs. Crofton and West -	1 17 6	- - - - -	300 10 -		
Aug. -	- - ditto - - - - -	- 17 -	- - - - -	1 5 -		
— -	- - ditto - - - - -	1 1 -	- - - - -	- 9 -		
Sept. -	- - ditto - - - - -	- 14 -	- - - - -	—		
— -	Messrs. Norris and West -	1 - -	- - - - -	- 6 -		
Oct. -	- - Lord Clements and D. Crofton, esq.	1 1 6	- - - - -	300 7 -		
— -	- - Lord Clements and Messrs. Crofton and Norris.	1 4 -	- - - - -	- 5 -		
Nov. -	Lord Clements and B. Norris, esq.	1 - -	- - - - -	100 2 6		
— -	Messrs. Crofton and West -	- 13 -	- - - - -	—		
Dec. -	- - Messrs. Crofton, O'Brien and Dunne.	1 17 6	- - - - -	100 15 -		
	Add, sum received for recogni- zances, &c. - - - - -	5 11 -	- - - - -	—		
	Total Costs and Charges received - - - - - } £.	27 2 6	Total Fines imposed - - - - - } £.	1,138 5 6		

Note.—The gross amount of fines appearing so large is on account of the convictions for breaches of the excise laws being 100*l.* each, in the first instance, but mitigated to 6*l.* each, and which rarely ever has been paid, the persons convicted choosing to remain in gaol for three months sooner than pay the mitigated penalty.

28 April 1836.

Wilson Scott, Clerk.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Adare*.

THE Petty Sessions of Adare have been regularly held once a fortnight, with very few exceptions; the magistrates in attendance are the Earl of Dunraven, Colonel Dickson and George Fosbery, esq. The costs and charges received in and by the Petty Sessions Court, are as follows, for the year ending the 31st December 1836:

Summonses - - - - -	£. s. d.
Informations - - - - -	10 10 6
Recognizances - - - - -	- 6 -
Levy warrants - - - - -	- 5 -
	- 5 -
£.	11 6 6

The amount of fines received in the year ending the 31st of December 1835 was 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, the whole of which was handed over to the treasurer of the hospital, for the use of that charity.

25 April 1836.

Thos. M'Donnell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Askeaton*.

Places and Periods of holding Petty Sessions.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs, and Charges received as Fees.	To what purposes Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	To what Purposes Applied.
Askeaton, on every second Tuesday.	Robert Hunt, Carrol Naish, and J. E. Langford, esqrs.	£. s. d. 21 - -	- - To the payment of the clerk, and supplying books and stationery for the Petty Sessions.	£. s. d. 14 3 6	- - The fines for assaults and malicious injury amount to 10 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> paid to the treasurer of the County Limerick Infirmary, per his receipt. The account of fines for nuisance, &c., (under Road Act), and breach of Sabbaths, half paid the police prosecuting, and the remaining half for the poor of the parish.

Note.—In several cases persons have been convicted for assaults and malicious injury, and have undergone the imprisonment ordered by the court, in preference to paying the fines, which cases are not included in this Return.

Edmund Hunt, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballingarry*.

Total amount of all fines imposed, 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Paid to treasurer of Ballingarry Dispensary - - - - -	£. s. d.
To the treasurer of County Infirmary - - - - -	- 13 6
To prosecutor, for expenses - - - - -	4 11 4
	- 18 6
£.	6 3 4

Previous to the month of April 1835, magistrates not having received the opinion of law officers, paid the amount of fines to the Local Dispensary, but since, being apprised of their mistake, have paid the amount to the County Infirmary.

Total amount of all costs and charges, 75*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, which sum was applied to the purposes of providing the necessary books and stationery for the Petty Sessions Court, and such law and other books as magistrates required, and for payment of the clerk.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Period when Held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Period when Held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.
1835:		1835:	
January 3	George Massy, John W. Shelton, William Cox.	June - 20	Wm. Cox, John W. Shelton, Rich. Mason.
- 10	John W. Shelton.	July - 4	William Cox, John W. Shelton.
- 17	William Cox.	- 11	William Cox, John W. Shelton.
- 24	William Cox, John W. Shelton.	- 25	John W. Shelton, Richard Mason.
- 31	John W. Shelton, William Cox.	August 1	John W. Shelton, William Cox, Richard Fetherston.
February 7	William Cox, John W. Shelton.	- 8	Richard Mason.
- 14	John W. Shelton, Wm. Cox, Rich. Mason.	- 15	R. Mason, Wm. Cox, John W. Shelton.
- 21	George Massy.	- 29	William Cox, John W. Shelton.
- 28	William Cox, John W. Shelton.	September 5	John W. Shelton, Richard Mason.
March - 7	William Cox, John W. Shelton.	- 12	John W. Shelton.
- 21	Rich. Mason, John W. Shelton, Wm. Cox.	- 19	John W. Shelton.
- 28	John W. Shelton, William Cox.	- 26	Richard Mason, John W. Shelton.
April - 11	John W. Shelton, William Cox.	October 3	John W. Shelton, William Cox.
- 18	William Cox, Richard Mason.	- 10	William Cox.
- 25	John W. Shelton, Richard Mason.	- 24	William Cox.
May - 2	John W. Shelton.	- 31	William Cox, John W. Shelton.
- 9	Richard Mason, William Cox, John W. Shelton, Richard Harte.	November 7	John W. Shelton, William Cox, Richard Mason, Rob. Fetherston, Richard Harte.
- 16	John W. Shelton, Richard Mason.	- 14	John W. Shelton.
- 23	Rich. Mason, John W. Shelton, Wm. Cox. Robert Fetherston, Richard Harte.	- 21	William Cox, John W. Shelton.
- 30	William Cox, John W. Shelton, Richard Mason, Robert Fetherston.	- 28	John W. Shelton, Rich. Mason, Wm. Cox.
June - 13	William Cox.	December 12	John W. Shelton, J. Raymond, Wm. Cox.
		- 19	Richard Mason, William Cox.
		- 26	William Cox.

26 April 1836.

William O'Dell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Ballyneely.

Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total of Costs and Charges.	How Applied.	Fines Imposed.	HOW APPLIED.
1835:				£. s. d.	
22 Jan.	John Croker, esq.				
5 Feb.	John Croker, M. Furnell and John Blennerhasset, esqrs.				
19 Feb.	John Croker, esq.				
5 Mar.	John Croker, M. Furnell and John Blennerhasset, esqrs.				
19 -	J. Croker and T. O'Grady, esqrs.				
2 April	M. Furnell & J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-	- 10 -	-- to purchase "Gabbett on the Penal Code," by order of magistrates.
16 -	M. Furnell & J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-	10 - -	not paid; offender committed for one month.
30 -	Thomas O'Grady, esq.	-	-	11 - -	-- ditto - - - ditto.
14 May	J. Croker and T. O'Grady, esqrs.	-	-		
28 -	Thomas O'Grady, J. Blennerhasset, and M. Furnell, esqrs.	-	-	2 10 -	-- not paid; parties committed for want of distress.
11 June	John Croker, Thomas O'Grady, and M. Furnell, esqrs.	-	-		
25 June	Thomas O'Grady, M. Furnell and J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-		
9 July	Adjourned.				
30 -	John Croker, M. Furnell, T. O'Grady and J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-	- - -	-- not paid; parties committed for different periods, for want of distress.
13 Aug.	- - Ditto - - - ditto	-	-	16 - -	
27 -	Adjourned by John Croker, esq.	-	-		
10 Sept.	J. Croker, M. Furnell, T. O'Grady and J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-	2 3 -	to be sent to county infirmary.
24 -	M. Furnell, J. Croker and J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-		
8 Oct.	J. Croker, Thos. O'Grady and M. Furnell, esqrs.	-	-	5 - -	-- no distress; offender committed to gaol.
22 -	J. Croker, J. Blennerhasset and T. O'Grady, esqrs.	-	-		
5 Nov.	J. Croker and M. Furnell, esqrs.	-	-		
19 Nov.	T. O'Grady, M. Furnell and J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-		
3 Dec.	J. Croker, Thos. O'Grady, M. Furnell, & J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-	- 6 -	in hands for public charity.
17 -	John Croker, M. Furnell and J. Blennerhasset, esqrs.	-	-		
31 -	Adjourned to 14 January 1836	-	-	- - -	in consequence of quarter sessions.

N. B.—Every alternate Thursday is court day.

23 April 1836.

John Clancy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bruff*.

The Petty Sessions are held in the Court-house of Bruff, on Wednesdays.

The magistrates who have presided from 1 January until 31 December 1835, are as follows:

Joseph L. Gubbins - - - - 14 January 1835	Joseph L. Gubbins - - - - 8 July 1835
Ditto - - - - - 28 January -	William O'Grady - - - - 22 July -
Ditto - - - - - 4 February -	William O'Grady, Robert H. Jevers
Ditto - - - - - 11 February -	and Joseph L. Gubbins - - - 29 July -
Ditto - - - - - 18 February -	Will. O'Grady and Jos. L. Gubbins - 12 August -
Ditto - - - - - 25 February -	Joseph L. Gubbins - - - - 9 Sept. -
Ditto - - - - - 18 March -	Ditto - - - - - 30 Sept. -
Ditto - - - - - 1 April -	Joseph L. Gubbins and John Waller
Ditto - - - - - 15 April -	O'Grady - - - - - 7 October -
Robert H. Jevers and Jos. L. Gubbins 22 April -	Joseph L. Gubbins - - - - 21 October -
Joseph L. Gubbins - - - - 6 May -	Ditto - - - - - 17 Nov. -
Robert H. Jevers - - - - 20 May -	Ditto - - - - - 17 Dec. -
Joseph L. Gubbins - - - - 3 June -	Ditto - - - - - 23 Dec. -
Jos. L. Gubbins and Mich. Furnell - 17 June -	Ditto - - - - - 30 Dec. -

The amount of costs and charges received for the year ending 31 December 1835, is 34 *l.* 10 *s.*, which sum goes to the clerk for his use, and for purchasing court books, stationery, &c., &c.; the amount of fines for assaults, is 4 *l.* 18 *s.*, which sum is paid to the treasurer of the County Hospital; the amount of other fines, is 3 *l.*, half of which is paid to the prosecutors, and the other half to the poor of the parish where the offences were committed.

5 June 1836.

David London, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlecconnell*.

Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Costs of Court.	How applied.	Fines.	How applied.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1835:					
January 2	J. Wallplate, R. Kane, W. Howly, esqrs.	- 10 -			
— 16	W. Howly - - - - -	- 15 -	Clerk's salary, and stationery for court.		
— 23	W. Howly, B. Connor, J. Wallplate	- 14 -			
February 6	Sir E. Waller, W. Howly, R. Kane, J. Wallplate.	- 16 -			
— 20	Rev. J. Westrapp, R. Kane, J. Wallplate	- 13 -			
March 6	W. Howly, J. Wallplate - - -	- 11 6			
— 20	B. Connor, W. Howly, R. Kane, J. Wallplate	- 10 -			
April 3	B. Connor, W. Howly, J. Westropp, R. Kane	- 12 6			
— 24	W. Howly - - - - -	- 10 6			
May 1	J. Wallplate, R. Kane - - -	- 6 -			
— 15	J. Wallplate, W. Howly, R. Kane -	- 10 6			
— 29	Hon. George Massy - - - - -	- 15 -			
June 5	J. Wallplate, W. Howly, R. Kane -	- 12 6	- -	- 2 6	County Infirmary.
— 19	W. Howly, R. Kane - - - - -	- 15 6	- -	- 6 -	- ditto.
July 3	J. Wallplate, W. Howly, R. Kane, B. Connor	- 13 6			
— 24	B. Connor, R. Kane - - - - -	- 16 6			
August 7	J. Wallplate - - - - -	- 15 6			
— 14	J. Wallplate, R. Kane - - - - -	- 10 6			
— 28	J. Wallplate, R. Kane, W. Howly -	- 12 6	- -	2 - -	- ditto.
September 11	R. Kane, W. Howly, B. Connor -	- 12 6			
— 25	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- 16 -	- -	1 11 -	- ditto.
October 9	J. Wallplate, R. Kane, B. Connor -	- 12 -			
— 16	J. Wallplate, R. Kane - - - - -	1 8 6	- -	- 5 6	2 s. 6 d. to Co. Infirmary, and 3 s. to prosecutor for malicious injury to property.
— 23	W. Howly - - - - -	- 7 6			County Infirmary.
November 6	J. Wallplate - - - - -	- 8 6	- -	2 10 -	
— 13	W. Howly - - - - -	- 6 6			
— 27	J. Wallplate - - - - -	- 13 -	- -	- 11 -	- ditto.
December 4	R. Kane, W. Howly - - - - -	- 10 6			
— 18	J. Wallplate - - - - -	- 11 -	- -	- 17 -	10 s. to Co. Infirmary, and 7 s. to prosecutor for malicious injury to property.
TOTAL - - - £.		18 6 6	- -	8 3 -	

Remarks.—Receipts for the within specified fines from the treasurer of County Infirmary are filed by me, and kept in the office.

23 April 1836.

James Hanly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Croom.

DATE.	No.	MAGISTRATES' NAMES.
1835:		
January 5	2	Jeffery Browning, esq., and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 12	1	James D. Lyons, esq., D. L.
- 19	2	Rev. Edward Croker and Jeffery Browning.
- 26	4	Rev. E. Croker, James D. Lyons, Henry Lyons and Jeffery Browning.
February 2	4	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
- 9	1	Jeffery Browning.
- 16	3	Jeffery Browning, Rev. E Croker and Henry Lyons.
- 23	2	Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
March 2	3	Jeffery Browning, Rev. Edward Croker and Henry Lyons.
- 16	4	Jeffery Browning, Rev. E. Croker, James D. Lyons and Henry Lyons.
- 23	4	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
- 30	3	James D. Lyons, Rev. Edward Croker and Jeffery Browning.
April 13	3	James D. Lyons, Henry Lyons and Jeffery Browning.
- 20	2	Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 27	3	Jeffery Browning, Rev. Edward Croker and Henry Lyons.
May 11	4	James D. Lyons, Henry Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. E. Croker.
- 18	4	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
- 25	4	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
June 1	3	Henry Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 8	2	Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 15	2	- - - Ditto - - - ditto.
- 29	3	James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
July 6	3	Henry Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 13	2	Henry Lyons and Jeffery Browning.
- 27	4	Henry Lyons, James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. E. Croker.
August 3	2	Jeffery Browning and Rev. E. Croker.
- 10	3	James D. Lyons, Rev. Edward Croker and Jeffery Browning.
- 17	3	Rev. E. Croker, Jeffery Browning and Henry Lyons.
- 24	3	James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 31	4	Rev. E. Croker, Jeffery Browning, James D. Lyons and Henry Lyons.
September 7	2	Rev. Edward Croker and Jeffery Browning.
- 14	4	James D. Lyons, Henry Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. E. Croker.
- 21	4	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
- 28	2	Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
October 5	4	James D. Lyons, Henry Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. E. Croker.
- 12	2	Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 19	1	Jeffery Browning.
November 2	3	James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 9	4	James D. Lyons, Henry Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. E. Croker.
- 16	4	- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto.
- 23	3	James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 30	2	James D. Lyons and Jeffery Browning.
December 7	3	James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.
- 14	3	Jeffery Browning, Rev. Edward Croker and Henry Lyons.
- 28	3	James D. Lyons, Jeffery Browning and Rev. Edward Croker.

Total amount of costs and charges received at Croom Petty Sessions for the year ending 31st day of December 1835, for summonses, warrants, &c. - - - - - £. 26 - -

The above sum of 26£. was paid into the hands of the Clerk of Croom Petty Sessions to defray his own labour, and for coals and stationery, and keeping Court-house clean and in proper order during the above year.

Amount of fines imposed at the aforesaid Croom Petty Sessions for the above year - £. 3 5 6

The above amount of fines was sent to the Treasurer of the County Limerick Infirmary.

A. Thornhill, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Galbally.*

1834:			1835:		
December 31	William Massy and George W. Bennett, esqrs., presiding.		June 10	Thos. T. Adams and John Willcocks, esqrs.	
			- 23	Hugh Massy and Thos. T. Adams, esqrs.	
1835:			July 22	Hugh Massy and Thos. T. Adams, esqrs.	
January 28	William Massy, George W. Bennett and Thomas T. Adams, esqrs.		August 12	William Massy, John Willcocks and Hugh Massy, esqrs.	
February 11	Hugh Massy, William Massy, George W. Bennett and Thomas T. Adams, esqrs.		September 2	Hugh Massy and John Willcocks, esqrs.	
- 25	William Massy, Hugh Massy and John Willcocks, esqrs.		- 23	William Massy, Thomas T. Adams and John Willcocks, esqrs.	
March 18	Hugh Massy and William Massy, esqrs.		October 7	Hugh Massy and Thos. T. Adams, esqrs.	
April 13	William Massy, John Willcocks and Hugh Massy, esqrs.		November 10	Hugh Massy, Thos. T. Adams and Geo. W. Bennett, esqrs.	
- 29	Hugh Massy, John Willcocks and William Massy, esqrs.		- 25	Thos. T. Adams and John Willcocks, esqrs.	
May 13	William Massy and Hugh Massy, esqrs.		December 16	William Massy and Hugh Massy, esqrs.	
- 27	Hugh Massy, Thomas T. Adams and John Willcocks, esqrs.		- 30	William Massy, Hugh Massy and John Willcocks, esqrs.	

The total amount of all costs and charges received at Galbally Petty Sessions, for the year ending the 31st of December 1835, is 41 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, part of which has been applied to purchase books and stationery for the use of the sessions, and the remaining part applied for the payment of the clerk's salary.

The total amount of all fines imposed at Galbally Petty Sessions, for the year ending the 31st of December 1835, is 34 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.*, out of which 2 *l.* - *s.* 3 *d.* has been handed to the persons prosecuting, and the remaining 32 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* has been handed to the treasurer of the County Infirmary at Limerick.

Galbally, 23 April 1836.

John Bishop, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Glin.*

DATE of Court.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Fines.	How applied.	Amount of Costs.	How applied.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1835:					
January 10	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton, esq.	- 2 6	-- paid to complainant.	- 1 -	-- paid to clerk 6 <i>d.</i> , and 6 <i>d.</i> paid for service of summons.
- 24	John Hamilton and Anselm Evans Taylor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	-- cost of summons allowed to clerk.
February 7	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, and John Hamilton, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	-- for informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
- 21	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton, esq.	- 5 -	-- sent to county infirmary.	- 3 6	-- for informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
April 18	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton and Anselm Evans Taylor, esqrs.	- 6 -	-- paid to complainants.	- 9 6	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
May 2	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton and Anselm Evans Taylor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
- 16	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton, esq.	- 5 -	-- sent to county infirmary.	- 5 -	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
- 30	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton, esq.	- 3 -	-- paid complainant.	- 4 6	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
June 13	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton and Anselm Evans Taylor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
July 11	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton and Anselm Evans Taylor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	-- summonses, allowed to clerk.
August 8	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, John Hamilton, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.
- 29	John Francis Fitzgerald, knight, of Glin, Anselm Evans Taylor, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	-- summonses, allowed to clerk.
October 3	John Hamilton, A. E. Taylor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	-- summonses, allowed to clerk.
November 14	John Hamilton, A. E. Taylor, esqrs.	- 1 -	-- paid to complainant.	- 1 6	-- summonses, allowed to clerk.
- 28	John Hamilton, A. E. Taylor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	-- informations and summonses, allowed to clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilfinane.*

Periods when Sessions were held.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	NAMES OF THE MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
January 17	1 17 6	1 11 -	Thomas T. Adams and George W. Bennett.
- 24	- 8 -	- 2 6	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
February 7	1 8 -	- 1 -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- 28	2 5 6	20 - 6	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
March 21	- 16 -	- - -	Eyre Evans, jun. and George W. Bennett.
April 25	1 17 6	2 17 6	Thomas T. Adams and Daniel Barrington.
May 9	1 4 6	- - -	Thomas T. Adams and George W. Bennett.
- 23	2 - -	- 2 6	Thomas T. Adams, Geo. W. Bennett and H. Massey.
- 30	- 16 6	9 15 -	Thomas T. Adams and George W. Bennett.
June 20	1 5 6	- 10 -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
July 11	- 17 -	- - -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- 25	1 5 6	- 7 -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
August 1	- 16 -	- 10 -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- 15	- 14 6	- - -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
September 5	1 9 -	2 12 6	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- 19	- 19 6	- 19 -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
October 3	- 16 6	- - -	Thos. T. Adams, Geo. W. Bennett and Jas. Russell.
- 17	- 19 6	- - 6	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- 24	- 15 -	- - -	Thomas T. Adams and George W. Bennett.
November 7	1 4 -	3 7 6	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- 28	- 19 -	1 - -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
December 12	- 18 -	1 10 -	- - Ditto - - - - ditto.
Total - £.	25 13 -	45 6 6	

The within sum of 25*l.* 13*s.* comprises my fees up to the period referred to; out of which I had to procure books and other necessaries for this court.

Fines, 45 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; their relation and how they were appropriated, &c.:	£. s. d.
Sundry persons committed to the county gaol for non-payment of	12 19 -
Others, as compensation for injuries committed on their properties	3 6 -
Remitted to the Infirmary of this county	6 6 6
Trespassing on the game laws, which sum the stamp distributor or his agent will, it is presumed, account for	20 - -
TOTAL - - -	45 6 6

John Bennett, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilmullock.*

DATES.	Magistrates presiding at each Session.	DATES.	Magistrates presiding at each Session.
1835:		1835:	
January 6	George W. Bennett, Eyre Evans and Robert Fetherston.	July 10	Hon. Robert King, Eyre Evans, Robert Fetherston and James Russell.
- 27	Eyre Evans and G. W. Bennett.	- 24	Eyre Evans and Eyre Evans, jun.
February 10	Geo. W. Bennett and Eyre Evans.	- 24	- Ditto - - ditto.
- 24	Eyre Evans and Eyre Evans, jun.	August 7	James Russell, Eyre Evans and E. Evans, jun.
March 3	- Ditto - - ditto.	- 21	- - -
- 18	- Ditto - - ditto.	September 4	Eyre Evans and Geo. W. Bennett.
- 27	- Ditto - - ditto.	- 18	Eyre Evans and James Russell.
April 10	- Ditto - - ditto.	October 30	Thomas T. Adams, Eyre Evans and Robert Fetherston.
- 24	J. L. Gubbins, E. Evans & E. Evans, jun.	November 13	Eyre Evans and Eyre Evans, jun.
May 8	Eyre Evans and Eyre Evans, jun.	- 27	Eyre Evans, Robert Fetherston and Eyre Evans, jun.
- 22	Eyre Evans, Jas. Russell and Eyre Evans, jun.	December 18	Eyre Evans and Robert Fetherston.
June 5	Joseph L. Gubbins, E. Evans, Robt. Fetherston and Eyre Evans, jun.	- 30	Robert Fetherston, E. Evans and Eyre Evans, jun.
- 19	Eyre Evans, Robert Fetherston and George W. Bennett.		

Total Costs and Charges - - 22*l.* 8*s.*—Total Fines - - - 3*l.* 2*s.*

The above sum of 22*l.* 8*s.* comprises my fees for the period referred to, and has been appropriated to my use; out of which I have to supply the court with stationery, fuel, &c. The sum of 3*l.* 2*s.*, amount of fines, disposed of as follows: 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, for injury to private property, paid to parties aggrieved; remaining 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

19 April 1836

(signed) *Michael Gilberson, Clerk.*

PETTY SESSIONS, *City of Limerick.*

PERIODS and Places at which Sessions are held:—On every Wednesday and Saturday during the year, Petty Sessions are held at the Tholsel of the city of Limerick, except at the times of holding the General Quarter Sessions, which are held four times in each year, and occupy about a week each; and the times of holding the General Assizes, which occur twice in the year, and also occupy one week each. No Petty Sessions failed being held during the year for want of the attendance of magistrates.

Magistrates presiding:—The Right Worshipful William Gibson, esq., mayor, (from the month of October, at which time he came into office,) Alderman Denis Fitzgerald Mahony, Alderman Henry Watson, the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker, Alderman John Piercy, William Roche, esq., M. P. (when in Limerick), Francis Spaight, and Michael Gavin, esqrs.

How the Fees are applied:—In payment of court-keeper and crier of the court, and providing books and stationery, and the overplus to the clerk, who prepares all pleadings in cases of larceny, and all other felonies, and also in all prosecutions by the police, without any charge, and also pays an assistant clerk. No account has been kept of the amount of fees received.

Amount of Fines, and how applied :

Total amount received for the year 1835	-	-	-	-	-	£. 78 13 8
Cash paid the treasurer of the City Infirmary	-	-	£. 58 13 8			
Ditto - - ditto - - House of Industry	-	-	20 - -			
						£. 78 13 8

Edward Costello, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *County of the City of Limerick.*

Quarter ending 1st day of April 1836.

Place where Petty Sessions are held.	Number of Informations.		Number returned for Trial.		Date when Returned.	Number of Civil Cases.
	Submitted to Magistrates.	Adjudicated Summarily.	To the Clerk of the Peace.	To the Clerk of the Crown.		
At the Tholsel of the city of Limerick.	468	300	167	1	Immediately on being sworn.	117

Remarks.—In the cases where the magistrates adjudicate summarily, no sworn information is exhibited, it being the rule in cases of a trivial nature to inform the magistrate, verbally, of the offence, who orders a summons to issue against the party accused, to appear at the ensuing Petty Sessions, when the case is heard and disposed of.

Edward Costello, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newcastle.*

Magistrates presiding:—Lord Muskerry, D. L., Major James Sullivan, Alfred Furlong, esq., Thomas Locke, esq.

Total amount of the costs and charges received for the year ending 31st December 1835, for summonses, informations, recognizances, appeals, replevins, and warrants, £. 61. 9s. 6d., being the fees regulated by the Petty Sessions Act, and retained by the clerk, as remuneration for his trouble and attendance, and for books, stationery and printed forms.

Total amount of fines imposed during the year ending 31st December 1835	-	£.	s.	d.
Amount unpaid, and for which imprisonment was substituted	-	64	1	6
	-	51	3	-
Cash received by Petty Sessions Treasurer	-	12	18	6

Application.

Paid to treasurer of county Limerick Infirmary, 3d February 1836	-	£.	s.	d.
	-	11	18	-
	-	1	-	6
	£.	12	18	6

30 April 1836.

Daniel Phelan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *New Pallas*.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	COST and CHARGES.	FINES IMPOSED.	APPLICATION.	How Costs and Charges are disposed of.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
January - 12	Rev. C. P. Coote and D. O'Grady, esq.	1 2 -	- 15 -	Limerick Infirmary	For the clerk,
— - 26	Ditto - - - ditto - -	1 1 6	- 5 -	- ditto - -	stationery,
February 9	Rev. C. P. Coote and Mr. Wilcocks	- 17 6	1 - -	- ditto - -	&c. &c. &c.
— - 23	Ditto - - - ditto - -	1 19 6	- 15 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
March - 6	Mr. Wilcocks and Mr. O'Grady -	2 17 6	- 18 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
April - 20	Mr. Wilcocks, Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Moore.	1 17 -	- 2 6	- ditto - -	- ditto.
May - 4	Rev. C. P. Coote, Mr. Wilcocks and O'Grady.	1 10 -	- 10 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
— - 18	Mr. Wilcocks and Mr. O'Grady -	1 14 -	1 - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
June - 1	Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Wilcocks -	1 6 6	1 - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
— - 15	Rev. Mr. Coote and Mr. O'Grady -	1 10 -			
July - 27	No petty sessions held until 28 Dec.				
Dec. - 28	Mr. O'Grady, Rev. Mr. Coote and Mr. Wilcocks.	- 11 -	- - -	- - -	- ditto.

21 April 1836.

Richard Ingram, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Owneybeg*.

Places where petty sessions have been held:—At Turagh, changed to Abington 28th July 1835.

Sessions day, and period in which held:—On Tuesdays, once a fortnight.

Magistrates who attended:—Rev. Charles P. Coote, Thomas P. Evans, John Wickham, esqrs., and Darby O'Grady, esq. occasionally.

Amount of costs, 20 *l*.

Given to the clerk to remunerate him for attendance and stationery, being cost of summonses, informations, warrants, &c. &c.

Amount of fines received, 5 *l*. 6 *s*.How disposed of:—£. 1. 1 *s*. paid to prosecutors, and 4 *l*. 5 *s*. to the County Hospital, Limerick.

Anthony D. Humphrys, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Pallas Kenry*.

BARONY.	Day of the Month on which Petty Sessions have been held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	
Kenry -	10 Jan. 1835	Sir Aubry De Vere, bart., D. L., Bolton Waller, John E. Langford and Robert Hunt, esqrs.	
— -	7 Feb. -	Thomas E. Davenport and Bolton Waller, esqrs.	
— -	21 — -	J. E. Langford, T. E. Davenport and Bolton Waller, esqrs.	
— -	7 Mar. -	John E. Langford, esq.	
— -	21 — -	Bolton Waller, Thomas E. Davenport, esqrs., and Sir Aubry De Vere, bart., D. L.	Total amount of cost and charges received for the year ending 31st December 1835, 25 <i>l</i> .
— -	11 April -	Thomas E. Davenport, esq.	
— -	25 — -	John E. Langford, esq.	
— -	9 May -	Bolton Waller and Thomas E. Davenport, esqrs.	
— -	23 — -	Bolton Waller and John E. Langford, esqrs.	
— -	20 June -	Bolton Waller and Thomas E. Davenport, esqrs.	Amount of fines imposed for the year ending 31st December 1835, 5 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
— -	4 July -	Bolton Waller and John E. Langford, esqrs.	
— -	25 — -	Thomas E. Davenport, esq.	
— -	8 Aug. -	Bolton Waller and John E. Langford, esqrs.	
— -	22 — -	Bolton Waller, esq.	
— -	12 Sept. -	Edmond Westropp and Thomas E. Davenport, esqrs.	Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, 3 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
— -	26 — -	Bolton Waller and Thomas E. Davenport, esqrs.	
— -	10 Oct. -	Bolton Waller, Thomas E. Davenport and Edmond Westropp, esqrs.	
— -	24 — -	Bolton Waller, esq.	
— -	14 Nov. -	Ditto.	
— -	28 — -	Bolton Waller and Thomas E. Davenport, esqrs.	
— -	12 Dec. -	Edmond Westropp, Thomas E. Davenport and Bolton Waller, esqrs.	

William Rennison, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Patrick's Well.*

PERIODS.	MAGISTRATES' NAMES.	Costs and Charges received, being for Summonses, Warrants, &c. and applied as Clerk's Salary.		AMOUNT of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
		Criminal Cases.	Civil Cases.		
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
January 16	John Waller O'Grady, esq.	- - -	- 6 6	- - -	
- 30	- - - Ditto	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	
February 20	Hon. G. E. Massy and J. W. O'Grady, esq.	- 1 -	- 4 -	- - -	
March 6	John Waller O'Grady, esq.	- 2 -	- 5 -	- - -	
- 20	- - - Ditto	- - -	- 12 6	- - -	
April 24	Lord Clarina, Hon. George E. Massy, and John E. Langford, esq.	- 1 6	- 6 6	- - -	
May 8	Lord Clarina and J. W. O'Grady, esq.	- - -	- 8 8	- - -	
- 22	Lord Clarina and Hon. George E. Massy	- 2 6	- 9 -	- - -	
June 5	John W. O'Grady, and J. E. Langford, esqs.	- - -	- 4 6	- - -	
- 26	John Waller O'Grady, esq.	- 1 -	- 1 -	- - -	
July 10	Lord Clarina and Rev. Richard Dickson	- 4 -	- 5 -	- 10 -	
- 24	Lord Clarina and John Waller O'Grady esq.	- 2 -	- 8 -	1 - -	
August 7	John Waller O'Grady, esq.	- 1 -	- 6 6	- - -	
- 28	Rev. R. Dickson and J. W. O'Grady esq.	- 2 -	- 2 6	- 10 -	
September 11	John Waller O'Grady esq.	- 4 -	- 2 6	- 10 -	
October 2	Rev. Richard Dickson	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	
- 16	Lord Clarina, Rev. Richard Dickson, Hon. G. E. Massy and J. W. O'Grady	- 1 -	- 4 6	- 10 -	
- 30	Hon. G. E. Massy and J. W. O'Grady, esq.	- - -	- 4 6	- - -	
November 13	Rev. R. Dickson and J. W. O'Grady, esq.	- - -	- 7 -	- - -	
- 27	Hon. G. E. Massy and Rev. R. Dickson	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	
December 11	Rev. Richard Dickson	- 2 6	- 7 6	- - -	
		£. 1 4 6	6 1 8 1 4 6	3 - -	
		TOTAL - - £.	7 6 2		

Paid to the
treasurer of
the County
Limerick
Hospital.

Wm. Cavanagh, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathkeale.*

DATE.	Names of Magistrates in Attendance.	DATE.	Names of Magistrates in Attendance.
1835:		1835:	
January 1	No court. (General quarter sessions week.)	July 9	G. M. Maunsell and William Smith, esqs.
- 8	Ditto	- 16	No court. (General assizes week.)
- 15	Ditto	- 23	John S. Brown, jun. and Wm Smith, esqs.
- 22	John S. Brown, jun. and Wm. Smith, esqs.	- 30	George M. Maunsell, esq.
- 29	Wm. S. O'Brien, M.P., John S. Brown, jun., Robert Hunt and Wm. Smith, esqs.	August 6	John Studdert and G. M. Maunsell, esqs.
Feb. 5	John S. Brown and William Smith, esqs.	- 13	John S. Brown, jun., and Wm. Smith, esqs.
- 12	Gerald Blennerhassett, Thomas H. Royse and William Smith, esqs.	- 20	No court.
- 19	No court.	- 27	James F. Massy and William Smith, esqs.
- 26	Ditto.	Sept. 3	No court.
March 5	Thomas Royse and William Smith, esqs.	- 10	Ditto.
- 12	No court. (Assize week.)	- 17	J. F. Massy, George M. Maunsell, Thomas H. Royse and William Smith, esqs.
- 19	James F. Massy and William Smith, esqs.	- 24	John S. Brown, jun., James F. Massy and William Smith, esqs.
- 26	- - - - Ditto.	October 1	G. M. Maunsell and William Smith, esqs.
April 2	No court. (General quarter sessions week.)	- 8	- - - Ditto - - - ditto.
- 9	Ditto.	- 15	Thomas Royse, esq.
- 16	G. M. Maunsell, R. Hunt, J. F. Massy, T. Royse and W. Smith, esqs.	- 22	No court. (Quarter sessions week.)
- 23	George M. Maunsell and Wm. Smith, esqs.	- 29	George M. Maunsell, Thomas Royse and William Smith, esqs.
- 30	G. M. Maunsell, G. Blennerhassett, John S. Brown and Robert Peppard, esqs.	Nov. 5	William S. O'Brien, M.P., Thomas Royse and William Smith, esqs.
May 7	G. M. Maunsell, Robert Peppard, John S. Brown and William Smith, esqs.	- 12	W. S. O'Brien, M.P., R. Peppard, J. Studdert, George M. Maunsell and W. Smith, esqs.
- 14	No court.	- 19	John Studdert, George M. Maunsell and W. Smith, esqs.
- 21	G. Blennerhassett and G. M. Maunsell, esqs.	- 26	G. M. Maunsell and William Smith, esqs.
- 28	George M. Maunsell and Wm. Smith, esqs.	Dec. 3	George Mears Maunsell, esq.
June 4	G. Blennerhassett and Wm. Smith, esqs.	- 10	Wm. S. O'Brien, M.P., and Wm. Smith, esqs.
- 11	G. M. Maunsell and Robert Peppard, esqs.	- 17	G. M. Maunsell and William Smith, esqs.
- 18	G. M. Maunsell and J. S. Brown, jun., esqs.	- 24	- - - Ditto - - - ditto.
- 25	No Court. (General quarter sessions week.)	- 31	No court. (Quarter sessions week.)
July 2	G. M. Maunsell and William Smith, esqs.		

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

590
135.

Amount of cash received by Clerk of Petty Sessions, for summonses, informations, recognizances, &c. for the year ending 31st December 1835	£.	s.	d.
Cash paid for printing and stationery during said period	32	17	5
	3	-	-
Balance paid Clerk of Petty Sessions, as remuneration	29	17	5
Amount of fines received for the year ending 31st December 1835	6	17	-
Amount paid out of same; in some cases, the whole or half the fine went to the prosecutor, pursuant to old statutes; in other cases, half went to the poor or the infirmary, and applied as such	6	8	9
Balance on hands	-	8	3

Rathkeale Petty Sessions Office, }
22 April 1836.

Michael Bowman, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Shanagolden.

Periods when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	FINES IMPOSED.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835:			
Jan. 19	Carrol Naish, esq. - - - - -	no fine imposed.	
Feb. 2	Carrol Naish and Anselm E. Taylor, esqrs.	- ditto.	
- 16	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	nuisance, 1 s. - - -	paid to prosecutor, 1 s.
March 2	Carrol Naish, esq. - - - - -	no fine imposed.	
- 23	Rev. Geo. Vincent and Carrol Naish, esqrs.	- ditto.	
April 13	Rev. Geo. Vincent and Wm. Morgan, esqrs.	assault, 5 s.; nuisance, 2 s.	paid treasurer of Co. Infirmary, 5 s.; prosecutor, 2 s.
May 4	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	assault, 1 l. - - -	paid treasurer of Co. Infirmary, 1 l.
- 25	Rev. Geo. Vincent, William Morgan, and Carrol Naish, esqrs.	assault, 1 l.; nuisance, 2/6	paid treasurer of hospital, 1 l., poor of parish, 2 s. 6 d.
June 8	Rev. Geo. Vincent and Wm. Morgan, esqrs.	wilful trespass, 1 l. - -	paid to prosecutor, 1 l.
July 13	Rev. G. Vincent & Anselm E. Taylor, esqrs.	no fine imposed.	
August 3	Wm. Morgan and Anselm E. Taylor, esqrs.	assault, 10 s.; wilful trespass, 5 s. 6 d.	paid treasurer of Co. Hospital, 10 s.; prosecutor, 5 s. 6 d.
- 10	Rev. Geo. Vincent and Wm. Morgan, esqrs.	wilful trespass, 5 s. - -	paid to prosecutor, 5 s.
- 24	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	assault, 5 s. - - -	paid treasurer Co. Hospital, 5 s.
Sept. 7	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	assault, 10 s. - - -	paid to ditto, 10 s.
- 21	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	no fine imposed.	
October 26	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	wilful trespass, 2 s. 3 d. -	paid to prosecutors, 2 s. 3 d.
Nov. 16	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	wilful trespass, 2 s. - -	paid to prosecutors, 2 s.
- 30	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	no fine imposed.	
Dec. 14	Rev. Geo. Vincent and Carrol Naish, esqrs.	assault, 10 s.; wilful trespass, 2 s. 6 d.	paid treasurer of Co. Infirmary, 10 s.; prosecutor, 2 s. 6 d.

Total Amount of Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which applied.
Amount of costs and charges received for one year ending the 31st December 1835 (about).	By cash paid for stationery, books, fuel, &c.
£. s. d. 24 7 6	By cash paid for repairs of windows of Petty Sessions House.
	By cash paid Clerk of Petty Sessions, as remuneration for his services.
	£. s. d. 21 11 6
	£. s. d. 24 7 6

28 April 1836.

John Hennessy, Clerk.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

PETTY SESSIONS, Claudy.

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges Received, and the Purposes to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed, and the Application thereof.
On the first Friday in each month, at Claudy.	William H. Ash, Arthur Sampson, and Thomas R. Browne, esqrs.	£. 3 12 s. 6 d. received by the clerk as fees, out of which may be deducted cost of printing forms, stationery, &c.	£. 3 16 s. 6 d. paid over to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

18 April 1836.

John Adair, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Coleraine.

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
Every second Thursday, at Coleraine.	The Mayor of Coleraine. Sir Jas. R. Bruce, bart. John Cromie, esq. Hugh Lyle, esq. Rich. Hunter, esq. John Boyd, esq. Wm. Crossly, esq. Thos. Bennett, esq. Andrew Orr, esq.	£. s. d. 49 17 6	-- applied to remunerate the clerk for his trouble in attending Petty Sessions, filling summonses, bail-bonds, drawing informations and examinations, warrants, committals, and for convictions, and also for money paid by him for printing, stationery, and books, for the use of the Petty Sessions, and binding Acts of Parliament.	£. s. d. 22 18 7 58 4 6 36 10 -- 9 4 6 2 10 --	-- for trespass, to the use of the complainant. -- for the use of County Infirmary. -- for fines under the Excise Laws, applied as the Act directs. -- under the Fishery Laws, applied as the Act directs. -- on a mail-coach guard, given by the prosecutor to the Coleraine poor-house.
				£. 129 7 7	

26 April 1836.

John Taggart, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Dungiven.

Period Sessions held.	Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges.	Purposes applied.	Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
16 January	No session; only 1 magistrate, R. L. Ogilby, esq.	- - -	Summonses given to constabulary police not charged for.	- 10 6	Fines for assaults paid to treasurer of County Infirmary.
20 Feb. -	No session; assizes in Derry			3 7 6	Fines for trespass on private property to owner, &c.
20 March	No session; only 1 magistrate, R. L. Ogilby, esq.				Fines for trespass on public roads, dogs unclogged, &c., to poor of parish.
17 April -	No session, Good Friday				
15 May -	Rev. John Colthurst and R. L. Ogilby, esq.	- 8 -	Summonses issued at Petty Sessions applied for.		
19 June -	- - same - -	- 14 -	Purchasing stationery, &c. and clerk's fees.		
17 July -	- - same - -	- 9 -			
21 August -	- - same - -	- 16 6			
18 Sept. -	- - same - -	- 8 -			
16 October	- - same - -	- 11 6			
20 Nov. -	- - same - -	- 11 -			
18 Dec. -	- - same - -	- 9 6			
		£. 4 7 6		£. 3 18 -	

19 April 1836.

Robert Simpson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Garvagh.

Period and Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Criminal Fines.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Civil Fines.	Purposes to which Applied.
Held on the last Monday of the month, court house, Garvagh.	John Knox. Hercules J. Heyland. Andrew Orr and T. Bennet, esqrs. The Sub-inspector of Police.	£. s. d. 17 15 -	-- to pay the clerk's salary, printing, stationery, &c. &c.	£. s. d. 10 9 -	-- to the use of the County Infirmary.	£. s. d. 3 16 6	-- a portion of these fines is given to the parties aggrieved, or as the statutes direct, to the use of the poor.

Marcus Mooney, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Innisrush.*

The days on which the same were held:—1st January, 11th February, 2d April, 7th May, 6th June, 9th July, 3d September, 1st October, 5th November, 3d December.

Magistrates presiding, with their attendance:—Hercules Ellis, esq., eight times; John Gore Jones, esq., five times; Mathew Singleton, esq., three times; William Crossley, three times.

No. of Cases.	Costs received.	How disposed of.	Penalties received.	How disposed of.	Trespass and Damage.	How disposed of.	Wages.	How disposed of.
233	£. s. d. 5 17 - 5 18 -	To clerk, for fees and stationery. To bailiff, for service of summonses.	£. s. d. 1 18 6 - 2 -	To county infirmary. To parties aggrieved.	£. s. d. 2 5 2	To parties aggrieved.	£. s. d. 5 5 2½	To complainants.
Total	11 15 -		2 - 6		2 5 2		5 5 2½	

Thomas Macaw, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilrea.*

The days on which the same were held:—5th January, 2d February, 2d March, 13th April, 18th May, 6th July, 10th August, 7th September, 12th October, 2d November, 7th December.

Magistrates presiding thereat, with their attendance:—The Rev. John Waddy, 11 times; William H. Holmes, esq., eight times; William Crossley, esq., five times; John Gore Jones, esq., three times, Andrew Orr, esq., once.

No. of Cases.	Costs received.	How disposed of.	Penalties received.	How disposed of.	Trespass and Damage.	How disposed of.	Wages.	How disposed of.	Revenue Convictions.	How disposed of.
441	£. s. d. 12 8 - 11 1 -	To clerk, for fees and stationery. To bailiff, for service of summonses.	£. s. d. 19 17 3 1 1 -	To county infirmary. To parish poor.	£. s. d. 4 3 -	To the parties aggrieved.	£. s. d. 17 9 5½	To complainants.	£. s. d. 44 - -	The convictions were handed over to the revenue officers to collect.
Total	23 9 -		20 18 3		4 3 -		17 9 5½		44 - -	

Kennedy Macaw, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Maghera.*

Date of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES WHO PRESIDED.	Date of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES WHO PRESIDED.
1835: 6 January	John Stevenson, George W. Blathwayt.	20 June -	James J. Clark, John Stevenson.
17 - -	Postponed to 31st January, there being no magistrate in attendance.	11 July -	Jas. J. Clark, John Stevenson, John G. Jones.
31 - -	Postponed to 14th February, there being but A. Spotswood in attendance.	25 - -	Failed being held, there being no magistrate in attendance.
14 February	J. Stevenson, A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.	8 August	John Stevenson, James J. Clark.
28 - -	G. W. Blathwayt, W. Crossley, J. Stevenson, James J. Clark.	22 - -	- - Ditto - - ditto.
14 March	John Stevenson, James J. Clark.	5 Sept. -	- - Ditto - - ditto.
28 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto.	19 - -	James J. Clark, John Stevenson.
11 April	Jas. J. Clark, Wm. Crossley, John Stevenson.	3 October	James J. Clark, H. B. Hunter.
25 - -	Adjourned to 9th May, present J. Stevenson.	17 - -	John G. Jones, James J. Clark.
9 May -	J. Stevenson, G. W. Blathwayt, Jas. J. Clark.	31 - -	John Stevenson, John G. Jones, Jas. J. Clark.
23 - -	James Clark, John Stevenson.	14 Nov. -	James J. Clark, A. Spotswood.
6 June -	Jas. J. Clark, Wm. Crossley, John Stevenson.	28 - -	John G. Jones, James J. Clark.
		12 Dec. -	John Stevenson, James J. Clark.
		26 Dec. -	Postponed to 9th January 1836.

COSTS AND CHARGES RECEIVED.		FINES IMPOSED, the Year ending December 1835.	
Summonses - - - - -	£. 11 12 -	Fines imposed - - - - -	£. 27 13 3
Convictions, informations, recognizances, warrants, &c. &c. - - - - -	4 10 6		
	£. 16 2 6		

Those belong to the clerk for his fees, under the Petty Sessions Act.

Applied under the different statutes, to the infirmary, the prosecutor, or the poor of the parish, as the case may be, and this sum includes fines not levied.

A. Cullen, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Magherafelt*.

The Petty Sessions are held once in the fortnight, on Wednesday (except in cases of postponement), at Magherafelt, in the Barony of Loughenshollen, and County of Londonderry.

Date of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES WHO PRESIDED.	Date of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES WHO PRESIDED.
1835:		1835:	
14 Jan. -	A. Spotswood, H. B. Hunter, G. W. Blathwayt.	3 June -	H. B. Hunter, W. Graves, J. Hill, W. Crossley, M. Singleton, John Sheil.
28 Jan. -	Ditto - - - ditto.	17 June -	A. Spotswood, William Crossley, J. Hill.
11 Feb. -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.	8 July -	A. Spotswood, John Hill, William Graves.
25 Feb. -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt, W. Crossley, John R. Miller, Rowley Miller, Wm. Graves, Hercules Ellis, John Stevenson, W. L. Conyngham, John Shiel, John G. Jones, John Hill.	22 July -	William Graves, G. W. Blathwayt.
11 March	A. Spotswood, H. B. Hunter, G. W. Blathwayt.	5 August	G. W. Blathwayt, William Graves.
25 March	G. W. Blathwayt, William Graves.	19 August	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.
8 April -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt, W. Graves, H. B. Hunter, — Singleton.	2 Sept. -	W. Graves, G. W. Blathwayt, J. J. Clark.
22 April -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt, W. Graves.	16 Sept. -	H. B. Hunter, A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.
6 May -	A. Spotswood, H. B. Hunter, G. W. Blathwayt, W. Graves, John Sheil.	30 Sept. -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.
20 May -	H. B. Hunter, G. W. Blathwayt, W. Graves.	14 Oct. -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt, H. B. Hunter.
		28 Oct. -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.
		11 Nov. -	A. Spotswood, H. B. Hunter, J. Hill.
		25 Nov. -	G. W. Blathwayt, A. Spotswood, J. Hill.
		9 Dec. -	A. Spotswood, G. W. Blathwayt.
		23 Dec. -	A. Spotswood, H. B. Hunter, G. W. Blathwayt.

Costs and Charges received, Year 1835.

Fines Imposed the Year 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Summonses - - - - -	20	5	6
Convictions, informations, recognizances, warrants, &c. &c. - - - - -	12	4	-
	£.	32	9 6

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of fines imposed - - - - -	75	19	3
Applied under the different statutes, to the infirmary, the prosecutor, or the poor of the parish, as the case may be; and this sum includes fines not levied.			

Those sums liable to the clerk, for his fees, under the Petty Sessions Act.

A. Cullen, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Money more*.

Date.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	REMARKS.
1835:		
12 Jan. -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller.	
19 - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.	
2 Feb. -	John Rowley Miller, Andrew Spotswood.	
16 - - -	- - - - -	No magistrates attended; adjourned to 2 March.
2 March	William Lenox Conyngham, George Blathwayt.	No attendance; adjourned to 30 March.
16 - - -	- - - - -	
30 - - -	William Lenox Conyngham, R. Miller, John R. Miller.	
13 April -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller.	
27 - - -	William Lenox Conyngham, R. Miller, John R. Miller.	
11 May -	William Lenox Conyngham, John Rowley Miller.	
25 - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.	
9 June -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller.	
23 - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.	
7 July -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller, W. L. Conyngham.	
20 - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.	
28 - - -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller, William Graves.	
11 Aug. -	Rowley Miller, William Lenox Conyngham.	
25 - - -	Rowley Miller, W. L. Conyngham, John Rowley Miller.	
8 Sept. -	Ditto - - - ditto.	
22 - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.	
7 Oct. -	- - - - -	No attendance; adjourned to 28 October.
28 - - -	Rowley Miller, William Lenox Conyngham.	
18 Nov. -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller, George Blathwayt.	
2 Dec. -	William Lenox Conyngham, John Rowley Miller.	
23 - - -	Rowley Miller, John Rowley Miller.	

Net amount of all costs and charges received by clerk of Petty Sessions, for the year 1835, for all summonses, examinations, convictions, warrants, recognizances, &c.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of all fines imposed (which was paid over to County Infirmary)	20	17	6
	22	5	10

27 April 1836.

Joseph Diver, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Muff*.

Periods and Places when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total amount of all Costs and Charges received, and Purposes to which applied.	Total amount of Fines imposed, and Application thereof.
Sessions are held on the first Tues- day in each month in the court-house at Muff.	-- Major Scott, W. H. Ash, esq., Major Young.	-- received by the clerk 6 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , as his fees, out of which amount he has to pay for the printing of all necessary forms.	-- <i>£.</i> 3 17 <i>s.</i> , disposed of in the following manner; viz, 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to poor of the parish of Faugh- anvale, being the amount of fines levied for trespasses, and selling spirituous liquors without licence; and 1 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> , being the amount of fines levied for as- saults, to the county infirmary.

22 April 1836.

James Boyd, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newtownlimavady*.

Days of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	COSTS.	FINES.
1835:		<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
6 January	Marcus M'Causland, David Cather, and John Giren, esqrs.	- 7 6	
20 - -	M. M'Causland, D. Cather - - - -	- 9 -	
3 February	M. M'Causland, D. Cather, J. Giren - - -	- 8 6	- 17 6
17 - -	D. Cather, J. Giren - - - -	- 11 6	6 - -
3 March -	Ditto - ditto - - - -	- 6 6	2 2 6
17 - -	M. M'Causland, D. Cather, J. Giren - - -	- 19 -	
31 - -	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	1 12 -	6 15 -
14 April -	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	1 1 6	
28 - -	M. M'Causland, D. Cather, J. Giren, Sam. Wright	- 13 -	- 1 -
12 May -	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 14 -	- 2 6
26 - -	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	1 3 -	
9 June -	M. M'Causland, D. Cather, J. Giren - - -	- 11 6	
23 - -	Conolly Gage, D. Cather, J. Giren - - -	1 1 6	1 15 -
7 July -	D. Cather, J. Giren, S. Wright - - - -	- 9 6	
21 - -	D. Cather, J. Giren, S. Wright, Arthur Sampson -	2 10 6	- 5 -
18 August	M. M'Causland, D. Cather, J. Giren - - -	1 - -	- 1 6
1 Sept. -	D. Cather, J. Giren - - - -	- 10 -	
15 - -	Ditto - ditto - - - -	- 15 -	- - 6
29 - -	Ditto - ditto - - - -	- 9 -	
13 October	M. M'Causland, D. Cather, J. Giren, A. Sampson	- 11 -	
10 Nov. -	D. Cather, J. Giren - - - -	1 - -	
24 - -	D. Cather, J. Giren, A. Sampson - - -	1 - 6	- 10 -
8 Dec. -	D. Cather, J. Giren, S. Wright - - - -	- 15 -	1 - -
22 - -	D. Cather, J. Giren - - - -	- 14 -	- 7 6
	Total amount of costs for summonses, informa- tions, convictions, warrants, recognizances, is allowed to the clerk, who provides books and all necessary papers - - - -	19 13 -	19 18 -
	Fines paid to the County Infirmary - - - -	- - -	4 5 6
	Fines received by the officers of excise - - -	- - -	12 - -
	Fines paid to complainants - - - -	- - -	2 10 -
	Fines paid to churchwardens for the poor - -	- - -	1 2 6
		<i>£.</i>	19 18 -

Newtownlimavady, 21 April 1836.

Robert Ross, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Toome Bridge.*

THE petty sessions at Toome Bridge were registered at Antrim in October 1835; and the following cases from that to the 31st December were tried before John Gore Jones and John Sheil, esqrs., and disposed of in the following way:

6 October 1835.—Felix Scullen against Daniel M'Sernon, for a trespass; fined in 5 s., and paid to the prosecutor.

27 October 1835.—Earl O'Neill against Joseph Lowden, for a trespass on his estate; fined in 5 l.; this sum could not be levied.

10 November 1835.—James Sands against George M'Erlean, for fishing at Brecart with a net and boat contrary to the statute in that case made and provided; fined in 1 l., and paid to the prosecutor.

24 November 1835.—John Scott against George Holden, for a trespass on the lands of Earl O'Neill, in search of game; fined 10 l.; this sum could not be levied, as Holden went off to England.

8 December 1835.—William M'Stocker against John M'Cormick and Jane Marron for an assault; fined in 5 s., and paid to a poor woman deserted by her husband, of the name of Magill, residing in the townland of Toome. The magistrates that usually preside on the bench at Toome are John Gore Jones, esq., a stipendiary magistrate, and John Sheil, esq., a resident magistrate.

The petty sessions are held once a fortnight.

18 April 1836.

John Sheil, Clerk.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballymahon.*

Days on which Petty Sessions are held.	Names of Magistrates attending at Petty Sessions.	Total Amount of Costs.	Total Amount of Fines.	REMARKS.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	The fines for assault are left in the hands of the chief constable, or his sergeant, and paid by him to the treasurer of the Ballymahon Dispensary; the other fines are commonly paid either one-half to the informer, and the other half to the person aggrieved; but respecting fines for assault, the persons convicted are often imprisoned, being unable to pay them.
5 January -	Rev. James Moffett - - - -	- 3 -	1 - -	
12 - -	- Ditto - - - -	- 5 6	- - -	
19 - -	- Ditto - - - -	- 2 6	- - -	
26 - -	Richard Graham, esq. - - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
2 February	Rev. James Moffett and R. Graham, esq. -	- 5 -	- - -	
16 - -	Richard Graham - - - -	2 7 -	- - -	
23 - -	- Ditto - - - -	- 4 -	- - -	
9 March -	Rev. James Moffett and R. Graham, esq. -	- 10 6	- - -	
16 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 2 6	- - -	
23 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 9 -	- - -	
30 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 8 6	- - -	
13 April -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 6 -	- - -	
27 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 5 -	- 5 -	
18 May -	Rev. James Moffett - - - -	- 5 -	- - -	
25 - -	Rev. James Moffett, Robert Sandys and Richard Graham esqrs. - - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
26 - -	Rev. James Moffett and R. Graham, esq. -	- 4 6	5 - -	
1 June -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 4 6	- 1 6	
8 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 2 -	- - -	
15 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 8 -	5 - -	
22 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 3 -	- - -	
6 July -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 3 -	- - -	
13 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 3 -	1 - -	
20 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 1 -	- 5 -	
30 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	- 7 -	1 - -	

Days on which Petty Sessions are held.	Names of Magistrates attending at Petty Sessions.	Total Amount of Costs.	Total Amount of Fines.	REMARKS.
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3 August -	Rev. James Moffett and R. Graham, esq. -	- 10 6	—	
10 -	Rev. James Moffett, Robert Sandys and Richard Graham, esqrs.	- 5 6	—	
17 -	Rev. James Moffett, and R. Graham, esq. -	- 5 6	—	
24 -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- - -	1 - -	
7 Sept. -	Rev. James Moffett, Robert Sandys and Richard Graham, esqrs. - - -	- 2 -	—	
14 -	Rev. James Moffett - - - -	- 7 -	—	
21 -	Richard Graham, esq. - - - -	- 1 -	—	
25 -	Rev. James Moffett, Robert Sandys and Richard Graham, esqrs. - - -	- 3 -	1 - -	
28 -	Rev. James Moffett and R. Graham, esq. -	- 2 -	—	
5 October -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 3 -	—	
19 -	Rev. James Moffett, Robert Sandys and Richard Graham, esqrs. - - -	- 5 -	—	
22 -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	- 4 -	1 - -	
26 -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	- 5 -	—	
2 Nov. -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto -	- 2 -	—	
9 -	Rev. James Moffett and R. Graham, esq. -	- 4 -	—	
16 -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 3 -	—	
23 -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 4 -	—	
30 -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 3 -	—	
7 Dec. -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 4 11	—	
14 -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 3 5	—	
21 -	- Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	- 4 4	—	
28 -	Robert Sandys and Richard Graham, esqrs.	- 3 6	—	
Total - 46	£.	12 9 8	16 11 6	

19 April 1836.

George Wilson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Granard.*

F I N E S.

ASSAULTS.	COSTS.	NUISANCES.																																																
£. 18. 18. Amount of fines to 10th September 1835, when the late treasurer, Rich. J. King, esq., was removed, who remitted all he received to County Infirmary. <table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>From Sept. to Dec.</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1 7 6</td></tr><tr><td>Received</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 10 -</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"> </td></tr><tr><td>Unpaid</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 17 6</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"> </td></tr><tr><td>In hand</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. - 10 -</td></tr></table>		£.	s.	d.	From Sept. to Dec.	-	-	1 7 6	Received	-	-	- 10 -					Unpaid	-	-	- 17 6					In hand	-	-	£. - 10 -	£. 4. 4. 6. These were not all received; what was got was given to prosecutors as compensation, &c. <table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Given to one prosecutor</td><td>-</td><td>10</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		£.	s.	d.	Given to one prosecutor	-	10	-	£. 2. 16. Fines imposed. <table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Fines imposed</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1 7 -</td></tr><tr><td>Received</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 15 6</td></tr></table> Applied to the purchase of books, stationery, &c.		£.	s.	d.	Fines imposed	-	-	1 7 -	Received	-	-	- 15 6
	£.	s.	d.																																															
From Sept. to Dec.	-	-	1 7 6																																															
Received	-	-	- 10 -																																															
Unpaid	-	-	- 17 6																																															
In hand	-	-	£. - 10 -																																															
	£.	s.	d.																																															
Given to one prosecutor	-	10	-																																															
	£.	s.	d.																																															
Fines imposed	-	-	1 7 -																																															
Received	-	-	- 15 6																																															

UNREGISTERED ARMS.	CUTTING TIMBER ON ESTATES.	Trespass by following, &c. Game, and Malicious Trespass, &c.
£. 10.	£. 10.	£. 9. 10.
Not received, as the parties memorialized.	Left to discretion of landlords.	Received 7 l.; 2 l. given to poor; 2 l. to persons aggrieved by trespass; 2 l. 10 s. not received, the persons absconding; the rest, viz. 3 l., sent to Longford Infirmary.

The magistrates presiding at Granard Petty Sessions for the year 1835, are the Rev. Christopher Robinson, James Barbor, John Thompson, John Dopping, Samuel W. Blackall, Robert Spraul, Andrew Bell, Richard J. Hinds, and Henry Dopping, esqrs. The Petty Sessions are held on Thursday in each week, in the town of Granard.

Henry Pilkington, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kenagh*.

Magistrates' Names.	Days of Attendance.	Offences Committed.	Fines.	How said Fines were disposed.
J. R. Robinson	20 January.			
James Moffett.				
J. R. Robinson	3 February.			
Ditto.	17 -			
James Moffett.				
James Rock.				
J. R. Robinson	17 March.			
J. C. Bickerstaff.				
J. R. Robinson	31 -			
James Moffett.				
Richard Graham.				
J. R. Robinson	14 April.			
J. C. Bickerstaff.				
J. R. Robinson	28 -			
J. C. Bickerstaff.				
James Moffett	13 May.			
J. R. Robinson.				
James Rock.				
J. R. Robinson	27 - - -	- - selling illicit spirits.	- - 2 l., or one month in confinement.	- - committed to gaol.
James Moffett.				
J. R. Robinson	10 June - -	assault - -	5 s. - - -	- - paid to County Infirmary.
James Moffett.				
No magistrates attended.	24 -			
J. R. Robinson	15 July.			
Ditto - -	29 -			
James Moffett.				
J. R. Robinson	12 August.			
James Rock.				
James Moffett.				
J. R. Robinson	26 - - -	- - selling illicit spirits.	- - 2 l. if crime was repeated.	
James Moffett.				
Ditto - -	9 September.			
Thomas Lennon.				
J. R. Robinson	23 -			
James Moffett.				
James Rock.				
J. R. Robinson	7 October.			
James Moffett.				
Ditto - -	21 -			
James Rock.				
J. R. Robinson	4 November -	- - trespass on roads by pigs.	2 s. - - -	- - to pay costs of summonses.
James Rock.				
J. R. Robinson	18 - - -	cutting timber -	- - -	- - forgiven by the request of owner.
James Moffett	2 December.			
Ditto - -	16 -			
No attendance of magistrates.	30 -			

PETTY SESSIONS, Killashee.

Where Held.	Date of Petty Sessions.	Names of Magistrates who attended at each Petty Sessions.	Penalties Adjudged.	Appropriation.	
				County Infirmary.	Paid to the Aggrieved Person, or to Informer.
	1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barony of Moydow.	12 January - 26 - -	Valesius Shipten and James Rock. Valesius Shipten.			
- -	9 February - 23 - -	Valesius Shipten, James Rock. Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 12 -	- - -	- 12 -
- -	9 March - 23 - -	William Davis, Valesius Shipten, James Rock. Valesius Shipten, James Rock.	- 5 -	- - 5 -	
- -	6 April - 20 - -	Valesius Shipten - - - - Valesius Shipten, James Rock.	- 6 6	- - -	- 6 6
- -	4 May - 18 - -	Ditto - - - ditto. Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 4 -	- 4 -	
- -	1 June - 15 - -	Ditto - - - ditto. Ditto - - - ditto.			
- -	6 July - 20 - -	Valesius Shipten. Valesius Shipten, James Rock.			
- -	3 August - 17 - -	William Davis, Valesius Shipten, James Rock. Valesius Shipten, James Rock.			
- -	31 - - -	Valesius Shipten.			
- -	14 September - 28 - -	Valesius Shipten, James Rock and Richard Gratham. Valesius Shipten, James Rock.			
- -	12 October - 26 - -	Valesius Shipten. Ditto.			
- -	9 November - 23 - -	Valesius Shipten, James Rock - - - Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 6 6 - 5 -	- - - - -	- 6 6 - 5 -
- -	7 December - 21 - -	Ditto - - - ditto. Ditto - - - ditto.			
The amount of charges for summonses for 1835 is			- - -	£. s. d. 10 11 6	
— other documents - - -			- - -	1 10 -	
In all - - £.				12 1 6	

Which sum is appropriated to the clerk, he paying out of said fees, printing and stationery, and other costs of petty sessions, and rent of petty sessions court-room.

(signed) Michael Daly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Newtown Forbes.

DEBTOR.	—	CREDITOR.	—
FEEs:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To 1,060 summonses - -	26 10 -	By a remuneration to the clerk, he finding all prints, stationery and necessary books for the use of the petty sessions -	31 18 -
27 informations - - -	1 7 -		
50 warrants - - -	1 5 -		
30 recognizances - - -	1 10 -		
14 convictions - - -	- 14 -		
8 appeals - - -	- 12 -		
£.	31 18 -	£.	31 18 -
FINES:			
Imposed during the year ending 31st December 1835 -	5 15 6	By returned to the County Infirmary - - - -	5 15 6

Newtown Forbes, 22 April 1836.

Loughlin M' Cann, Clerk.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Collon.*

Days of Petty Sessions.	THE MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	To what Purpose applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Thurs. 8 Jan. -	Lord Viscount Ferrard - - -	- - -	- - to clerk	- - -	- - to the in-
Adjourned sess.	Lord Vis. Ferrard, and W. P. Greene, esq.	—	for attend-	—	firmatory of
Thurs. 15 Jan.	Lord Viscount Ferrard - - -	—	ance and	—	Dundalk.
— 29 -	Lord Viscount Ferrard - - -	—	stationery.	—	—
Adjourned sess.	- Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Thurs. 5 Feb.	- Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Adjourned sess.	- Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Thurs. 12 Feb.	Lord Vis. Ferrard, and W. P. Greene, esq.	—	—	—	—
— 12 March	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	—	—	—	—
— 26 -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	—	—	—	—
Tues. 31 March	- Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Extra sess. at	Lord Viscount Ferrard - - -	—	—	—	—
Oriel Temple.	Lord Vis. Ferrard, and W. P. Greene, esq.	—	—	—	—
Thurs. 9 April	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	—	—	—	—
Wed. 15 -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	—	—	—	—
Sat. 18 -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	—	—	—	—
Wed. 6 May	Blaney T. Balfour, esq. - - -	—	—	—	—
Adjourned sess.	Blaney T. Balfour, W. P. Grèene and	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
Wed. 20 May	Michael Chester, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
— 3 June -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	4 - -
— 17 -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 -	7 6 -
— 1 July -	W. P. Greene and Mich. Chester, esqrs.	—	—	—	—
— 22 -	Blaney T. Balfour, W. P. Greene and	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
	Michael Chester, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
— 5 Aug. -	W. P. Greene and Mich. Chester, esqrs.	—	—	—	—
— 19 -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
— 2 Sept. -	W. P. Greene, esq. - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Adjourned sess.	Lord Vis. Ferrard, and W. P. Greene, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 4 -	- 4 -
Wed. 9 Sept.	W. P. Greene and Mich. Chester, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	- 6 -
— 16 -	William P. Greene, esq. - - -	—	—	—	—
— 30 -	Lord Vis. Ferrard, and W. P. Greene, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	- 6 -
— 14 Oct. -	- Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	- 6 -
— 28 -	William P. Greene, esq. - - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6 -	- 7 6 -
— 25 Nov. -	Blaney T. Balfour, W. P. Greene and	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	2 10 -
— 9 Dec. -	Michael Chester, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 16 6 -	- 16 6 -
— 23 -	Lord Vis. Ferrard, and W. P. Greene, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 16 6 -	- 16 6 -
	£.	7 11 -	7 11 -	10 2 -	10 2 -

James Gamble, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Droghda.*

Periods and Places where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Costs.	Appli- cation.	Amount of Fines.	Application.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
8 January	Tholsel Court J. Cooper, Thos. Ennis, John Chester, Pat. Ternan and Thos. Carty, esqrs.	1 7 6	Applied to the supplying of stationery and books, and remunerating the clerk, pursuant to 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 72.	- 12 6	County Hospital.
22 - - -	Ditto - Thomas Ennis, esq., who adjourned sessions to Thursday the 5th Feb.	- - -		- - -	- - -
5 Feb. - -	Ditto - Patrick Ternan, Thomas Carty and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	1 8 6		- 5 -	- Ditto.
19 - - -	Ditto - John Chester, Thomas Carty, Patrick Ternan and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	- 14 -		- 7 -	- Ditto.
5 March -	Ditto - Pat. Ternan and Thos. Carty, esqrs. -	- 11 6		- 14 -	- Ditto.
19 - - -	Ditto - John Chester and Thos. Carty, esqrs.	- 10 6		- - -	- - -
2 April -	Ditto - Thos. Carty and Thos. Ennis, esqrs. -	- 13 -		- 1 -	- Ditto.
16 - - -	Ditto - J. Chester, J. Gernon and T. Ennis, esqrs.	- 15 6		- 5 -	- Ditto.
30 - - -	Ditto - J. Chester, T. Ennis and T. Carty, esqrs.	- 6 6		- - -	- - -
14 May -	Ditto - J. Chester, T. Carty and T. Ennis, esqrs.	- 18 -		- 17 6 -	- Ditto.
28 - - -	Ditto - John Chesshire, John Chester, Patrick Ternan and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	1 4 -		- 2 6 -	- Ditto.

Periods and Place where held.		Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs.	Application.	Amount of Fines.	Application.
1835 :			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
11 June -	Tholsel Court	J. Chesshire, P. Ternan, J. Chester and T. Ennis, esqrs.	- 14 6	Applied to the supplying of stationery and books, and remunerating the clerk, pursuant to 7 & 8 Geo. 4, cap. 72.	- - 6	County Hospital.
25 - -	- ditto -	J. Chesshire, who adjourned sessions to Thursday, 9 July				
9 July -	- ditto -	J. Chesshire, J. Gernon, J. Chester, and Thomas Carty, esqrs.	2 2 6		- 8 6	- ditto
23 - -	- ditto -	J. Chesshire, J. Chester, P. Ternan and Thomas Carty, esqrs.	- 18 -		- 3 -	- ditto.
6 August -	- ditto -	John Chesshire, James Gernon and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	- 16 -		- 16 -	- ditto.
20 - -	- ditto -	J. Chesshire, J. Chester, T. Ennis and Patrick Ternan, esqrs.	1 8 -		- 10 -	- ditto.
3 Sept. -	- ditto -	J. Chesshire, P. Ternan and J. Chester, esqrs.	1 1 6		- 3 -	- ditto.
17 - -	- ditto -	J. Chester, J. Gernon, T. Ennis and Thomas Carty, esqrs.	1 2 6		- 11 -	- ditto.
1 Oct. -	- ditto -	P. Ternan, J. Gernon, T. Carty and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	1 1 -		-	
15 - -	- ditto -	T. Ennis and P. Ternan, esqrs. - -	- 18 -		- 3 -	- ditto.
29 - -	- ditto -	John Chester and T. Ennis, esqrs. -	1 5 -			
12 Nov. -	- ditto -	P. Ternan, and Thomas Carty, esqrs.	1 - 6		- 10 -	- ditto.
26 - -	- ditto -	Thomas Ennis, esq., who adjourned sessions to Thursday 10 December.				
10 Dec. -	- ditto -	John Chester, J. Gernon and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	1 13 -		- 11 -	- ditto.
24 - -	- ditto -	Thomas Carty, James Gernon and Thomas Ennis, esqrs.	- 15 6		- - 6	- ditto.

Henry Garvey, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Drumcar.

Periods.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs, and how applied.	Fines, and how applied.
1835 :		£. s. d.	
14 Jan. -	The Reverend Anthony Garsten only - - - -	- 6 -	to the clerk -- a fine of 1 l. sent to Louth Hospital.
28 - -	Thomas Tisdall, esq., John M'Clintock, esq. - - -	- 3 6	
11 Feb. -	John M'Clintock, esq., Thomas Tisdall, esq. - - -	- 4 -	
25 - -	T. Tisdall, esq., J. M'Clintock, esq., Rev. A. Garsten -	- 4 -	
11 March	J. M'Clintock, esq., R. Thompson, esq., Rev. A. Garsten, Christopher Plunkett, esq., T. Tisdall, esq.	- 6 6	ditto
25 - -	John M'Clintock, esq., only - - - -	- 6 6	ditto
8 April -	John M'Clintock, esq., Thomas Tisdall, esq. - - -	- 8 6	ditto
22 - -	T. Tisdall, esq., J. M'Clintock, esq., Sir P. Bellew, bart., R. Thompson, esq.	- 6 -	ditto
6 May -	John M'Clintock, esq., only - - - -	- 10 -	ditto
20 - -	Rev. A. Garsten, J. M'Clintock, esq., T. Tisdall, esq., R. Thompson, esq.	- 12 6	ditto
3 June -	John M'Clintock, esq., Rev. A. Garsten - - - -	- 6 6	ditto
17 - -	John M'Clintock, esq., only - - - -	- 6 6	ditto
1 July -	Rev. A. Garsten, J. M'Clintock, esq., R. Thompson, esq. -	- 6 6	ditto
8 - -	Rev. A. Garsten, R. Thompson, esq. - - - -	- 4 6	ditto
22 - -	Thomas Tisdall, esq., John M'Clintock, esq. - - -	- 7 -	ditto
5 August	J. M'Clintock, esq., Rev. A. Garsten, T. Tisdall, esq. -	- 3 -	ditto
19 - -	T. Tisdall, esq., J. M'Clintock, esq., C. Plunkett, esq. -	- 5 -	ditto
2 Sept. -	John M'Clintock, esq., Thomas Tisdall, esq. - - -	- 5 6	ditto
16 - -	Thomas Tisdall, esq., C. Plunkett, esq. - - - -	- 4 6	ditto
20 - -	Thomas Tisdall, esq., only - - - -	- 7 6	ditto
14 Oct. -	C. Plunkett, esq., only - - - -	- 9 6	ditto
28 - -	Sir P. Bellew, bart., Thomas Tisdall, esq. - - -	- 6 6	ditto
11 Nov. -	J. M'Clintock, esq., C. Plunkett, esq., Sir P. Bellew, bart. -	- 11 -	ditto
25 - -	John M'Clintock, esq., Thomas Tisdall, esq. - - -	- 2 6	ditto
19 Dec. -	C. Plunkett, esq., Sir P. Bellew, bart., T. Tisdall, esq. -	- 8 -	ditto
23 - -	John M'Clintock, esq., C. Plunkett, esq. - - -	- 9 6	ditto
30 - -	John M'Clintock, esq., Sir P. Bellew, bart. - - -	- 5 6	ditto
		£. 8 19 -	fees to clerk.

Assault fines sent to Louth Hospital - - - -

Trespass fines paid to plaintiffs - - - -

£. 7 - -
8 6

Patrick Norris, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Dundalk.

Periods at which Petty Sessions have been held.	Places where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which such Costs and Charges have been applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application of such Fines imposed by such Court.
Each Thursday in every week, unless the Thursdays on which assizes and quarter sessions hap- pen to fall.	Town of Dundalk.	Jas. N. Frood, Edw. Jenkins, Lennox Bigger, Geo. M'Gusty, P.Coleman,esqrs.	No account of costs and charges has been kept, therefore impossible to state the total amount.	-- to the pay- ment of the clerk as salary (who has no other emolu- ment), and pro- viding station- ery.	£. s. d. 57 4 6	-- of the fines collected, all levied for assaults are paid to the County Infirmary; for breaches of the excise laws, a moiety is paid to the prosecutor and the remainder to the collector of excise; for trespasses committed under the Lighting and Paving Act, one half to the prosecutor and the other to the commissioners; all other fines on public roads, &c. are paid to the to the poor of the different parishes in which the persons live from whom they have been levied.

James Kennedy, Clerk.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

PETTY SESSIONS, Ballaghaderreen.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		1835:	
13 January	J. Seymour, J. E. Strickland.	7 July	No magistrates.
27 - -	- Ditto - - ditto.	14 - -	- Ditto.
3 Feb.	J. Seymour.	28 - -	- Ditto.
10 - -	J. E. Strickland, T. Phillips and J. Seymour.	4 August	- Ditto.
17 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	11 - -	- Ditto.
24 - -	No magistrates.	18 - -	- Ditto.
3 March	J. E. Strickland, T. Phillips and J. Seymour.	25 - -	J. E. Strickland, J. Seymour.
10 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	1 Sept.	No magistrates.
24 - -	J. E. Strickland and J. Seymour.	15 - -	- Ditto.
31 - -	No magistrates.	29 - -	J. E. Strickland, J. Seymour.
7 April	- Ditto.	6 Oct.	- Ditto - - - - ditto.
14 - -	J. E. Strickland and J. Seymour.	13 - -	J. Seymour.
21 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	20 - -	No magistrates.
5 May	No magistrates.	27 - -	- Ditto.
12 - -	J. E. Strickland, T. Phillips and J. Seymour.	3 Nov.	- Ditto.
26 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	10 - -	- Ditto.
2 June	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	1 Dec.	J. E. Strickland and J. Seymour.
9 - -	No magistrates.	7 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.
16 - -	- Ditto.	14 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.
23 - -	J. E. Strickland, J. Seymour.		

Amount of fines imposed from 1 January to 31 December 1835, £. 18. 14.

Cash received, which was paid to treasurer of Ballaghaderreen Dispensary	-	-	-	£. s. d. 8 11 6
Amount of fines on persons committed to gaol for refusing to pay same	-	-	-	9 7 6
Fines remitted	-	-	-	- 10 -
				- 5 -
				£. 18 14 2

Amount of costs and charges received in Petty Sessions during the above period - - £. 41. 0. 6.

Out of the above sum the clerk finding all stationery, Petty Session books, &c.

James Brady, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballinrobe.*

Held weekly, on Mondays, in the Court-house, Ballinrobe.

Names of Magistrates presiding:—C. Kenny, A. C. Lambert, R. Blake, J. Gilden, J. Cuff, T. Elwood, C. H. Cromie, A. Browne, John Finn, G. Martynn and G. Rutledge, esqrs.

Total amount of convictions, year ending 31 December 1835, 75 *l.* 9 *s.*

	£.	s.	d.
For cutting timber; period of confinement served in Gaol - - - - -	10	-	-
For breaches of revenue laws; period of confinement served in gaol - - - - -	42	-	-
For damage to private property; paid to complainants - - - - -	1	5	-
For assaults, &c.; period of confinement served in gaol - - - - -	£. 13	1	-
For ditto; levied and paid to treasurer of Ballinrobe Dispensary - - - - -	9	3	-
	22	4	-
	£. 75	9	-

Total amount of cost and charges received, 22 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to clerk of petty sessions - - - - -	19	17	6
Paid for printing summonses, &c. - - - - -	1	5	-
Paid for binding Acts of Parliament, &c. - - - - -	1	10	-
	£. 22	12	6

21 April 1836.

M. Carroll, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballina.*

Presiding Magistrates' Names:—William Atkinson, John Bourke, James K. Gore, Edward Hawly, sen., Edward Hawly, jun., Patrick C. Hawly, George V. Jackson and Oliver Jackson, esquire.

Periods when held.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Total Amount of Fines.	HOW APPLIED.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1835:				
2 January -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
13 - - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	County Sligo Infirmary.
- - - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
27 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
10 February -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
24 - - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
- - - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
10 March -	- - -	5 5 -	- - -	- Ditto.
- - - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
31 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
14 April -	- - -	5 16 -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
21 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
26 May -	- - -	- 15 -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
- - - -	- - -	- 12 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
9 June -	- - -	1 12 4	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
16 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
6 July -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
16 - - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
11 August -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
- - - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
1 September -	- - -	1 12 6	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
15 - - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
20 October -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
3 November -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
10 - - -	- - -	- 13 -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
- - - -	- - -	1 1 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
17 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
24 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
8 December -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Ditto.
18 - - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	Mayo Infirmary.
22 - - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	Sligo Infirmary.
£.	27 12 -	- - -	38 11 -	

N.B. The costs and charges, amounting to 27 *l.* 12 *s.*, go to the payment of clerk, books, stationery, &c.

27 April 1836.

Richard Flynn.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballycastle.*

BARONY.	Period once a Week, on each Wednesday.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Summonses issued and heard in Civil Cases each Court Day.	Summonses in Criminal Cases, issued and heard also.	Charge on same, received for Clerk's Salary and Stationery; viz.	Costs awarded to Plaintiffs in certain Cases.	Fines imposed in Summary Convictions.	To whom paid, and the Application thereof.	Sums of Fines paid and received by Dr. Nelson, for the Benefit of the Killala Dispensary.	Committed to Prison in Default of Payment of Fines.
	1835:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Tyrawly	7 January	J. Faussett, esq. -	8	4	- 6 -	- 9 6	no fines.	—	—	
	14 - -	- Ditto - -	3	4	- 3 6	—	—	—	—	
	28 - -	- Ditto - -	4	10	- 7 -	—	—	—	—	
	4 Feb. -	- Ditto - -	2	4	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	
	11 - -	- Ditto - -	12	3	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	
	18 - -	- Ditto - -	7	5	- 6 -	—	—	—	—	
	25 - -	John Faussett and J. Gardiner, esqrs.	6	3	- 4 6	- 3 6	no fine.	—	—	
	4 March	J. Faussett, esq. -	6	4	- 5 -	- 3 -	no fine.	—	—	
	1 April	Major Gardiner & J. Faussett, esq.	13	10	- 11 6	—	—	—	—	
	8 - -	John Faussett, esq.	10	7	- 8 6	—	—	—	—	
	15 - -	- Ditto - -	6	5	- 5 6	—	—	—	—	
	22 - -	John Faussett and T. Palmer, esqrs.	14	7	- 10 6	—	—	—	—	
	29 - -	John Faussett, esq.	7	5	- 6 -	—	—	—	—	
	6 May -	- Ditto - -	8	9	- 8 6	—	—	—	—	
	13 - -	John Faussett and J. Gardiner, esqrs.	9	9	- 9 -	- 5 -	- 3 6	- - paid in court.	- 3 6	
	20 - -	John Faussett, esq.	8	5	- 6 6	—	—	—	—	
	27 - -	- Ditto - -	5	3	- 4 -	—	—	—	—	
	3 June -	- Ditto - -	8	6	- 7 -	—	—	—	—	
	10 - -	John Fausset and J. Gardiner, esqrs.	15	5	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	
	17 - -	- Ditto - -	8	3	- 5 6	- 7 6	- 2 -	not paid yet	—	
	24 - -	John Faussett and T. Palmer, esqrs.	13	5	- 9 -	- 12 6	- 2 6	not paid.	—	
	15 July -	John Faussett, esq.	4	7	- 5 6	- - -	no fine.	—	—	
	22 - -	- Ditto - -	8	4	- 6 -	- 2 -	—	—	—	
	5 August	John Faussett and J. Gardiner, esqrs.	7	2	- 4 6	- 6 -	—	—	—	
	12 - -	John Faussett, esq.	4	3	- 3 6	- 3 -	—	—	—	
	19 - -	John Faussett and T. Paget, esqrs.	7	8	- 7 6	- 3 -	- 1 -	- - paid in court.	- 1 -	
	2 Sept. -	- Ditto - -	3	9	- 6 -	1 3 6	- 7 -	not paid.	—	
	16 - -	John Faussett, esq.	11	5	- 8 -	- 3 -	no fine.	—	—	
	23 - -	- Ditto - -	1	3	- 2 -	—	—	—	—	
	30 - -	John Faussett and J. Gardiner, esqrs.	8	4	- 6 -	- 1 -	- 1 -	paid -	- 1 -	
	7 October	John Faussett, esq.	10	11	- 10 6	- 1 -	no fine.	—	—	
	21 - -	John Faussett and J. Gardiner, esqrs.	6	5	- 5 6	—	—	—	—	
	28 - -	- Ditto - -	8	10	- 9 -	- 16 -	- 2 6	—	—	
	4 Nov. -	John Faussett, esq.	20	2	- 11 -	- - -	no fine.	—	—	
	18 - -	John Faussett, esq. & Major Gardiner	17	12	- 14 6	- 3 -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	
	2 Dec. -	John Faussett, esq.	2	5	- 13 6	- - -	no fine.	—	—	
	9 - -	John Faussett and R. Palmer, esqrs.	20	9	- 14 6	- 8 -	- 5 -	paid -	- 5 -	- - Im- prisoned one fort- night in the coun- ty prison.
	16 - -	John Faussett, esq.	13	9	- 11 -	- - -	no fine.	—	—	
	23 - -	John Faussett and R. Palmer, esqrs.	4	5	- 4 6	—	—	—	—	
	30 - -	No court.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			345	229	14 7 -	5 9 6	1 9 6		- 10 6	

OBSERVATIONS.—The sum of 14*l.* 7*s.*, received, has been allowed me as my salary, and to provide stationery.

The sum of 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* has been awarded, as stated, as compensation for damages or injuries done complainants.

The sum of 10*s.* 6*d.* is all that has been as yet received of fines, which sum has been paid to Dr. Nelson, for the benefit of the Killala Dispensary, county of Mayo.

25 April 1836.

Thomas Leonard, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballyglass.*

Days and Date of Petty Sessions held at Ballyglass.	Names of Magistrates who presided at each of the said Petty Sessions.	Total Amount of Fines imposed for Summary Offences.	Paid to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received by Com- plainants for Loss and Damages.	REMARKS.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Friday, Jan. 9	Maurice Blake, T. V. Clen- dinning, esqrs.	—	—	—	
— 6 Feb. —	Ditto - - ditto.	—	—	—	
— 27 — —	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 11 6	- 3 6	- 8 -	
— 13 March	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 8 6	- 3 6	- 5 -	
— 27 — —	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 9 -	- - -	- 9 -	
— 10 April —	Thomas V. Clendinning, Ed- mond Taaffe, esqrs.	- 7 6	- 7 6	—	
— 8 May —	Thos. V. Clendinning, Myles McDonnel.	—	—	—	
— 22 — —	Thomas V. Clendinning, Wm. Fitzmorris, esqrs.	- 10 -	- 2 6	- 7 6	
— 12 June —	Thomas V. Clendinning, esq.	—	—	—	
— 10 July —	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 4 -	- 4 -	—	
— 31 — —	T. V. Clendinning, Ed. Gunn Bell, F. French, esqrs.	- 12 -	- 7 -	- 5 -	
— 14 August	Thomas V. Clendinning, esq.	—	—	—	
— 11 Sept. —	T. V. Clendinning, Maurice Blake, esqrs	- 7 6	- 3 6	- 4 -	
— 9 Oc —	Thomas V. Clendinning, esq.	—	—	—	
— 13 Nov. —	Ditto - - ditto.	—	—	—	
— 27 — —	Ditto - - ditto.	—	—	—	
— 18 Dec. —	T. V. Clendinning, Arthur C. Lynch, J. A. Brown, esqrs.	- 10 -	- 10 -	—	
	Total Amount - - £.	4 - -	—	—	
	Total Amount paid to the County Infirmary - - }	- - -	2 1 6	—	
	Total amount paid to Com- plainants - - - }	- - -	- - -	1 18 6	

Nothing parti-
cular occurred.

Walter M'Erely, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Binghamstown.*

Places at which Petty Sessions are held.	Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Costs and Charges.
Belmullet	Saturday in each week.	Captain Ireland, chief magistrate of police, and Lieutenant Jno. Nugent, R. N.	£. s. d. 1 12 6 returned to the County Infirmary.	- - the costs accruing from the issuing of summonses and war- rants, &c. &c. for the recovery of wages and trespass cases, are appropriated as a salary to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, there being no other fund from which he can derive any emoluments as a recompense for his trouble.
Binghamstown	Thursday in each week.	ditto.	- 10 - returned to the County In- firmmary. The cases which came under the consider- ation of this court, have been exclusively confined to complaints relating to wages, trespass and reple- vin cases.	

T. S. Ireland, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlebar*.

Period when Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Costs and Charges received.	For what purpose applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
Every Saturday.	Sir Samuel O'Malley, bart. St. Clair O'Malley, Charles O'Malley, Peter Bourke, Thomas Bulfin, James S. Ireland, Joseph Bourke, Robert Kirkwood, Theobald Burke, esqrs.	£. s. d. 52 17 6	To purchase Petty Sessions books, and all other stationery for the court. Salary to an interpreter, and the remainder as compensation to clerk.	£. s. d. 55 13 6	All fines received paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

21 April 1836.

Richard Gallagher, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Claremorris*.

Magistrates generally presiding:—Joseph Lambert, Francis Crean and Edward G. Bell, esqrs.

Total amount of all costs and charges received, and application thereof:—£. 80. 10. 6. total receipts; paid to clerk of Petty Sessions, as compensation for his trouble, and for his assistant, office rent, books and stationery, &c.

Total amount of fines imposed, and application thereof:—£. 21. 2. 6. total receipt, and paid to treasurer of Ballyhavness Dispensary, by order of the magistrates.

Simon Cowday, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cong.*

Place where Petty Sessions have been held:—Cong, in the Barony of Ross.

Days on which Petty Sessions have been held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed, and the application thereof.
1835:			
10 January -	John Fynn, esq.	Received cost of 560 summonses at 1 s. each, amount 28 l., half of which has been paid to summons server, and the other half to clerk of Petty Sessions.	Total amount imposed, 6 l. 15 s.
24 - -	No court. No magistrates.		Paid to Ross Dispensary, per order of the magistrates, 5 l.
7 February	Richard Blake, esq.		
21 - -	- Ditto.	Also cost of informations, warrants, bail - bonds, &c., amount 3 l. 10 s., to clerk Petty Sessions.	Paid Patt Conter, police, per order of the magistrates, 1 s. per day for 35 days the Petty Sessions were held in his room; amount, 1 l. 15 s.
7 March -	Richard Blake and John Fynn, esqrs.		
21 - -	No court. No magistrates.		
4 April -	Rich. Blake and Rev. C. Crampton.	Total, 31 l. 10 s.	
18 - -	John Fynn and Rev. C. Crampton.		
2 May -	John Fynn, esq.		
16 - -	- Ditto.		
30 - -	John Fynn and Richard Blake, esqrs.		
13 June -	Richard Blake.		
27 - -	John Fynn.		
11 July -	Richard Blake.		
25 - -	John Fynn.		
8 August -	John Fynn and Richard Blake.		
22 - -	Richard Blake.		
5 September	John Fynn and Chas. Lynch, esqrs.		
19 - -	Richard Blake.		
3 October -	Richard Blake and John Fynn.		
17 - -	No court. No magistrates.		
31 - -	Richard Blake and C. Lynch, esqrs.		
14 November	No court. No magistrates.		
28 - -	Chas. Lynch and John Fynn, esqrs.		
12 December	Richard Blake.		
26 - -	John Fynn and Chas. Lynch, esqrs.		

James Thompson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Crossmolina.

Days and Date of Petty Sessions.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Criminal Convictions.	Amount of Criminal Convictions.	Number of Civil Convictions.	Amount of Civil Convictions.	How applied.		Amount of Costs for Plaintiffs.	Magistrates Presiding.	REMARKS.
						Criminal	Civil.			
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Thursd. 1 Jan.	13	-	- - -	-	- - -			- - -	Michael Cormick, esq.	Sessions adjourned. 6 rev. cases, 24l.
8 -	13	-	- - -	4	24 - -			- 4 -	Edw. Orme, W. Ormsby, Jas. A. Knox, and Mich. Cormick, esqrs.	
15 -	6	-	- - -	3	1 4 7			- 3 -	Wm. Ormsby, Edward Orme, and Michael Cormick, esqrs.	
22 -	-	-	- - -	-	- - -			- - -		No sessions. 1 rev. case, 6l.
29 -	16	1	1 - -	2	6 12 9			1 2 -	Edw. Orme and Mich. Cormick, esqrs.	
5 Feb.	15	1	- 4 -	5	2 - 8			2 1 -	Geo. V. Jackson and Wm. Ormsby, esqrs.	
12 -	12	2	1 10 -	2	1 4 4½			- 4 -	Wm. Ormsby, Michael Cormick and Edw. Orme, esqrs.	3 rev. cases, 18l.
19 -	16	1	- 1 6	4*	1 12 1			- 4 6	Geo. V. Jackson, Edw. Orme & Wm. Ormsby.	
26 -	51	-	- - -	4	18 1 -			- 4 -	Wm. Ormsby, Michael Cormick & E. Orme.	
5 Mar.	9	4	24 2 6	4	13 4 9			- 15 6	W. Ormsby, E. Orme, Geo. V. Jackson and Michael Cormick.	2 ditto, 12 l.
12 -	14	-	- - -	8	48 - -			- 8 -	G. V. Jackson, H. W. Knox & W. Ormsby	8 ditto, 48 l.
19 -	-	-	- - -	-	- - -			- - -		-- General assizes interfered.
26 -	-	-	- - -	1	- 8 -			- 2 -	Wm. Ormsby and Ed. Orme, esqrs.	
2 April	19	1	- 10 -	6	3 9 -			- 7 -	Geo. V. Jackson, Edw. Orme & M. Cormick.	
9 -	18	1	- 5 -	-	- - -			- 1 -	Hen. W. Knox, Geo. V. Jackson, Michael Cormick, and Edw. Orme, esqrs.	1 rev. case, 6l.
16 -	32	2	- 2 -	1	- 8 4½			2 - -	Thos. Paget, W. Ormsby, Jas. N. Knox, M. Cormick, Edw. Orme and Geo. V. Jackson.	
23 -	22	2	- 11 -	1	1 9 5			1 2 -	Wm. Ormsby, Thos. Paget, M. Cormick, Geo. V. Jackson and Jas. A. Knox, esqrs.	
Vedn. 29 -	21	1	- 1 -	-	- - -			- 9 -	Thos. Paget and Edw. Orme, esqrs.	No sessions.
6 May	21	-	- - -	2	3 - 10			- 2 -	Wm. Ormsby, Geo. V. Jackson, & E. Orme	
13 -	21	-	- - -	1	- - -			- - -	W. Ormsby & T. Paget	
20 -	27	1	- 8 -	3	3 - -			- 3 -	Thos. Paget, W. Orme, jun., John Perkins and Wm. Ormsby.	1 rev. case, 6l.
27 -	9	-	- - -	2	6 9 -			- 2 -	Wm. Ormsby, Michael Cormick, Wm. Orme and Edw. Orme.	
3 June	20	-	- - -	-	- - -			- - -		
10 -	6	1	- 1 -	-	- - -			- 1 -	Wm. Ormsby, Thos. Paget, G. V. Jackson, Wm. Orme, jun., and Edw. Orme, esqrs.	1 rev. case, 6l. - 11 charity loan cases, 8l. 2s. 6d.
17 -	31	-	- - -	6	6 15 -			- 6 -	Thos. Paget, W. Ormsby, W. Orme, jun. & Hen. W. Knox, esqrs.	
24 -	69	1	- 3 -	1	- 1 -			- 2 -	- ditto - ditto.	
1 July	13	1	- 2 -	-	- - -			- 1 -	E. Orme, T. Paget and Geo. V. Jackson.	-- General assizes interfered.
8 -	33	-	- - -	2	6 - 10			- 2 -	- ditto - ditto.	
15 -	31	-	- - -	14	8 5 -½			- 12 -	H. W. Knox, E. Orme, J. Gardiner and O. Jackson, esqrs.	
22 -	22	1	- 1 -	2	2 9 1			- 3 -	W. Ormsby, T. Paget	(continued)
29 -	-	-	- - -	-	- - -			- - -		
5 Aug.	25	-	- - -	5	- 12 6			- 4 -	E. Orme, W. Ormsby, H. W. Knox, and Thos. Paget, esqrs.	

(continued)

Days and Date of Petty Sessions.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Criminal Convictions.	Amount of Criminal Convictions.	Number of Civil Convictions.	Amount of Civil Convictions.	How applied.		Amount of Costs for Plaintiffs.	Magistrates presiding.	REMARKS.
						Criminal	Civil			
1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Wedn. 12 Aug.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No sessions.
— 19 —	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thomas Paget, esq.	Sess. adjourned.
— 26 —	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No sessions.
— 2 Sept.	26	5	1 2 6	7	2 4 2	—	—	10 —	T. Paget, W. Ormsby.	
— 9 —	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T. Paget, W. Ormsby, O. Jackson, J. Faussett & J. A. Knox, esqrs.	
— 16 —	11	—	—	3	1 12 8	—	—	3 —	E. Orme, T. Paget.	
— 23 —	15	1	— 2 —	7	1 8 5	—	—	8 —	Ditto — ditto.	
— 30 —	30	—	—	8	12 11 8	—	—	8 —	W. Ormsby, T. Paget, W. Orme & E. Orme, esqrs.	2 rev. cases, 18
— 7 Oct.	22	—	—	5	1 12 4½	—	—	5 —	Wm. Ormsby and Wm. Orme, jun.	
— 14 —	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thomas Paget —	Sess adjourned.
— 21 —	18	2	1 15 —	3	12 14 —	—	—	5 —	Wm. Ormsby, Wm. Orme, jun.	2 rev. cases, 18
— 28 —	23	—	—	4	18 2 1	—	—	4 —	T. Paget, E. Orme —	3 rev. cases, 18
— 4 Nov.	15	2	— 11 —	7	2 1 7	—	—	9 —	T. Paget & E. Orme, esqrs.	
— 11 —	30	1	— — 6	5	8 3 7	—	—	9 —	T. Paget, E. Orme, T. Bourke.	
— 18 —	22	1	— 1 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	T. Paget, E. Orme.	
— 25 —	45	2	7 2 6	5	3 11 —	—	—	7 —	T. Paget, T. Bourke.	
— 2 Dec.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T. Paget, esq. —	Sess. adjourned.
— 9 —	34	—	—	7	7 11 —	—	—	10 —	W. Ormsby, T. Bourke, Geo. V. Jackson, E. Orme, O. Jackson, and T. Paget, esqrs.	
— 16 —	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T. Bourke, esq. —	Sess. adjourned.
— 23 —	27	—	—	10	3 9 5	—	—	13 —	W. Ormsby, T. Paget, Geo. V. Jackson and E. Orme.	
— 30 —	10	—	—	4	9 10 —	—	—	4 —	Ditto — ditto.	
	1,059	£.	40 15 6	£.	243 — 3		£.	14 1 —		

Wm. Carson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Forford.

Date when Petty Sessions held.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Amount of Fines Received.	Amount of Costs Received.	Purposes to which Fines and Costs are applied.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
8 January	Oliver Jackson & Edw. Deane, esqrs.	— 2 6	— 2 6	— 2 6	The amount in the centre column, of all fines received, is handed over to the treasurer of the District Dispensary, for the use of that institution; and the costs in the outer column are handed over to the prosecutors for expenses incurred, with exception of 1 s. for each conviction, which goes to the clerk. Some of the warrants are still unexecuted, and others have served the term of their imprisonment in the county gaol, in default of payment.
29 —	Ditto — — — ditto —	— 10 —	— 10 —	— 5 6	
12 February	Ditto — — — ditto —	2 1 —	1 3 —	— 12 6	
26 —	Ditto — — — ditto —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
12 March	Oliver Jackson, Edward Deane and Mathew Gallagher, esqrs.	— 7 —	— 4 6	— 5 —	
3 April	Edw. Deane & Math. Gallagher, esqrs.	— 8 —	— 8 —	— 10 —	
24 —	O. Jackson & Math. Gallagher, esqrs.	— — —	— — —	— — —	
22 May	Edw. Deane & Math. Gallagher, esqrs.	— 5 —	— — —	— — —	
5 June	Oliver Jackson, esq., tried wages cases	— — —	— — —	— — —	
19 —	George V. Jackson, Edward Deane and Oliver Jackson, esqrs.	1 15 —	1 3 —	2 10 6	
3 July	G. V. Jackson and O. Jackson, esqrs.	1 10 —	— — —	— — —	
17 —	Oliver Jackson & Edw. Deane, esqrs.	1 8 —	— 17 6	— 7 6	
7 August	Oliver Jackson, esq.	— — —	— — —	— — —	
11 September	Mathew Gallagher, J. D. Ellard and Edward Deane, esqrs.	1 14 6	— 7 6	1 2 6	
2 October	Edw. Deane & Math. Gallagher, esqrs.	2 17 6	— 7 6	— 5 —	
16 —	Ditto — — — ditto —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
6 November	Ditto — — — ditto —	— 6 —	— 5 —	— 2 6	
4 December	Ditto — — — ditto —	— 10 —	— — —	— — —	
		£. 13 14 6	5 8 6	6 3 —	

20 April 1836.

P. Manning, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Killalla.

Place and Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Fines.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
Killalla, every Friday.	Rob. Kirkwood, Wal. J. Bourke, John Gardiner, John Perkins, Pat. C. Howley, Palmer Bourke, esqrs.	£. s. d. 13 10 6	£. s. d. 17 - -	-- part of said fines transmitted to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, and part to the court-house keeper for cleansing and fire. The costs to clerk, as fees, and providing books and stationery.

The amount of fines that appears on this Return I have taken from the Petty Sessions book of 1835, and by inquiry I am informed they are disposed of as set forth in column of Remarks. I cannot make out an accurate account of the costs and charges, as the clerk for that year has left the country, and I am only in office since the 1st January 1836.

Killalla, 18 April 1836.

John James, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Newport.

Period when Petty Sessions have been held.	Magistrates who have presided at Petty Sessions.	Amount of Fines received.	Application thereof.	Total Amount Costs and Charges received, and Purposes to which applied.
1835:		£. s. d.		
Tues. 6 Jan. -	C. O'Donell & J. T. Stuart, esqrs.	- - -		
13 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 - -	Paid treasurer of infirmary.	
3 Feb. - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 - -	- - ditto.	
10 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
17 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
24 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 15 -	paid treasurer of County Infirmary.	d. 16 16 1
3 March - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		£. s. 19 10 6
10 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		3 6 1
31 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		7 1 1
7 April - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		2 12 1
14 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		33 9 -
21 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		£.
28 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
12 May - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
19 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - ditto.	
2 June - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - ditto.	
9 - - -	James T. Stuart, esq.	- - -		
23 - - -	J. T. Stuart & C. O'Donell, esqrs.	1 5 -	- - ditto.	
30 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
7 July - -	James T. Stuart, esq.	- - -		
14 - - -	J. T. Stuart and Jos. Burke, esqrs.	- - -		
21 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
4 August -	J. T. Stuart & C. O'Donell, esqrs.	- - -		
11 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 2 6	- - ditto.	
18 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
25 - - -	Connell O'Donell, esq.	- - -		
1 Sept. - -	C. O'Donell & J. T. Stuart, esqrs.	- - -		
8 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 2 6	- - ditto.	
15 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
22 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
29 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
6 Oct. - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
13 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
20 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
27 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
3 Nov. - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
17 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - ditto.	
24 - - -	Connell O'Donell, esq.	- - -		
1 Dec. - -	J. T. Stuart & C. O'Donell, esqrs.	- 15 -	- - ditto.	
8 - - -	James T. Stuart, esq.	- - -		
15 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
22 - - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		
29 - - -	J. T. Stuart and J. Phillips, esqrs.	- - -		
	Total - - - £.	7 10 -	- - ditto.	

Total costs and charges for the year ending 31st December 1835, which sum has been allocated to the following purposes: Payment of Petty Sessions' clerk; purchase of Petty Sessions' book; purchase stationery, forms, &c. and other incidental expenses.

William Gillespie, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Shruel*.

Days on which Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates presiding each Court-day.	Days on which Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates presiding each Court-day.
1835:		1835:	
Thursd. 1 Jan. -	Peter Rutledge, esq.	Thursd. 25 June -	Peter Lynch.
— 15 - -	P. Rutledge and A. Browne.	— 2 July -	Arthur Browne.
— 29 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.	— 16 - -	A. Browne and P. Lynch.
— 12 Feb. -	P. R. A. Browne, Peter Lynch and Thos. Elwood.	— 6 August	Ditto - - - ditto.
— 26 - -	A. Browne and Peter Lynch.	— 26 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
— 5 March	Arthur Browne.	— 10 Sept. -	Peter Lynch.
— 12 - -	A. Browne and Peter Lynch.	— 26 - -	P. Lynch and Rich. Blake.
— 26 - -	Peter Lynch.	— 1 Oct. -	Peter Lynch.
— 7 April -	P. Lynch and A. Browne.	— 8 - -	P. Lynch and A. Browne.
— 23 - -	Arthur Browne.	— 15 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
— 7 May -	- Ditto.	— 22 - -	Arthur Browne.
— 28 - -	- Ditto.	— 29 - -	Peter Lynch.
— 11 June -	- Ditto.	— 19 Nov. -	A. Browne and P. Lynch.
— 18 - -	A. Browne and R. Blake.	— 10 Dec. -	Arthur Browne.
		— 17 - -	Arthur Browne.

Amount of assault fines received for the year ending 31 December 1835	£. s. d.
Paid by order of the magistrates to persons watching the body of a child found dead, and removing and interring it after an inquest	2 18 -
Allowed for fuel for the court-house per year, by the magistrates, out of fines	1 - -
	1 10 -

All trespass fines given to the persons on whom the trespass was done ; only one nuisance fine for that year, amount 5 s., sent to the chief constable of police.

No costs or charges attending this petty session court, except the bare rent of the court-house. Am not certain whether 5 l. or 10 l. per year paid by the county. I find stationery, for which I have no allowance.

13 April 1836.

John Nally, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Swinford*.

Dates of Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs & Charges.	Application of Costs and Charges.	Total Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 January.	John D. Ellard,	16 12 -	3 7 6	37 4 2	12 6 -
3, 4, 10, 17 and 24 February.	A. C. O'Malley, Edward Deane,		Were costs imposed on persons who were com- mitted to gaol in default of payment of fines.		Fines imposed on parties committed in default of payment.
10, 11, 31 Mar.	Hen. Jordan & M. Gallagher, esqrs.		4 19 6		8 17 6
14, 28 April.			Were paid to prosecutors.		Levied for the use of Gallin Dispensary.
2, 10, 24 June.			5 12 6		16 - 8
8, 15, 22 July.			Costs on unexecuted war- rants.		Amount of fines for which warrants have been issued, but not yet ex- ecuted, several of the parties having left the country.
12, 26 August.			2 12 6		
9 September.			Costs of court paid to clerk.		
14, 21, 28 Oct.					
25 November.					
9, 16 Dec.					

John Duckin, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Westport.*

Date.	Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Action.	Fines Paid.	Fines not Paid.	Scale of Imprisonment, if Fine is not Paid.	Magistrates attending.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1835 ; 1 January	Mathew Smith, Westport v. William Gready & others, same	assault, 24 ult.	- - -	- - -	Westport dispensary	George Clendening, Charles Higgins, M. Macdonnell, esqrs.
		- - -	- 3 6	- - -		
8 - -	Jeffry Gibbons, Glan v. Rd. Genaughty & others, Glan	assault, 26 ult.	- - -	- - -	- - -	John C. Garvey, George Clendening, R. W. M'Ileua, esqrs.
		- - -	- 5 -	- - -	dispensary -	
8 - -	Pat. Mulchrone, Buckwara v. Dominick M'Iver, Knockrany	assault, 5 Jan. inst.	- - -	- - -	dispensary -	John C. Garvey, George Clendening, R. W. M'Ileua, esqrs.
		- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	
8 - -	Austin Jennings, Prospect v. Pat. Malley, Sloger Pat. Malley, Driminabo	assault, 2 Jan. inst.	- - -	- 10 - - 10 -	- - - warrant in the hands of police committed to gaol 2 months	Joseph Bourke, Charles Higgins, George Clendening, George M. Higgins, Robt. Wm M'Ileua, John C. Garvey, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
13 - -	Darby O'Bryan, Drimnun v. Pat. Rider, Drimnun	assault, 7 Jan. inst.	- - -	- 5 -	- - - warrant in the hands of police	John C. Garvey, George Clendening, R. W. M'Ileua, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
13 - -	John Malley, Mt. Browne v. Andrew Lehin, Mase	assault, 1 Jan. inst.	- - -	5 - -	- - - absconded	John C. Garvey, George Clendening, Geo. M. Higgins, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
29 - -	Mary Ginn, Ardara v. Austin Ginn, Ardara	assault, 20 Jan. inst.	- - -	- - -	dispensary.	Robt. Wm. M'Ileua, George Clendening, John C. Garvey, Geo. M. Higgins, esqrs.
		- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	
12 February	Pat. Heveron, Dringnaff v. Anthony Malley, Crukaniskey	assault, 3 Feb. inst.	- - -	- 2 6	- - - absconded.	Joseph Bourke, Geo. Clendening, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
19 - -	James Reilly, Brackloone v. Owen Gannon, Kilkinacoff	assault, 9 Feb. inst.	- - -	- 10 -	- - - warrant in the hands of police	John C. Garvey, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, Mathew Macdonnell, Robt. Wm M'Ileua, G. M. Higgins, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
19 - -	Denness Sherriden, Oleron v. Thomas Flannally, Oleron	assault, 16 Feb. inst.	- - -	1 - -	- - - warrant issued ; absconded	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
5 March -	Bryan Mulchrone, Breaffy v. M. Philbin & others, Bunrown	assault, 26 Feb. ult.	- - -	- 4 -	dispensary.	Mathew Macdonnell, Owen O'Malley, George Clendening, John C. Garvey, Charles Higgins, Geo. M. Higgins, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
5 - -	Austin Jennings, Prospect v. John Malley, Driminabo	assault, 2 Jan. ult.	- - -	- 10 -	- - - committed to gaol 2 months	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
5 - -	Pat. Duffy, Killmeena v. Henry Robin, Keelcul.	assault, 19 Feb. ult.	- - -	2 - -	- - - warrant issued ; absconded.	George Higgins, Charles Higgins, Henry Jorden, Geo. Clendening, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
12 - -	John Gerraughty, Fournought v. Pat. & Richard Herrons, same	assault, 10 Mar. inst.	- - -	- 10 -	- - - warrant issued ; absconded.	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
23 - -	Michael Finn, Killsallagh v. Pat. Prendergast & others, same	assault, 14 Mar.	- - -	- 10 -	- - - warrant issued ; absconded.	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
26 - -	Mathew Gibbons, Westport v. Myles Malley, Quay	assault, 19 Mar. inst.	- - -	2 10 -	- - - warrant issued ; absconded.	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
26 - -	Biddy O'Donnell, Canabawn v. James Dawson, same	assault, 10 Mar. inst.	- - -	- 3 6	dispensary.	Mathew Macdonnell, Charles Higgins, George M. Higgins, Geo. Clendening, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
2 April -	Michael M'Ginty, Cloona v. John Devany, Rossbeg	assault, 25 Mar. ult.	- - -	- 10 -	- - - absconded.	Robert Wm. Ilrea, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, esqrs.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
10 - -	Mary Malley, of Caniniskey v. John Bourke, of Doogh M'Keone	assault, 18 Mar. ult.	- - -	- 2 6	dispensary.	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
16 - -	James Burns, of Crossa v. Thos. Macnally, of Mucklough	assault, 9 April inst.	- 10 -	- - -	dispensary.	same.
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
16 - -	John Genaughty, of Meellanama v. Austin Joyce, of same	assault, 8 April inst.	- 2 6	- - -	dispensary.	

(continued)

Date.	Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Action.	Fines Paid.	Fines not paid.	Scale of Imprisonment if Fine is not paid.	Magistrates Attending.
1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
23 April	Pat. Masterson, of Newport v. Richard Bourke, of Caulouge	assault, 17 Mar. ult.	- - -	- - -	- - -	John C. Garvey, George M. Higgins, R. W. M'Ilrea, esqrs.
23 - -	Catherine Malley, of Westport v. Michael Smith, of same	assault, 16 Apr. inst.	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	
30 - -	Theady Kenins, of Crowhill v. Sally Macdonnell, of same	assault, 25 Ap. inst.	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	
30 - -	Mary Staunton, of Murrisk v. Sally Gaven, of same	assault, 23 Ap. inst.	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	
30 - -	Jane Dolen, of Westport v. Ellen Walsh, of same	assault, 24 Ap. inst.	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	Mathew Macdonnell, Thos. V. Clendening, G. M. Higgins, esqrs.
30 - -	William Patten, of Westport v. Pat. Gibbons, of Balclair	malicious tres- pass in April inst.	- - -	3 - -	- - -	
7 May	Michael Dougherty, of Shecawne v. Owen Dougherty, of same	assault, 29 Ap. ult.	- - -	- - -	- - -	John C. Garvey, George M. Higgins, R. W. M'Ilrea, esqrs.
7 - -	Michael Gairn, of Innissbee v. Michael Miran, of same	assault, 27 Ap. ult.	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	
14 - -	Thomas Mally, of Ballinlough v. James Fox, of same	assault, 7 May, inst.	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	
21 - -	Mary Joyce, of Castleaff v. Richard Joyce, of same Thomas Joyce, of same	assault, 2 Mar. last.	- - -	- 5 - - 10 -	- - -	R. W. M'Ilrea, G. M. Higgins, esqrs.
21 - -	John Kerby, of Cugala v. Michael Malley, of same	assault, 15 May inst.	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	
28 - -	John Malley, of Lennawn v. Frank Kerrigan, of Kilkinacoff	assault, 22 May inst.	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	G. M. Higgins, George Clendening, C. Higgins, esqrs.
28 - -	Anne Oakly, of Westport v. Thomas Smith, of same	assault, 21 May inst.	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	
28 - -	John Toole, of Kimmeen v. Anthony Fadden, of same	assault, 25 May inst.	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	
28 - -	Manus Mulloy, of Ross v. Thomas Malley, of Bocullen	assault, 22 May inst.	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	
28 - -	Bridget Duffy, of Teevenish v. Pat. Duffy, of same	assault, 15 May inst.	- - -	5 - -	- - -	Sir S. O'Malley, bart., George Clendening, C. Higgins, esqrs.
28 - -	Biddy Joyce, of Coliacune v. Pat. Malley, of same Bryan Malley, of same	assault, 20 May inst.	- - -	- 6 - - 6 -	- - -	
4 June	Thomas Malley, of Oughty v. Michael Hough, of Shanvalla	assault, 28 May ult.	- - -	1 - -	- - -	
11 - -	Andrew Mulloy, of Ross v. Darby Hester, of Bocullen	assault, 27 May ult.	- - -	1 - -	- - -	Mathew Macdonnell, George Clendening, G. M. Higgins, esqrs.
18 - -	James Muny, of Westport v. Biddy Muny, of same	assault, 15 June inst.	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	
18 - -	Honor Macnamara, Waistland v. Daniel Macnamara, same	assault, 10 June inst.	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	George M. Higgins, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, John C. Garvey, Joseph Bourke, esqrs.
18 - -	William Chambers, Treenbeg v. Michael Walsh, Shraighneen	assault, 18 June inst.	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	
25 - -	Mary Fadden, of Kilbree v. Bridget Dolen, of same	assault, 17 June inst.	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	Mathew Macdonnell, Joseph Bourke, George Clendening, G. M. Higgins, esqrs.

Date.	Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Action.	Fines paid.	Fines not paid.	Scale of Imprisonment if Fine is not paid.	Magistrates attending
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1835: July	Pat Muldoon, of Ballinvoy v. Henry Bourke, of same	assault, 24 June ult.	- - -	1 - -	- - - - - - warrant suspended by the lord lieutenant.	John C. Garvey, G. M. Higgins, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
-	Henry Bourke, of Ballinvoy v. Pat. Muldoon, of same	assault, 24 June ult.	- - -	1 - -	- - - - - - warrant suspended by the lord lieutenant.	
-	Nancy Boyle, of Ardara v. Sally Duffy, of same	assault, 29 June ult.	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	
-	Joseph Bourke, of Greenhill v. Peter Lehin, of Westport Michael Lehin, of same	assault, 24 June ult.	- - - - 1 - - 1 -	- - -	- - - - - dispensary - same	
-	Mary Higgins, of Carrabawne v. Pat. Kilcoyne, of Rathcunna	assault, 30 June ult.	- - - - - -	- - - - 15 -	- - - - - committed to gaol for 1 mth.	
5 July	Thomas Gibbons, of Glynsk v. Theady Hobin, of Liscarney	assault, 11 July inst.	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary.	Mathew Macdonnell George Clendening, Courtney Kenny, G. M. Higgins, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
1 -	Pat Kilcourse, of Mount Browne v. William Murphy, of Garriff	assault, 30 July inst.	- - - - - -	- - - - 10 -	- - - - - committed to gaol 1 week.	Charles Higgins, George M. Higgins, John Browne, esqrs.
6 August	Michael Lavell, of Westport v. Myles M'Great, of Westport	malicious tres- pass, 31 July ult.	- - - - - -	- - - 4 - -	- - - - - committed to gaol for 2 mths.	John Browne, G. M. Higgins, esqrs.
6 -	Ellen Macdonnell, of Teevenish v. John M'Guire, of Teevenish	assault, 26 July ult.	- - - - - -	- - - - 10 -	- - - - - committed to gaol 1 month.	
6 -	Patrick Lehin, of Denadun v. B. Doogin and others, of Denadun	assault, 1 Aug. inst.	- - - - 5 -	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	
3 -	Ellen Gerraughty, of Bullan v. Anthony Gerraughty, of Bullan	assault, 27 July ult.	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary.	John Browne, esq. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
10 -	Patrick Lehin, of Teevenish v. James Macdonnell, of Teevenish	assault, 18 July ult.	- - - - 1 -	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	Alexander Lambert, George Clendening, Mathew Macdonnell, John Browne, esqrs. Sir William O'Malley, Sir S. O'Malley, barts.
10 -	Andrew Walsh, of Lettu v. John Wallace, of Lettu	assault, 17 Aug. inst.	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	
10 -	Sally Kenins, of Towneyena v. Anthony Boyle, of Towneyena	assault, 2 Aug. inst.	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	
3 Sept.	Austin Gibbons, of Killaallagh v. Judy O'Donnell, of Killaallagh	assault, 31 Aug. - - -	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary.	
10 -	Sally Walsh, of Sheeawne v. Bryan Ludden, of Sheeawne	assault, 4 Aug. ult.	- - - - 2 6	- - -	- - - - - dispensary.	Mathew Macdonnell, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, Courtney Kenny, M. Macdonnell, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
17 -	Nancy Muldoon, of Caulouge v. John Foord, of Dooleage	assault, 9 Sept. inst.	- - - - - -	- - - - 1 -	- - - - - warrant issued - -	John Browne, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, Mathew Macdonnell, Henry Jorden, John C. Garvey, esqrs.
17 -	John M'Donaugh, of Askelan v. Theady Carrol, of Askelan	assault, 31 Aug. ult.	- - - - - -	- - - 1 - -	- - - - - committed to gaol for 1 mth.	
17 -	Biddy Joyce, of Castleoff v. Biddy M'Donaugh, of same	assault, 6 Sept. inst.	- - - - 1 -	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	
17 -	Mary Malley, of Westport v. Thomas Malley, of Westport	assault, 14 Sept. inst.	- - - - 1 -	- - -	- - - - - dispensary -	
17 -	Michael Gibbons, of Glan v. Pat. Cannon, of Killaallagh	assault, 31 Aug. ult.	- - - - - -	- - - 1 - -	- - - - - warrant issued - -	
24 -	Philip Gaven, of Crott v. Austin Kerrigan, of Bofae Austin Jennings, of Prospect	assault, 16 Sept. inst.	- - - - - - - - -	- - - 1 - - 1 - -	- - - - - committed to gaol 1 month committed to gaol 1 month	
24 -	Robert Collins, of Westport Quay v. Henry Madden, of Castlebar	assault, 22 Sept. inst.	- - - - - -	- - - 1 - -	- - - - - warrant issued - -	George Clendening, C. Higgins, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.

(continued)

Date.	Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Action.	Fines paid.	Fines not paid.	Scale of Imprisonment if Fine is not paid.		Magistrates attending.
1835 :			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
1 October	Catherine Flynn, of Buckfield - v. Pat. Garvan, of Buckfield -	assault, 14 Sept. ult. - - -	- - - - 2 6	- - - - - -	- - - dispensary.	- - - - - -	Fitzgerald Higgins, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, Mathew Macdonnell, J. C. Garvey, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
15 - -	Mary O'Donnell, of Owenwee - v. Biddy Kenins, of same -	assault, 11 Oct. inst. - - -	- - - - 2 6	- - - - - -	- - - dispensary -	- - - - - -	
15 - -	Terrence Grimes, of Doone - v. Edward Kinsey, of Doone - Pat. Kinsey, of Doone - Anthony Bolan, of Doone -	assault, 12 Oct. 1835. - - - - - - - - -	- - - 1 - - - - - 1 - -	- - - - - - 1 - - - - -	- - - dispensary - warrant issued - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Fitzgerald Higgins, George Clendening, C. Higgins, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart. Mathew Macdonnell, George M. Higgins, J. C. Garvey, esqrs.
15 - -	Luke Walsh, of Fanaught - v. Pat Walsh, of same -	assault, 7 Oct. inst. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - 4 - -	- - - absconded -	- - - - - -	
15 - -	Michael Durken, of Askelan - v. Thomas Ruane, of Monien - John Ruane, of Monien -	assault, 5 Oct. inst. - - - - - -	- - - - 10 - - - -	- - - - - - - 10 -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - committed to gaol for 1 mth.	
29 - -	Pat. Malley, of Lanmore - v. Pat. Gready, of Lanmore -	assault, 17 Oct. inst. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - 5 -	- - - warrant issued -	- - - - - -	
29 - -	Mary Gibbons, of Westport - v. John Knight, of Westport -	assault, 17 inst. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - 10 -	- - - committed to gaol for 3 wks.	- - - - - -	Fitzgerald Higgins, George Clendening, Robert Wm. M'Irea, Mathew Macdonnell, John C. Garvey, esqrs.
29 - -	Constable John Erwin, police - v. Pat. M'Evelly, of Dumenduff -	malicious tres- pass, 30 ult. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - 1 - -	- - - committed to gaol for 1 week	- - - - - -	
29 - -	James M'Donaugh, Westport - v. James Kilroy, of Westport -	assault, 14 Oct. inst. - - -	- - - - 2 6	- - - - - -	- - - dispensary -	- - - - - -	
12 Nov. -	Frank Joyce, of Attareece - v. Peter Malley, of Driminabo - Richard Gaughagin, of same - Michael Malley, of same -	assault, 2 Nov. inst. - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - 2 6 - 2 6 - 2 6	- - - committed to gaol 2 weeks - - - ditto - - - - ditto -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Mathew Macdonnell, George Clendening, John Browne, Robert Wm. M'Irea, John C. Garvey, Joseph Bourke, esqrs.
12 - -	Peter O'Malley, of Buckwagh - v. Pat. Bourke, of Slogee - Thomas Walsh, of Slogee -	assault, 2 Nov. inst. - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - 2 10 - 2 10 -	- - - committed to gaol 1 month - - - ditto -	- - - - - - - - -	
26 - -	Pat. Cuniff, of Owenwee - v. Michael M'Greal, Bullanven -	assault, 15 Oct. ult. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - 1 -	- - - committed to gaol 1 month	- - - - - -	John Browne, George Clendening, Mathew Macdonnell, John C. Garvey, esqrs. Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
26 - -	James Needham, of Killgeever - v. Pat. Hobin, of Monieen -	malicious tres- pass, 12 Nov. - - -	- - - - 5 -	- - - - - -	- - - dispensary -	- - - - - -	
10 Dec. -	Peter Flannally, of Sheeawne - v. Michael Dougherty, of Sheeawne	assault, 26 Nov. ult. - - -	- - - - 5 -	- - - - - -	- - - dispensary.	- - - - - -	Robert Wm. M'Irea, Theobald Bourke, George Clendening, Mathew Macdonnell, Sir S. O'Malley, bart.
17 - -	Bryan Kelly, of Canareavah - v. Anthony Knight, of Canakennidy Thomas Keane, of Canakennidy	assault, 2 Dec. inst. - - - - - -	- - - - - - - 12 6	- - - 2 10 - - - -	- - - warrant issued - dispensary -	- - - - - - - - -	Mathew Macdonnell, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, Joseph Bourke, John C. Garvey, John Browne, R. W. M'Irea, esqrs.
17 - -	James Scot, of Aughagower - v. John Sherriden, of same -	assault, 13 Dec. inst. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - 2 10 -	- - - committed to gaol 2 months	- - - - - -	John Browne, George Clendening, Charles Higgins, Charles G. Higgins, R. W. M'Irea, esqrs.
31 - -	James Scot, of Aughagower - v. Pat. Sherriden, of Aughagower	assault, 13 Dec. - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - 10 -	- - - committed to gaol 2 months	- - - - - -	

Total Amount of fees received for the year 1835, £. 63. 13 s. 5 d.

Given to the clerk and his assistants, stationery, books, &c.

John Large, Clerk.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Athboy*.

		Total Amount of all Costs received, and how applied.	Total Amount of all Fines levied.	APPLICATION OF FINES.							
MAGISTRATES' NAMES Presiding.				Treasurer of Infirmary.	Poor of Parish.	Informers.	Amount for which Persons were committed.	Amount Paid to Gaoler after committal.	Amount received by Excise Commissioners.	Amount to be paid Consolidated Fund for Constabulary.	
		£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
35: 12	- - G. Cusack & Joseph Browne, esqrs.	17 16 9	9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	- - -	
26	- - T. Rotheram and L. Disney, esqrs.	Which sum was applied to buy forms, &c., and remunerate the clerk.	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
c. 9 -	- - F. Hopkins, esq., adjourned the court.										
b. 23	- - T. Rotheram, esq., adjourned the court.										
ar. 9	- - J. Browne and T. Rotheram, esqrs.		- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -				
- 23	- - J. Browne and F. Hopkins, esqrs.		2 - -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -				
- 30	- - F. Hopkins, esq., adjourned the court.										
ril 6	- - F. Hopkins & T. Rotheram, esqrs.		41 7 -	15 2 -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	11 5 -	- - -		
- 18	George Cusack, esq.										
ay 29	- - T. Rotheram and G. Despard, esqrs.		29 4 -	4 4 -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -			
ne 1	- - J. Browne, F. Hopkins and Geo. Cusack, esqrs.		5 2 -*	3 8 -							
- 16	- - Fras. Hopkins, J. Browne and Thomas Rotheram, esqrs.		- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -				
- 29	- - L. Disney, T. Disney and Geo. Cusack, esqrs.										
y 13	- - F. Hopkins & L. Disney, esqrs.		- 4 -	- 4 -	- - -						
g. 3	- - F. Hopkins, Geo. Cusack & L. Disney, esqrs.		- 2 -	- 2 -	- - -						
- 5	- - Fras. Hopkins & L. Disney, esqrs.		7 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	4 16 -	- - -		
- 17	- - G. Cusack L. Disney & H. B. Warner, esqrs.		- 10 -	- - -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- - -				
- 31	- - Henry B. Warner and L. Disney, esqr.		1 6 8	- 7 6	- - -	- 19 2	- - -				
pt. 14	- - H. B. Warner, L. Disney & T. Rotheram, esqrs.										
- 28	Geo. Cusack, esq.										
st. 12	- - H. B. Warner & L. Disney, esqrs.										
- 26	Geo. Cusack, esq.										
ov. 16	- - Henry B. Warner & F. Hopkins, esqrs.		- 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 -	
- 30	- - H. B. Warner & L. Disney, esqrs.		- 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	
ec. 14	- - J. Browne and T. Rotheram, esqrs.										
- 28	- - H. B. Warner, F. Hopkins and T. Rotheram, esqrs.		5 5† -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	- - -				
£.			104 18 2	25 8 -	- 5 -	3 2 8	44 10 -	16 1 -	9 - -	1 1 -	

* £. 1 14 s. not as yet levied, the persons fined having absconded.

† £. 4 17 s 6 d. not as yet levied.

(By Order) *William Rorke, Clerk.*

PETTY SESSIONS, *Crossakiel*.

1835:	
January 5.	William B. Wade and John Battersby, esqrs., Justices, presided.
— 26.	John Battersby, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, - ditto.
February 9.	John Battersby and Hugh O'Reilly - - - ditto.
— 23.	John Battersby and Hugh O'Reilly - - - ditto.
March 9.	William B. Wade, John Battersby and Hugh O'Reilly, ditto.
— 23.	John Battersby, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, - ditto.
April 6.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
— 27.	William B. Wade and Hugh O'Reilly, - - - ditto.
— 30.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
May 11.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
— 25.	John Battersby, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, - ditto.
June 8.	William B. Wade and John Daniell, - - - ditto.
— 22.	William B. Wade, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, ditto.
July - 6.	Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, - - - ditto.
— - 20.	W. B. Wade, J. Battersby, Hugh O'Reilly & J. Daniell, ditto.
August 3.	William B. Wade, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, ditto.
— 10.	William B. Wade and Hugh O'Reilly, - - - ditto.
— 24.	William B. Wade, Hugh O'Reilly and John Battersby, ditto.
September 7.	William B. Wade, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, ditto.
— 21.	Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, - - - ditto.
October 19.	William B. Wade, John Daniell and Hugh O'Reilly, ditto.
November 2.	John Daniell and Hugh O'Reilly, - - - ditto.
— 16.	John Battersby, John Daniell and Hugh O'Reilly - ditto.
— 30.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Decemb. 14.	William B. Wade, Hugh O'Reilly and John Daniell, ditto.
— 28.	John Daniell and Hugh O'Reilly, - - - ditto.

Total amount of Fines received	- - - - -	£. 8 13 6
Paid for binding the Statutes	- - - - -	- 6 6
Paid to the treasurer of the County of Meath Infirmary	- - - - -	8 7 -

Total amount of costs 9 *l.* 10 *s.*, which is allowed to the clerk, as he has no salary.

20 April 1836.

Js. Darling, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Duleek*.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
January 14, 1835	Henry Smith, esq.
— 28	L. C. Smyth, Henry Smith and H. B. Caddington, esqrs.
February 11	Henry Smith and L. C. Smyth, esqrs.
March 11	H. B. Caddington, Henry Smith and L. C. Smyth, esqrs.
— 26	Henry Smith and H. B. Caddington, esqrs.
April 8	L. C. Smyth and H. B. Caddington, esqrs.
— 22	Henry Smith, esq.
May 6	H. B. Caddington, Henry Smith, and L. C. Smyth, esqrs.
— 20	ditto ditto ditto.
June 17	Henry Smith and L. C. Smyth, esqrs.
July 1	H. B. Caddington, Henry Smith and L. C. Smyth, esqrs.
— 15	Henry Smith, esq.
— 29	Henry Smith and H. B. Caddington, esqrs.
August 12	L. C. Smyth and Gust. Lambert, esqrs.
— 27	Henry Smith and L. C. Smyth, esqrs.
September 9	Henry Smith, esq.
— 23	H. B. Caddington and Henry Smith, esqrs.
October 7	L. C. Smyth and Henry Smith, esqrs.
— 21	ditto - - - ditto.
Novemb. 18	H. B. Caddington, L. C. Smyth and Henry Smith, esqrs.
December 2	Henry Smith, Gust. Lambert, L. C. Smyth, Sir Wm. M. Somerville, bart., and H. B. Caddington.
— 16	Sir Wm. M. Somerville, bart., and Henry Smith.
— 30	Henry Smith and Sir Wm. M. Somerville, bart.

The total amount of all costs and charges received for the year is 8 *l.* 14 *s.*, out of which there was paid 3 *l.* for stationery and other requisites; the remaining 5 *l.* 14 *s.* went to pay the clerk.

The total amount of fines imposed was 21 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, of which 18 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* was paid to the County Infirmary; the other 2 *l.* 18 *s.* was applied to the poor of the parish.

Stephen Henly, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dunshaughlin.*

2 January 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Michael Thunder, esq.

16 January 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Elias Corbally, esq.
James J. Corballis, esq.

30 January 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Honourable R. Plunkett.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Michael Thunder, esq.

13 February 1835 :
John Johnson, esq.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Michael Thunder, esq.
Samuel Garnett, esq.

27 February 1835 :
Honourable Francis Standhope.
Elias Corbally, esq.

13 March, 1835 :
James J. Corballis, esq.
Michael Thunder, esq.
Elias Corbally, esq.

27 March 1835 :
Elias Corbally, esq.

10 April 1835 :
James J. Corballis, esq.
John Johnson, esq.
Elias Corbally, esq.

24 April 1835 :
Michael Thunder, esq.

Elias Corbally, esq.
Matthew E. Corbally, esq.

8 May 1835 :
Elias Corbally, esq.
George Despard, esq.
James J. Corballis, esq.

22 May 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Matthew E. Corbally, esq.
John Johnson, esq.
Samuel Garnett, esq.

5 June 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Matthew E. Corbally, esq.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Samuel Garnett, esq.
Richard Rothwell, esq.

26 June 1835 :
John Johnson, esq.
Elias Corbally, esq.

10 July 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Lord Dunsaney.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Matthew E. Corbally, esq.
John Johnson, esq.
James J. Corballis, esq.
George Despard, esq.

31 July 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Elias Corbally, esq.
John Johnson, esq.
Matthew E. Corbally, esq.
Samuel Garnett, esq.
James J. Corballis, esq.

14 August 1835 :
Lord Dunsaney.
Elias Corbally, esq.

28 August 1835 :
Lord Dunsaney.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Samuel Garnett, esq.

11 September 1835 :
Lord Dunsaney.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Michael Thunder, esq.
James J. Corballis, esq.

25 September 1835 :
Lord Dunsaney.
Lord Killeen.
Elias Corbally, esq.

9 October 1835 :
Matthew E. Corbally, esq.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Rev. William H. Irvine.

30 October 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Lord Dunsaney.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Michael Thunder, esq.
James J. Corballis, esq.

13 November 1835 :
Elias Corbally, esq.

27 November 1835 :
Lord Killeen.
Elias Corbally, esq.
Rev. William H. Irvine.

11 December 1835 :
Elias Corbally, esq.

Amount of fines, 6*l.* 13*s.* Some given to the County Infirmary, and some to the poor of the parish.

Amount of costs and charges, 12*l.* ; paid to the clerk as salary.

Jackson M'Dowell, Clerk.

20 April 1836.

PETTY SESSIONS, *George's Cross.*

Petty Sessions, where held.	Periods held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
George's Cross, barony of Morgallion, county of Meath, Ireland.	1835 :	
	January 6	A. H. C. Pollock and Richard Cruise, esqrs.
	— 12	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 26	Ditto - - - ditto.
	Feb. - 2	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 9	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 16	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 23	Ditto - - - ditto.
	March 2	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 9	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 16	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 23	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 30	Ditto - - - ditto.
	April 6	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 13	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 22	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 27	Ditto - - - ditto.
	May - 25	Ditto - - - ditto.
	June - 1	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 8	Ditto - - - ditto.
	— 16	Ditto - - - ditto.

(continued)

Petty Sessions, where held.	Periods held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
George's Cross, barony of Morgallion, county of Meath, Ireland.	1835:	
	June - 22	A. H. C. Pollock, Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 29	A. H. C. Pollock and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	July - 6	A. H. C. Pollock, Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 13	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
	— 21	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
	— 28	A. H. C. Pollock and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	August 3	A. H. C. Pollock, Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
	— 18	Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 24	A. H. C. Pollock and Richard Cruise, esqrs.
	— 31	Ditto - - ditto.
	Sept. 7	A. H. C. Pollock, Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 15	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
	— 21	Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 28	A. H. C. Pollock, Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	Oct. - 12	Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 19	A. H. C. Pollock and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 26	A. H. C. Pollock and Richard Cruise, esqrs.
	Nov. 2	A. H. C. Pollock and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 10	Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 16	A. H. C. Pollock and Richard Cruise, esqrs.
	— 23	A. H. C. Pollock and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	Dec. 1	Ditto - - ditto.
	— 8	A. H. C. Pollock and Richard Cruise, esqrs.
	— 14	A. H. C. Pollock, Richard Cruise and Samuel Garnett, esqrs.
	— 21	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
	— 28	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.

Total amount of all costs and charges received, paid to the clerk as his fees, and for books for court, and stationery, &c. 14*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Total amount of fines imposed, 19*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

APPLICATION OF FINES.

	£.	s.	d.
County Infirmary - - - - -	6	16	-
Poor of parishes - - - - -	2	13	6
Prosecutors, informants and witnesses - - - - -	5	3	6
Compensation for trespass on growing crops - - - - -	3	4	-
Malicious injuries (paid to complainants) - - - - -	-	13	6
Incidental expenses - - - - -	-	13	-
	£.	19	3 6

Henry Beatty, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kells*.

Periods held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:	
Jan. 3 -	Marquis of Headfort, John Rothwell and Richard Rothwell.
— 10 -	-- Marquis of Headfort, John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, Christopher A. Nicholson and William Keating.
— 17 -	John Rothwell, William Keating, Philip Smith and Richard Rothwell.
— 24 -	John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell and William Keating.
— 31 -	Christopher A. Nicholson, John Rothwell, William Keating and John Radcliff.
Feb. 7 -	-- Christopher A. Nicholson, John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, William Keating and John Radcliff.
— 14 -	-- Marquis of Headfort, John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, William Keating and Hugh O'Reilly.
— 21 -	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 28 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly, William Keating and John Radcliff.
Mar. 7 -	C. A. Nicholson, William Keating and John Radcliff.
— 14 -	John Rothwell, William Keating and H. O'Reilly.
— 21 -	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 28 -	John Rothwell, C. A. Nicholson, H. O'Reilly and William Keating.

Periods held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835 :	
April 11 -	John Rothwell, C. A. Nicholson, Richard Rothwell, William Keating, H. O'Reilly.
— 18 -	- - Marquis of Headfort, C. A. Nicholson, H. O'Reilly, William Keating, John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell.
— 25 -	John Rothwell, H. O'Reilly.
May 2 -	Hugh O'Reilly, Rev. Robert Sargent, Deputy Sovereign of Kells.
— 9 -	- - Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 16 -	Marquis of Headfort, Richard Rothwell, H. O'Reilly, William Keating.
— 23 -	- - John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, H. O'Reilly, William Keating, Rev. Robert Sargent.
— 30 -	John Rothwell, John Radcliff, H. O'Reilly, William Keating.
June 6 -	C. A. Nicholson, John Rothwell, H. O'Reilly, William Keating.
— 13 -	John Rothwell, H. O'Reilly, William Keating.
— 20 -	John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, H. O'Reilly, William Keating.
— 27 -	John Rothwell, H. O'Reilly, John Radcliff.
July 4 -	Hugh O'Reilly, John Radcliff.
— 11 -	John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, William Keating, H. O'Reilly, John Radcliff.
— 18 -	- - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
Aug. 1 -	- - John Rothwell, Philip Smith, William Keating, H. O'Reilly, John Radcliff, Thomas Barnes.
— 8 -	Richard Rothwell, William Keating, H. O'Reilly.
— 15 -	John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, William Keating.
— 22 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly, William Keating, John Radcliff.
— 29 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly, William Keating, C. A. Nicholson.
Sept. 5 -	C. A. Nicholson, Hugh O'Reilly, William Keating, John Rothwell.
— 12 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly.
— 19 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly, C. A. Nicholson, John Radcliff.
— 26 -	John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, Rev. Robert Sargent.
Oct. 3 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly.
— 10 -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly, Philip Smith.
— 24 -	- - John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly, Richard Rothwell, George Cusack, Rev. Robert Sargent.
— 31 -	Marquis of Headfort, Hugh O'Reilly, John Radcliff.
Nov. 7 -	Hugh O'Reilly, C. A. Nicholson.
— 14 -	Marquis of Headfort, John Rothwell, Richard Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly.
— 21 -	C. A. Nicholson, Philip Smith, Hugh O'Reilly.
— 28 -	Hugh O'Reilly, Rev. Robert Sargent.
Dec. 5 -	Hugh O'Reilly, Rev. Robert Sargent, John Radcliff.
— 19 -	Marquis of Headfort, Hugh O'Reilly.
— 26 -	Gustavus Lambert, Hugh O'Reilly.

Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Paid to the Clerk as his fees, and for Books for Court, and Stationery, &c. &c.

Total Amount of Fines imposed 24*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Application of Fines:

	£.	s.	d.
To County Infirmary - - - - -	6	13	6
— Poor of parishes - - - - -	1	4	-
- Prosecutors, informants and witnesses, &c. - - - - -	7	14	3
Compensation for trespass on growing crops - - - - -	6	5	10
Malicious injuries, paid to complainants - - - - -	-	13	9
Incidental expenses - - - - -	1	13	-
	£.	24	4 4

Francis Beatty, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Longwood.

Date of each Session-day.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs received.	How Costs were applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
1835 :		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Jan. 6	- - Robert Fowler, esq. George Despard, esq.	- 10 -	Clerk's fees.	- - -	- - Applied to the purchase of stationery for the use of Sessions.
- 20	- - Robert Rynd, esq. George Despard, esq.	- 6 -	- - ditto.	- 2 6	Ditto.
Feb. 17	- - John H. Nangle, esq. George Despard, esq.	- 8 6	- - ditto.	- - 6	
April 14	George Despard, esq.	- 9 6	- - ditto.		
- 28	- - John H. Nangle, esq. George Despard, esq.	- 5 6	- - ditto.		

(continued)

Date of each Session-day.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs received.	How Costs were applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
May 12	-- John H. Nangle, esq.	- 4 6	Clerk's fees	- 1 - -	-- Paid to the County Infirmary.
- 26	George Despard, esq. -- Robert Rynd, esq.	- 5 -	ditto	- - 6	Ditto.
June 9	George Despard, esq.	- 1 6	ditto.		
- 23	John H. Nangle, esq.	- 3 -	ditto.		
Aug. 4	-- John H. Nangle, esq.	- 1 6	ditto.		
- 18	George Despard, esq. - John H. Nangle, esq. Sir F. Macdonald.	- 9 -	ditto.		
Sept. 1	George Despard, esq. -- John H. Nangle, esq. Robert Rynd, esq.	- 4 -	ditto	- 3 6	To purchase stationery.
- 29	John H. Nangle, esq.	- 3 -	ditto.		
Oct. 13	George Despard, esq.	- 5 6	ditto.		
- 27	George Despard, esq.	- 3 6	ditto.		
Nov. 10	John H. Nangle, esq.	- 8 6	ditto.		
- 24	John H. Nangle, esq.	- 4 6	ditto.		
Dec. 8	George Despard, esq.	- 6 -	ditto	- 10 -	-- One-half paid to poor of the parish, the other half to the informer.
TOTAL Amount of Costs - £.		4 19 -	Total Amount of Fines - } £.	1 17 -	

N. B.—The clerk has to furnish all printed forms at his own expense. The fines for road nuisance applied to furnish stationery, and to have Acts of Parliament bound.

28 April 1836.

Thomas Hopkins, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Moynalty*.

Days on which Sessions are held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
30 December 1834 - - - - -	Philip Smith and John Radcliff.
10 February 1835 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
24 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
10 March - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
24 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
14 April - - - - -	John Rothwell, Hugh O'Reilly and John Radcliff.
28 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
19 May - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
2 June - - - - -	Philip Smith, for wages cases only.
16 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
30 - - - - -	Philip Smith, for wages cases only.
14 July - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
28 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
11 August - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
25 - - - - -	Philip Smith, for wages cases only.
8 September - - - - -	Philip Smith and John Radcliff.
22 - - - - -	Philip Smith, for wages.
6 October - - - - -	Philip Smith, for wages.
20 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
3 November - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
1 December - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
15 - - - - -	Philip Smith and Thomas Barnes.
29 - - - - -	Philip Smith, for wages.

P. S.—Sessions are held but once every fortnight at Moynalty.

Moynalty, 22 April 1836.

William Dysart.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Navan*.

When and where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs, and how disposed.	Amount of Fines, and how disposed.	REMARKS.
The court of petty sessions is held in the court-house of Navan once a fortnight, on Mondays; but when the fair falls on that day it is held on the Saturday previous to the fair.	R. R. Fitzherbert, D.L. Thomas Gerrard. William H. Waller. Francis Murphy. Rev. R. P. D. Hamilton. Portreeve of Navan. Thomas S. White. Robert Taaffe. Peter P. Metye.	The costs and charges are about 40 <i>l.</i> ; applied to the maintenance of the clerk and providing stationery.	£. 28. 13 <i>s.</i> , paid to the treasurer of the County of Meath Infirmary, and 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to the churchwardens for the poor of the parish.	In consequence of the immense population which this district contains, there is a great deal of criminal business, for which there is no remuneration whatever allowed, although it is nearly two-thirds of the whole business of the district.

Horatio N. Williams, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Oldcastle*.

Number of Courts, 20.

Total number of Cases, 399.

Total amount of Costs received, 14 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paid for binding statutes for petty sessions	-	-	6	-	6	6
Paid for stationery for petty sessions	-	-	14	-	8	8
Paid for petty sessions books	-	-	1	-	5	-
Paid to clerk of petty sessions	-	-	10	-	18	4
	£.			£.	14	4 6

Amount of Fines imposed, 38 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

Application of Fines, viz.:	£.	s.	d.
To informants for costs, &c.	-	3	2
To board of excise	-	6	-
To treasurer of county of Meath Infirmary	-	13	10
To treasurer of county of Cavan Infirmary	-	3	-
To churchwardens of Oldcastle parish for poor of ditto	-	2	10
To the Commissioners of Stamps	-	10	-
To churchwardens of Killeigh parish for poor of ditto	-	5	6
	£.	38	7 6

The petty sessions are held in the Petty Sessions Court-house, each fortnight, on Mondays: James Lenox, William Naper, Thomas Battersby and Edward Rotherham, esquires, justices.

John Folliott, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Slane*.

Magistrates attending:—Gustavus Lambert, esquire, D.L., George Henry Pentland, Robert Bourke and H. B. Coddington, esquires.

TOTAL Amount of all Costs and Charges received	£.	s.	d.
	12	5	6

Which sum the magistrates allow the clerk as remuneration for his services; out of which he is obliged to supply the petty sessions books, stationery, pens, ink, and pay printer for law forms.

TOTAL Amount of Fines	£.	s.	d.
	20	7	6

Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary	£.	s.	d.
Paid value, damages and prosecutors	12	5	-
Paid binding statutes and Gabbet's Digest	4	9	6
	3	13	-
	£.	20	7 6

P. S.—Sessions are held here once a fortnight, on every alternate Friday.

23 April 1836.

Thomas M'Mahon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Summerhill.*

At what periods held :—On every second Tuesday throughout the year.

Names of Magistrates who presided :—John Pratt Winter, George Bomford, Robert F. Rynd, George Despard, and A. U. Gledstanes, esqrs.

Total amount of costs and charges received, and how applied :—£. 5. 7 s. 9 d., being the regular fees allowed to the clerks of Petty Sessions by Act of Parliament, out of which the clerk furnished the magistrates with stationery, &c.

Total amount of fines levied during the same period :—£. 5 14 s., which fines were applied as the different Acts of Parliament, under which they were imposed, direct.

Robert M'Kay, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Syddan.*

Held at Syddan, Barony of Lower Slane, County of Meath, on every alternate Monday throughout the year.

Magistrates presiding, or who have attended :—George Moore Adams, esq., of Aclare Lodge, Henry Corbet Singleton, esq., of Aclare.

Total costs levied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	
																		-	15	-	
Paid to the prosecutors in the cases wherein the costs were ordered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	
Clerk's fees pursuant to 7 and 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, s. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	
																		-	2	-	
																		£.	-	-	
																		-	15	-	
Total amount of fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	
																		7	12	6	
Paid to Treasurer of County Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	
- Churchwardens for the use of the poor of the respective parishes in																		5	5	-	
which fines were levied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	
																		-	-	-	
																		-	7	12	6

The fees arising from Petty Sessions were appropriated strictly in accordance with the Act of 7 and 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, s. 8, 9.

N. B.—I have ceased being clerk since the commencement of the present year.

Thos. Russell, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Trim.*

Periods and Place where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and the Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the application thereof.
Once a fortnight, in the court-house, at Trim.	- - J. Thompson, Samuel Winter, Charles Nangle, George Despard, esqrs., and the Rev. Richard Butler.	£. s. d. 8 15 - Applied by the Clerk to his use, being the only remuneration received by him	£. s. d. 5 4 6 and paid to the Teller of His Majesty's Exchequer, to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary, to the Paymaster of the Meath Constabulary, to be carried to the credit of the county, in compliance with Acts of Parliament under which the convictions took place.

N. B.—The above Return is for one year, ended 31 December 1835.

20 April 1836.

George Mooney, Clerk.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballibay.*

Periods of holding Petty Sessions	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which same has been applied.	Total amount of all Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
1835: 1 Jan.	Andrew Swanzey and Thos. Lucas, esqrs.	£. s. d. 26 - 6	To assistant-clerk - 3 16 6 To stationery 1 10 - Fuel - - - 10 - Repairs of Petty Sessions room 1 - -	£. s. d. 11 14 1	Part to the County Infirmary, and the remainder to the several parties aggrieved in such cases as fines were inflicted.
29 —	- - Ditto.				
12 Feb.	Thomas Lucas, esq.				
19 Mar.	- - Ditto.				
16 April	Thos. Lucas and Andrew Swanzey.				
7 May	- - Ditto.				
21 —	- - Ditto.		Amount of expenses - £. 6 16 6		
4 June	- - Ditto.				
18 —	Thomas Lucas, single		Leaving me a balance of 19l. 4 s. for my fees as clerk.		
16 July	Thos. Lucas and Andrew Swanzey.				
27 and } 28 Aug. }	Col. Kerr, T. Lucas, Wm. Hamilton and Andrew Swanzey.				
24 Sept.	Thomas Lucas, single.				
8 Oct.	Col. Kerr, T. Lucas, and A. Swanzey.				
5 Nov.	Thomas Lucas, single.				
19 —	Thos. Lucas and Andrew Swanzey.				
3 Dec.	Thos. Lucas and Wm. Hamilton.				
17 —	And. Swanzey, single.				

James Gray, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castleblayney.*

DATE.	Magistrates Presiding.	Account of Costs & Charges.	Account of Fines Imposed.	Application.	OBSERVATIONS.
1835: 8 Jan.	- - Right Hon. Lord Blaquey, Alan O. B. Bellingham, Wm. Hamilton and James M. Reed, esquires.	£. s. d. 1 5 6	£. s. d. 1 2 6	-- paid to treasurer of cholera and fever hospital of Castleblayney.	The column of costs and charges is for fees of clerk of petty sessions for summonses, informations, recognizances, as allowed by Petty Sessions Act.
22 —	- - Right Hon. Lord Blaquey and James M. Reed, esq.	1 16 -	- 12 6	-- paid to prosecutor 2 s. 6 d. and to treasurer of cholera hospital 10 s.	
5 Feb.	- - Right Hon. Lord Blaquey, Alan O. B. Bellingham and James M. Reed, esquires.	1 7 6	—		
19 —	- - Alan O. B. Bellingham and William Hamilton, esquires.	1 5 6	—		
5 Mar.	- - James M. Watty, Alan O. B. Bellingham and William Hamilton, esquires.	1 10 6	- 5 -	-- paid to treasurer of cholera hospital.	
2 April	- - William Hamilton, James M. Reed and Alan O. B. Bellingham, esquires.	- 17 6	- 5 -	- ditto.	
16 —	- - Alan O. B. Bellingham and William Hamilton, esquires.	- 11 6	1 - -	- ditto.	

(continued)

DATE.	Magistrates Presiding.	Account of Costs & Charges.	Account of Fines Imposed.	Application.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1835: 30 April	- - James M'Watty, James M. Reed and W. Hamilton, esquires.	1 16 6	20 - -	- - -	- - for a breach of the game laws prosecuted by the agent to stamp- office.
14 May	- - William Hamilton, James M. Reed, Jas. M'Watty and Thomas Lucas, esquires.	1 4 -	-		
28 —	- - Alan O. B. Bel- lingham, William Hamilton and James M'Watty, esquires.	- 17 6	- 10 -	- - paid to trea- surer of cholera hospital.	
11 June	- - William Hamilton and Alan O. B. Bel- lingham, esquires.	1 - 6	-	- - -	- - at these petty sessions it was no- ticed that the next petty sessions could not be held until the 9th July, in consequence of the general quarter ses- sions of the peace interfering with the next session day.
9 July	- - James M. Reed and Will. Hamilton, esquires.	1 14 -	4 - -	- - paid to pro- secutors 1l.10s. & the remain- der to treasurer of cholera hos- pital.	
23 July	- ditto ditto	- 19 6	-		
6 Aug.	- - Alan O. B. Bel- lingham, William Ha- milton and James M. Reed, esquires.	1 - 6	- 10 -	- - paid 5s. to prosecutor and 5s. to treasurer of cholera hos- pital.	
20 —	- - William Hamilton, James M. Reed and Alan O. B. Belling- ham, esquires.	- 18 -	- 10 -	- ditto.	
3 Sept.	- - James M'Watty, James M. Reed and Wm. Hamilton, esqrs.	- 15 6	- 5 -	- - paid to trea- surer of cholera hospital.	
17 —	- - James M. Reed and Wm. Hamilton, esqrs.	- 16 -	-		
1 Oct.	- - Right Hon. Lord Blaquey, James M'Watty, William Hamilton and James M. Reed, esquires.	1 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - at these petty sessions it was no- ticed that the next petty sessions would be adjourned until the 29th instant, in consequence of the road sessions inter- fering with the re- gular petty session day.
29 —	- - Right Hon. Lord Blaquey, William Ha- milton, Jas. M. Reed and James M'Watty, esquires.	- 19 6	- 17 6	- - paid to pro- secutor 17s.6d. & the remain- der to treasurer of cholera hos- pital.	
12 Nov.	- - James M'Watty, James M. Reed, Wil- liam Hamilton and Alan O. B. Belling- ham, esquires.	1 4 6	2 7 6	- - paid 10s. to prosecutor and remainder to treasurer of cho- lera hospital.	
26 —	- - Alan O. B. Bel- lingham, William Ha- milton, Jas. M'Watty and James M. Reed, esquires.	- 15 6	-		
10 Dec.	- - William Hamilton, James M'Watty and Alan O. B. Belling- ham, esquires.	- 17 6	- 5 -	- - paid 2s.6d. to prosecutor & 2s. 6d. to trea- surer of cholera hospital.	
24 —	- - Jas. M'Watty and Wm. Hamilton, esqrs.	- 15 -	-		
	£.	25 17 6	32 10 -		

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25 April 1836.

Walter Irvine, Clerk.

The following is a list of the magistrates who usually preside :—Dacre Hamilton, Edward Richardson, John Johnson, James Wood Wright, esqrs.; the Hon. Richard Westenra, Alexander Nixon Montgomery, Ralph Dudgeon, Henry Westenra, James Rose, Arthur Gamble Lewis, Alexander Montgomery, James Hamilton, and Thomas Johnston, esqrs.

26 April 1836.

This sum was paid to the County Infirmary.

Geo. Moore, Clerk.

* The person who was clerk in 1835 has been removed.

Thomas Charles Stewart Corry, Richard Mayne, Thomas Cottnam, Charles Dawson and John M'Enally, esqrs., presiding magistrates.

The above sum is applied to the payment of the clerk of Petty Sessions, purchasing of books, &c. &c.

21 April 1836.

Clement Read, Clerk.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballybrittas*.

THE magistrates that preside are, George Adair, Thomas Trench, Robert M. Alloway, and Daniel O'Donoghue, esqrs.

Amount of all fines imposed for the year ending the 31st December 1835, 3 *l.* 4 *s.*

Amount of all costs and charges received for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1835, 2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

The costs and charges being very small, 6 *d.* for each summons, warrant, &c., go to remunerate the person acting as clerk to the court.

Of the above sum of 3 *l.* 4 *s.* levied as fines, 2 *l.* 1 *s.* were paid to the County Infirmary, and 1 *l.* 3 *s.* to the parish poor.

At the present moment the Petty Sessions is without a regular clerk, the above return is therefore signed by us.

George Adair,
Thos. Trench,
Robert M. Alloway, } Magistrates.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Borris-in-Ossory*.

Periods when held.	Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges were applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
12 January	- 13 6	'	7 2 6	-- 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> paid to County Infirmary; 6 <i>l.</i> , a revenue fine; in default of paying which, the person fined was committed to gaol.
2 Feb. -	- 15 6	To pay clerk and purchase books of record, stationery, &c.	none.	paid to infirmary of the county.
16 - -	- 9 6		- 10 -	-- a defendant fined 5 <i>s.</i> , absconded; 7 <i>s.</i> to the poor, and 7 <i>s.</i> to prosecutors.
2 March	1 5 -		- 19 -	-- a defendant, fined 3 <i>l.</i> , went to gaol in default of payment; 5 <i>s.</i> paid to infirmary, 4 <i>s.</i> to prosecutors, and 4 <i>s.</i> to the poor.
16 - -	1 1 -		3 13 -	-- 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> paid to infirmary; a defendant fined 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , committed to gaol in default of payment.
6 April -	1 1 6		1 11 8	-- 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to the poor, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to prosecutors; a defendant fined 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for trespass, committed to gaol in default of payment; 25 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> , fines for perniciously burning land; goes to the plaintiff in all such cases.
4 May -	- 18 -		26 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to the poor, and 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to prosecutors.
27 July -	- 16 -		- 2 6	-- 4 <i>s.</i> to the poor, 4 <i>s.</i> to prosecutors, and 10 <i>s.</i> to the County Infirmary.
10 Aug. -	- 16 6		none.	-- 4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> fine for burning land, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to the poor, and 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to prosecutors.
24 - -	- 19 6		- 18 -	-- 10 <i>s.</i> to the County Infirmary, 6 <i>d.</i> to the poor, and 6 <i>d.</i> to prosecutors.
19 October	- 13 6		none.	
19 Nov. -	- 14 -	'	4 18 5	
21 Dec. -	- 14 -	'	- 11 -	
Total £.	10 17 6		46 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

William Wood, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Castletown.

Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges are applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
10 January	John R. Price and Richard Seinor, esqrs.	- 6 6	'	2 8 -	-- 2 l. to County Infirmary, and 8 s. com- pensation to plaintiffs.
24 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 6 6	'	- - -	
7 Feb. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- - -	'	2 - -	-- the person fined 2 l. for selling liquor, went to gaol in default of paying the 2 l. no costs received, being prosecuted by the police.
21 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 3 -	'	- 2 -	1 s. to poor, 1 s. to prosecutor.
7 March	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 5 -		- 10 -	-- 5 s. to Coolrain or Offerlane Dispen- sary, 5 s. to treasury.
21 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- - 6		- - -	
25 April -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 1 6		- - -	
9 May -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 3 -		- - -	
23 - -	John R. Price, Rich. Seinor, Rob. Belton and Edward C. Palmer, esqrs.	- 11 -		1 - -	to Offerlane Dispensary.
6 June -	John R. Price and Richard Seinor, esqrs.	- 8 6		- - -	
20 - -	Richard Seinor and Henry Brereton, esqrs.	- 9 6		- - -	
4 July -	Ditto - - ditto - -	1 10 6		4 14 -	-- 1 l. 6 d. to poor of the parish, 1 l. 6 s. to prosecutors, 1 l. 10 s. 6 d. costs on 30 pro- secutions, and 12 s. paid compensation to owners for trespass committed.
18 - -	John R. Price, Hugh B. Wray, Rich. Seinor and Edw. C. Palmer, esqrs.	- 16 6		- 6 -	-- 3 s. to the poor of the parish, and 3 s. to prosecutors.
15 August	James Smith and Edward C. Palmer, esqrs.	- 10 6		- - 6	3 d. to ditto, and 3 d. to ditto.
29 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 17 6		- 1 -	6 d. to ditto, and 6 d. to ditto.
19 Sept. -	John R. Price and Richard Seinor, esqrs.	1 3 -		- 13 6	6 s. 9 d. to ditto, and 6 s. 9 d. to ditto.
3 Oct. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- - 6		- - -	
17 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 16 -		- 4 6	2 s. 3 d. to ditto, and 2 s. 3 d. to ditto.
31 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 12 6		- 10 -	5 s. to ditto, and 5 s. to ditto.
14 Nov. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 2 6		3 - -	-- a defendant fined 1 l. went to gaol in default of payment, 1 l. to poor of parish, and 1 l. to prosecutors.
28 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 16 6		- 13 6	-- 6 s. 9 d. to the poor of the parish, and 6 s. 9 d. to prosecutors.
14 Dec. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 14 6		- 9 6	4 s. 9 d. to ditto, and 4 s. 9 d. to ditto.
28 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 5 -		- 2 -	1 s. to ditto, and 1 s. to ditto.
	£.	11 7 -		16 15 -	

P. S.—The courts of Castletown, Coolrain, Rathdowney and Borris-in Ossory, were held alternately in each succeeding week, for a district comprising the Cantreds of Upperwoods and Clondonough. Coolrain Petty Sessions has ceased to be holden, and Castletown is held once a fortnight (instead of once a month) for the Cantred of Upperwoods: Rathdowney and Borris-in-Ossory Petty Sessions being still united, and doing the magisterial business of Clondonough Cantred.

21 April 1836.

William Wood, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Clonaslee.

Petty Sessions, when held.	Petty Sessions, where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	The purposes to which applied, and how Disposed of.
Once in each week.	Clonaslee, Queen's County.	General Edw. Dunne.	£. s. d. 6 12 -	£. s. d. - - -	-- paid to clerk of Petty Sessions for sum- mons, informations, bonds, convictions, &c.
				1 15 6	Paid to secretary of the County Infirmary - - - - £. 1 7 6
					Paid to plaintiff on assault case - 5 -
					Paid clerk of Petty Sessions for summons - - - - - 3 -
					Total - - £. 1 15 6

18 April 1836.

Henry Webb, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Coolbanagher.

DATE.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines.	HOW APPLIED.
1835 :		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
2 Jan. -	Joseph Kemmis and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	- 9 -	.	- 10 -	-- One moiety to Exchequer and one moiety to informer.
9 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 14 6	.	2 - -	-- One moiety to poor of parish and one moiety to informer.
23 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 2 -	.	17 - -	-- Part to poor of parish, part to informer and part not levied, being conditional.
6 Feb. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 3 6	.	- -	
20 - -	Daniel O'Donoghue and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	- 1 -	.	- 5 -	Not levied, being conditional.
27 - -	Jos. Kemmis, E. Wilmot and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	- 11 6	.	4 - -	-- Part poor of parish, part to informer and part not levied, being conditional.
27 March	Edward Wilmot and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	- 4 -	.	- - 6	Not levied.
16 April -	Joseph Kemmis and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	1 5 6	.	- 12 6	-- Part to County Infirmary, part served in gaol and part not levied, being con- ditional.
1 May -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 9 6	To clerk of petty sessions	1 2 6	-- Part to County Infirmary and part to informer.
15 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 10 -		- -	
5 June -	Ditto - - ditto - -	1 - -		- 1 -	Not levied, being conditional.
19 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	1 1 6		- 16 -	-- Part to Exchequer, part to informer and part not levied, being conditional.
3 July -	Ditto - - ditto - -	1 4 -		8 12 -	-- Part to Exchequer, part to County In- firmory and part to informer.
24 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	1 16 6		- 2 -	Not levied, being conditional.
7 Aug. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 17 6		2 10 -	-- Part to poor of parish and part not levied, being conditional.
28 - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 15 6		- 10 -	Not levied, being conditional.
4 Sept. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 11 6		5 - -	Defendant went to county gaol.
18 - -	Jos Kemmis, D. O'Donoghue and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	- 15 -		1 5 -	County Infirmary.
2 Oct. -	Joseph Kemmis and John Tibeaud, esqrs.	- 7 -	.	- 1 -	Not levied, being conditional.
6 Nov. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 19 -	.	- 3 -	Poor of parish.
27 - -	John Tibeaud and Thomas Doxey, esqrs.	- 15 6	.	- 1 -	Not levied, being conditional.
18 Dec. -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 19 -	.	- -	
	TOTAL - -	15 12 6		44 11 6	

1 May 1836.

Thomas Brennan, Clerk,

PETTY SESSIONS, Cuffsborough.

Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges are applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835 :		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
4 Feb. -	R. Vicars and J. Roe, esqrs.	- 5 6	To pay clerk, and buy books, papers, stationery, &c.	none.	
18 - -	R. Fitzgerald & J. Roe, esqrs.	- 10 6		- 6 -	3 s. to the poor and 3 s. to prosecutors.
4 March	T. Mosse and R. Vicars, esqrs	- 4 -		- 5 -	2 s. 6 d. to ditto, and 2 s. 6 d. to ditto,
18 - -	J. Roe and T. Mosse, esqrs	- 2 -		none.	
29 April -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- 13 6		none.	
28 May -	Thomas Mosse and Robert White, esqrs.	1 2 6		- 11 -	5 s. 6 d. to ditto and 5 s. 6 d. to ditto.
11 June -	John Roe, Thomas Mosse and Robert White, esqrs.	- 10 -		2 - -	-- £. 1 to prosecutor, 10 s. to poor and 10 s. expenses.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges are applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
July - 2	J. Roe and T. Mosse, esqrs.	- 16 -	To pay clerk, and buy books, papers, stationery, &c.	none.	
- 30	John Roe, Robert White and Thomas Mosse, esqrs.	1 3 -		1 7 9½	-- 19 s. 3½ d. paid to complainants for fine imposed for trespass of goats, 4 s. 3 d. to the poor, and 4 s. 3 d. to prosecutors.
August 13	J. Roe and T. Mosse, esqrs.	- 5 6		- 5 6	-- 2 s. 9 d. to the poor, and 2 s. 9 d. to prosecutors.
- 27	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 4 6		none.	
Sept. 10	Robert Vicars, John Rae and Robert White, esqrs.	- 16 6		28 2 8	-- 28 l. 0 s. 8 d. fine for burning land; 1 s. to the poor, and 1 s. to prosecutors.
- 24	John Roe, Thomas Mosse and Robert White, esqrs.	- 7 -		11 18 3½	-- 11 l. 13 s. 3½ d. fine for burning land, 2 s. 6 d. to the poor, and 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutors.
October 8	J. Roe, R. Vicars, T. Mosse, and R. White, esqrs.	- 8 -		- 5 -	-- 2 s. 6 d. to the poor, and 2 s. 6 d. to prosecutors.
- 22	Rob. Vicars and Rob. White, esqrs.	- 12 -		none.	
Nov. 19	Robert H. Stubber, R. Vicars and R. White, esqrs.	- 16 6		- 2 -	1 s. to the poor and 1 s. to prosecutors.
Dec. 3	T. Mosse and J. Roe, esqrs.	- 12 6		none.	
- 17	- ditto - - ditto - -	- 7 -		- 7 6	-- 3 s. 9 d. to the poor, and 3 s. 9 d. to prosecutors.
	TOTAL - - - £.	9 16 6		45 10 9	

W. Wood, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Killeaney.

—	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	—	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		1835:	
4 Feb. -	James E. Scott, J. W. B. Scott, and Edward Cochran Palmer, esqrs.	19 August	James Scott, J. W. B. Scott, James Smith and R. H. Johnson, esqrs.
14 - -	James E. Scott, J. W. B. Scott, E. Cochran Palmer, and James Smith, esqrs.	16 Sept.	James Smith and E. C. Palmer, esqrs.
11 March	James E. Scott and J. W. B. Scott, esqrs.	7 Oct. -	- - ditto - - - ditto.
22 April -	James E. Scott and James Smith, esqrs.	28 - -	James E. Scott, James Smith and J. W. B. Scott, esqrs.
20 May -	R. H. Johnson and Jas. W. B. Scott, esqrs.	18 Nov. -	James E. Scott and James Smith, esqrs.
3 June -	James E. Scott, R. H. Johnson and J. W. B. Scott, esqrs.	2 Dec. -	- - ditto - - - ditto.
24 - -	- - ditto - - - - ditto.	16 - -	James E. Scott, James Smith and J. W. B. Scott, esqrs.
8 July -	James E. Scott, J. W. B. Scott and James Smith, esqrs.	30 - -	James E. Scott, James Smith, J. W. B. Scott and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.
22 - -	James Scott, J. W. B. Scott, James Smith and Myles J. O'Reilly, esqrs.		

Costs and charges received, 10 l. 11 s. 6 d.; applied to Petty Sessions clerk's salary or fees, according to the Act.

Total amount of fines imposed, 26 l. 14 s. 1 d.; application thereof as follows:

Two fines appealed to against quarter sessions	- - -	£. s. d.
A moiety of four fines paid to party aggrieved	- - -	10 2 -
24 fines and four moiety of fines paid to infirmary treasurer	- - -	- 13 6
Eight fines, imprisonment from two weeks to two months	- - -	3 1 1
		12 17 6
		£. 26 14 1

20 April 1836.

Arthur Miller, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Maryborough.

Date of Petty Sessions.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	TOTAL AMOUNT of all Costs and Charges received, and how applied.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES imposed for Assaults, Malicious Injuries to Property, &c. &c. and how applied.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES Imposed for Nuisances, selling Liquor at prohibited Hours, &c. and how applied.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17 January	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue & M. Singleton, esq.	The total a- mount of all costs and charges re- ceived for bail bonds, informa- tions, summonses, &c., for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1835, is -	The total a- mount of fines received, for as- saults, malicious injuries to pro- perty, &c. &c., for the year end- ing the 31st. Dec. 1831, is -	The total a- mount of fines received for nui- sances, &c., for the year ending the 31st Decem- ber 1835, is -
19 - -	- - Same.			5 2 6
20 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue & H. B. Wray, esq.			
21 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue and Capt. Tibeaud.			
2 Feb. -	Hugh Boyd Wray, esq.			
16 - -	H. B. Wray and Jas. Smith, esqrs.	40 - -	24 17 -	The half of which is -
23 - -	Hugh Boyd Wray, esq.			2 11 8
2 March -	- - Same.	Paid for sta- tionery, &c., for the petty sessions	Paid County Infirmary - -	Paid church- wardens of the parish - -
9 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue, J. Smith and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.	10 - -	20 15 -	2 6 0
16 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue & H. B. Wray, esq.	£. 30 - -	Paid party ag- grieved - -	- 5 -
17 - -	H. B. Wray and M. J. O'Rielly, esq.	This 30 <i>l.</i> is appropriated, by the magistrates, as the salary of the petty sessions' clerk, to remunerate him for his trouble.	4 2 - 4 2 -	There is 5 <i>s.</i> in hands, payable to the use of His Majesty, and which, by an or- der lately receiv- ed, shall be paid into the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Tel- ler of His Majes- ty's Exchequer -
30 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue & H. B. Wray, esq.			- 5 -
20 April -	H. B. Wray and F. Thompson, esqrs.			
27 - -	- - Same.			
4 May -	- - Same.			
18 - -	- - Same.			
25 - -	H. B. Wray & Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue.			
1 June -	H. B. Wray and F. Thompson, esqrs.			
8 - -	H. B. Wray, F. Thompson and D. O'Donoghue, esqrs.			
22 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue & H. B. Wray, esq.			
6 July -	- - Same.			
20 - -	F. Thompson and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
27 - -	H. B. Wray and F. Thompson, esqrs.			
3 August	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue, H. B. Wray, F. Thompson and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
10 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue & H. B. Wray, esq.			
17 - -	Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue, F. Thompson and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
31 - -	J. Smith, F. Thompson & M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
7 Sept. -	H. B. Wray and F. Thompson, esqrs.			
14 - -	H. B. Wray and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
21 - -	H. B. Wray and F. Thompson, esqrs.			
28 - -	H. B. Wray and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
5 Oct. -	H. B. Wray, W. W. Despard and Lieutenant-colonel O'Donoghue.			
12 - -	H. B. Wray and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
14 - -	H. B. Wray, R. M. Alloway, J. Kemmis and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
17 - -	H. B. Wray & Lieut.-col. O'Donoghue.			
2 Nov. -	F. Thompson and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
16 - -	Lieut.-colonel O'Donoghue, H. B. Wray and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
23 - -	- - Same.			
30 - -	H. B. Wray and F. Thompson, esqrs.			
7 Dec. -	Lieut.-colonel O'Donoghue, F. Thompson and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
14 - -	F. Thompson and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			
21 - -	F. Thompson and H. B. Wray, esqrs.			
28 - -	H. B. Wray and M. J. O'Rielly, esqrs.			

Thomas Craven, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Mountrath*.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		1835:	
1 January	Henry Brereton and James Smith, esqrs.	25 June	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard and James Smith, esqrs.
22 - -	H. Brereton, J. E. Scott, R. Belton, W. W. Despard, C. L. Sandes and J. Smith, esqrs.	9 July	H. Brereton, esq. alone (court adjourned.)
29 - -	H. Brereton, W. W. Despard, R. Senior, C. L. Sandes, J. Smith and J. E. Scott, esqrs.	16 - -	- - - - - Ditto.
5 Feb.	H. Brereton, W. W. Despard, J. Smith, R. Senior and W. E. F. Sharpe, esqrs.	23 - -	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
12 - -	H. Brereton, W. W. Despard, W. E. F. Sharpe and J. W. B. Scott, esqrs.	30 - -	Robert Belton and James Smith, esqrs.
19 - -	H. Brereton, W. W. Despard and James Smith, esqrs.	6 August	Henry Brereton and C. L. Sandes, esq.
26 - -	W. W. Despard, C. L. Sandes, W. E. F. Sharpe, J. Smith and R. Belton, esqrs.	13 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto.
5 March	H. Brereton, R. Belton, J. Smith, C. L. Sandes, W. E. F. Sharpe and J. W. B. Scott, esqrs.	20 - -	James Smith, Henry Brereton and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
12 - -	H. Brereton, H. B. Wray and J. Smith, esqrs.	27 - -	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard, James Smith and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
9 April	H. Brereton, esq. alone (court adjourned.)	3 Sept.	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
16 - -	Henry Brereton, esq. alone (same.)	10 - -	Henry Brereton, J. Smith, W. W. Despard and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
23 - -	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard, J. Smith and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.	17 - -	H. Brereton, C. L. Sandes, W. W. Despard and J. Smith, esqrs.
30 - -	J. Smith, C. L. Sandes and W. W. Despard, esqrs.	24 - -	Henry Brereton and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
7 May	James Smith, esq. alone (court adjourned.)	1 Oct.	Henry Brereton and W. W. Despard, esqrs.
14 - -	H. Brereton, James Smith and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.	8 - -	Henry Brereton, James Smith and W. W. Despard, esqrs.
21 - -	C. L. Sandes, R. Belton, Henry Brereton and James Smith, esqrs.	22 - -	H. Brereton, esq. alone (court adjourned.)
28 - -	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard and R. Belton, esqrs.	29 - -	Henry Brereton and W. W. Despard, esqrs.
4 June	Henry Brereton and W. W. Despard, esqrs.	5 Nov.	H. Brereton, esq. alone (court adjourned.)
11 - -	W. W. Despard and James Smith, esqrs. (court adjourned.)	12 - -	Henry Brereton and W. W. Despard, esqrs.
18 - -	D. O'Donoghue, C. L. Sandes and James Smith, esqrs.	19 - -	H. Brereton, esq. alone (court adjourned.)
		26 - -	Henry Brereton, W. W. Despard and C. L. Sandes, esqrs.
		3 Dec.	Henry Brereton and D. O'Donoghue, esqrs.
		10 - -	Henry Brereton and W. W. Despard, esqrs.
		17 - -	C. L. Sandes, esq. alone (court adjourned.)
		24 - -	H. Brereton, esq. alone (court adjourned.)
		31 - -	Henry Brereton and W. W. Despard, esqrs.

Total Amount of all Fines imposed and received.

APPLICATION.										£.	s.	d.
To prosecutors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
To the Queen's County Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6
To the churchwardens, for the use of the poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
To the minister of the parish, for same	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the man who clears and attends the court-house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
To the owner of timber damaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
To the teller of His Majesty's Exchequer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL SUMS Paid										£.	18	7 6

Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and the Application of same.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for stationery, &c.	4	2	7
Paid to two clerks who attend the court by order of the magistrates	37	9	8
TOTAL Paid	£.	41	12 3

James Delany, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Portarlington*.

Time of Holding Petty Sessions.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Total Costs and Charges Received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Fines Deducted in consequence of Defendants committed, and Fines Remitted and not Levied.	Fines Levied.	APPLICATION.
On Wednesday in each week,	Col. Armstrong. Capt. R. Cary - Rev. R. Clarke, Sov. C. Coote, esq. D. M. Dames, esq. J. Dunne, esq. R. Moore, esq. G. Newcomb, esq. Co. O'Donoghue, C. L. Sandes, esq. J. Tibeaud, esq. E. Wilmott, esq.	£. s. d. 30 8 -	For books, stationery, and payment of clerk.	£. s. d. 84 17 -	£. s. d. 49 11 11	£. s. d. 35 5 1	-- Infirmaries of King's & Queen's Counties Furniture for court-house: Press, hat-pins and green baize Bell Chairs, sweeping-brush Repairs Two law-books Postage of letter Fires and cleaning Carriage of prisoners Informers Portarlington Poor Institut ⁿ .
							18 19 6 2 10 - 1 - - 3 3 - - 19 10 - 6 - - - 8 - 19 7 - 5 - 2 - - 5 1 6 £. 35 5 1

William Grange, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Rathdowney*.

Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges are applied.	Amount of all Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835: 5 Jan. -	R. Fitzgerald and Thomas White, esqrs.	£. s. d. - 1 6		£. s. d. none.	
26 - -	- Ditto - - ditto. -	- 15 6		- 16 4	Paid to the county infirmary.
9 Feb. -	Barker Thacker and Thos. White, esqrs.	1 2 -		45 5 -	-- 42 l. revenue fines for the King; 3 l. an assault fine, the person fined committed to gaol in default of payment; and 5 s. paid to the infirmary of the county.
23 - -	R. Fitzgerald and Thomas White, esqrs.	1 - -		- 6 -	-- 5 s. to the county infirmary, 1 s. to the poor.
9 March	Thomas White and Robert Vicars, esqrs.	1 12 6		2 4 -	-- 1 l. 2 s. to the poor and 1 l. 2 s. to prosecutors.
30 - -	R. Fitzgerald and Thomas Mosse, esqrs.	1 5 6		23 11 6	-- 18 l. revenue fines; two defendants fined 4 l. committed to gaol in default of payment; 1 l. 5 s. paid to the county infirmary; 3 s. 3 d. to the poor; and 3 s. 3 d. to prosecutors.
13 April -	Michael H. Drought, R. Fitzgerald and Thomas Mosse, esqrs.	1 7 6		1 17 6	-- 1 l. compensation paid to plaintiff for trespass; 8 s. 9 d. to the poor; and 8 s. 9 d. to prosecutors.
27 - -	R. Fitzgerald, T. Mosse and T. White, esqrs.	2 9 -		- 8 6	-- 4 s. 3 d. to the poor and 4 s. 3 d. to prosecutors.
25 May -	Robert Fitzgerald, John R. Price and Barker Thacker, esqrs.	3 8 -		15 19 8	-- 12 l. revenue fines (which in this and all the cases marked as such, were for having illicit malt); 19 s. 10 d. to the poor, 19 s. 10 d. to prosecutors, and 1 l. included in costs, and a defendant fined 1 l., to go to the county infirmary; went to gaol.
8 June -	Michael H. Drought and Thomas Mosse, esqrs.	3 10 -		79 18 - ¹	-- for burning land, which in all such cases goes to the landowner or plaintiff.
22 - -	M. H. Drought, T. Mosse, and R. Fitzgerald, esqrs.	3 6 -		- 7 -	-- 3 s. 6 d. to the poor and 3 s. 6 d. to prosecutors.
6 July -	Robert H. Stubber, M. H. Drought, B. Thacker, and R. Fitzgerald, esqrs.	2 10 6		65 18 3 ¹	fines for burning land (appeals lodged).
20 - -	- Ditto - - ditto -	2 9 -		3 17 6	-- 3 l. paid to county infirmary, 8 s. 9 d. to the poor and 8 s. 9 d. to prosecutors.
17 August	Michael H. Drought and John Roe, esqrs.	2 18 -		55 14 -	-- 2 l. paid to the county infirmary, 10 s. to prosecutors, four defendants fined 6 l. 10 s. went to gaol, and 46 l. 14 s. for burning land.

Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges are applied.	Amount of all Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835: 31 August	T. Mosse, Barker Thacker, and Mich. Head Drought, esqrs.	£. s. d. 2 2 -	To pay clerk, and purchase books, papers, stationery, &c.	£. s. d. 70 15 - $\frac{1}{4}$	-- defendants fined 5 <i>l.</i> ; to be paid to the county infirmary, went to gaol in default of payment; 70 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> fines for burning land.
14 Sept. -	Rob. Fitzgerald, T. Mosse, and M. H. Drought, esqrs.	- 18 -		116 18 1	116 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> fines for burning land.
28 - -	R. Fitzgerald and Michael Head Drought, esqrs.	1 10 -		97 - 8	-- 6 <i>l.</i> , a revenue fine; defendant went to gaol; 91 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> fines for burning land.
12 Oct. -	Robert Fitzgerald and T. Mosse, esqrs.	1 - -		254 - 6	-- 10 <i>l.</i> , revenue fines, defendants went to gaol; 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> paid to county infirmary; defendants fined 5 <i>l.</i> for the infirmary, went to gaol in default of payment; 238 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> fines for burning land.
26 - -	Robert Fitzgerald and John Roe, esqrs.	- 3 6		6 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	for burning land 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
2 Nov. -	Robert Fitzgerald and T. Mosse, esqrs.	- 17 -		3 3 2	-- 10 <i>s.</i> paid to the county infirmary; 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> fines for burning land.
14 - -	- - - ditto - -	18 -		2 10 -	-- defendant fined 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , went to gaol in default of payment.
5 Dec. -	Robert Fitzgerald & Mich. Head Drought, esqrs.	- 12 -		22 5 10	22 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> fines for burning land.
12 - -	Thomas Mosse and John Roe, esqrs.	1 3 -		- 5 -	-- 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to the poor and 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to prosecutors.
19 - -	T. Mosse, R. Fitzgerald and Mich. H. Drought, esqrs.	1 9 -		65 - 7	65 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> fines for burning land.
26 - -	R. Fitzgerald, T. Mosse and Robert White, esqrs.	- 10 6		none.	
	£.	38 18 -		934 11 4	

23 April 1836.

William Wood, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Stradbally*.

Date of Petty Sessions.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Number.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
1835: 5 January	Sir E. H. Walsh and D. Donoghue, esq.	£. s. d. 1 9 6	- Compensation for executing the duties of clerk of petty sessions.	1	£. s. d. 40 - - Ir.	not levied.
				2	2 10 -	- ditto.
				3	5 - -	- ditto.
				4	2 - - Br.	- ditto, conditional.
				5	2 - -	- ditto - ditto.
				6	- - 6	paid to county infirmary.
6 - -	D. O'Donoghue and C. Coote, esqrs.	- 2 -	like purposes	1	2 - -	-- not paid; defendant committed to gaol.
23 - -	Sir E. H. Walsh and M. Singleton, esq.	- 9 -	like purposes	1	- 10 -	paid to county infirmary.
				2	- 2 6	paid to party aggrieved.
				3	- 10 -	not paid; defendant committed.
				4	- 1 -	paid to party aggrieved.
				5	- 5 -	not levied.
				6	- 2 6	- ditto.
				7	- 7 6	paid to county infirmary.
6 Feb. -	Sir E. H. Walsh and D. O'Donoghue, esq.	- 13 -	like purposes	1	- 5 -	- - - ditto.
				2	2 - -	-- not paid; defendant left the country.
27 - -	- - Ditto - -	1 2 -	like purposes	1	2 - -	not paid; defendant committed.
				2	2 - -	paid to county infirmary.
				3	2 - -	- - - ditto.
				4	5 - -	- - - ditto.
				5	- 10 -	not levied.
				6	- 1 6	- ditto.
				7	- 1 -	paid to party aggrieved.
				8	- 2 6	- paid to churchwarden, for poor of the parish.
				9	- 1 -	paid to party aggrieved.
				10	- 1 -	- - - ditto.
				11	- 1 -	- - - ditto.
				12	- 1 -	- - - ditto.
				13	- 1 -	- - - ditto.
13 March	- - Ditto - -	- 18 6	like purposes	1	20 - - Br.	not paid; defendant committed.
				2	- 2 6	paid to county infirmary.

[illegible]

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Athlone*.

Place wheretheCourt is held.	Periods when held.	Magistrates who preside.	Amount of Costs and Charges received for Summonses and Service.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.	OBSERVATIONS.
The court- house of Athlone.	Saturdays, once in each fortnight.	John Caulfield, William Cooke, Edw. Burne, esqrs., & Rev. J. Armstrong.	£. s. d. 60 - -	- 20 l. to the server of the court, the re- mainder to the clerk. clerk's per- quisites.	£. s. d. 8 3 6	- £. 7. 3. 6. of which	- - costs, copy and ori- ginal of summonses, 6d.; service, 6 d. Each per- son convicted in any penalty for their of- fence, cost 1 s. if they pay the fine, and if not, and that the person or persons are imprisoned, the conviction must be sent to the peace office at Roscommon, stating the time, place and na- ture of the complaint, together with the amount of fine imposed and the time in which the parties are to be imprisoned; the sta- tionery of which is found by the clerk, and having no annuity but the perquisites accr- ing from it.
			1 15 - costs of con- victions.	- ditto.		given for the support of the county of Ros- common Infirmary; of the remaining 1 l., 10 s. expended on the poor of the parish of St. Peter's, the re- maining part given for the use of His Ma- jesty to the treasurer of the county Ros- common Infirmary, and of which I have his receipt.	
			5 - - bail-bonds, informations and levy war- rants.				
			Total Amount, 66 15 -				

PETTY SESSIONS, *Aughrim*.

Held in the Parish of Aughrim on every second Thursday in the Year.

THE presiding magistrates are, William Lloyd, Robert Devenish, Hubert Waldron, esqrs., and occasionally A. Crossley, esq., R. M.

Return of all costs and charges received, and how applied :						£. s. d.
To the clerk of the Petty Sessions	-	-	-	-	-	4 2 6
To the summons server	-	-	-	-	-	3 13 6
To the parish 'praiser	-	-	-	-	-	- 6 -
To the surveyor of the land which was burned	-	-	-	-	-	- 12 6
TOTAL - - - £.						8 14 6
Return of fines imposed, and how applied :						
Fines for trespass given to the persons aggrieved	-	-	-	-	-	2 8 1
Fines for assault forwarded to the County Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 6
Fines for burning ground	-	-	-	-	-	36 16 9
N. B.—These burning fires were never levied.						
TOTAL - - - £.						50 19 10

John Gibson, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballintobber*.

No.	Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates presiding.	Fines imposed that had been received.	Costs.	Amount of Fines imposed on Persons that suffered Imprisonment.
	1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	20 Jan. -	Thomas N. Bagot and Pat. O'Connor, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- - -
2	24 Feb. -	Nicholas J. French' and Pat. O'Connor, esqrs.	- 7 6	1 2 6	5 11 6 not paid.
3	17 Mar. -	- - Ditto - -	1 2 6	- 11 6	- - -
4	20 - - -	- - Ditto.	- - -	- - -	- - -

B45

No.	Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	Magistrates presiding.	Fines imposed that had been received.	Costs.	Amount of Fines imposed on Persons that suffered Imprisonment.
	1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5	14 April -	Nich. J. Trench and Pat. O'Connor, esqrs.	—	—	—
6	28 - -	- Ditto - - -	- 5 -	- 2 -	1 4 - not paid. (imprisoned.)
7	12 May -	- Ditto - - -	2 - -	- 2 -	1 2 - not paid.
8	9 June -	- Ditto - - -	- 15 -	- 15 -	- 5 6 ditto.
9	23 - -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
10	7 July -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
11	4 Aug. -	- Ditto - - -	- 2 6	- 2 -	—
12	1 Sept. -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
13	22 - -	Thos. A. Bagot and P. O'Connor, esqrs.	2 3 -	2 7 -	—
14	27 Oct. -	Nich. J. French and P. O'Connor, esqrs.	- - -	- 2 -	- 17 - not paid.
15	15 Dec. -	- Ditto - - -	- 1 -	- 2 -	- 4 6 ditto.
16	29 - -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
			£. 6 16 6	5 4 -	7 4 6

Pat. Ferrall, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Belanegare.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Charges and Costs received.	Purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	Purposes to which applied.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1835:					
3 January	Edward O'Connor, esq.				
24 - -	The O'Connor Don and Edward O'Connor, esq.	- 12 6	-- Compensation paid to prosecutor for the breaking of his windows by defend- ant.		
4 April -	Edward O'Connor, esq.				
25 - -	- Ditto.				
2 May -	- Ditto.				
9 - -	- Ditto.				
16 - -	- Ditto.				
22 - -	- Ditto.				
6 June -	- Ditto.				
13 - -	- Ditto.				
20 - -	- Ditto.				
4 July -	- Ditto.				
18 - -	Denis O'Connor, esq.				
1 August	- Ditto.				
8 - -	- Ditto.				
22 - -	Edward O'Connor, esq.				
29 - -	O'Connor Don, O. D. G. Grace Edward O'Connor and Denis O'Connor, esqrs.				
4 Sept. -	O'Connor Don and Edward O'Connor, esqrs.				
12 - -	Denis O'Connor, esq.				
19 - -	Dominick Corr, Edw. O'Connor and Denis O'Connor, esqrs.				
26 - -	Edward O'Connor, esq.				
3 Oct. -	Edward O'Connor and Denis O'Connor, esqrs.				
10 - -	- Ditto.				
17 - -	Edward O'Connor, esq.				
24 - -	Edward O'Connor and Denis O'Connor, esqrs.				
28 Nov. -	Edward O'Connor, esq.				
12 Dec. -	- Ditto.				
19 - -	Edward O'Connor and Denis O'Connor, esqrs.	- -		1 6 -	-- for the County In- firmary.
		£. 2 19 3	Paid to the clerk of the pet- ty sessions for summonses, bail bonds, &c.		

4 May 1836.

Michael Dunbar, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Boyle.

Where held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Costs and Charges received.	How Applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	How Applied.
1835:		£. s. d.	The costs and charges are supposed to be the fees allowed the clerk of Petty Sessions, by the Schedule in the Petty Sessions Act, and are granted to him by the magistrates, as a remuneration for his trouble, and to provide books, stationery, binding statutes, providing indexes, and all other incidental expenses.	£. s. d.	
5 Jan. -	Coote Mulloy and John Duckworth -	- 10 6			
26 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy, John Duckworth and John Robertson -	- 8 -			
2 Feb. -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy and John Duckworth - - - -	- 8 -			
9 - -	John Duckworth and Coote Mulloy -	- 8 6			
16 - -	Morgan Crofton, H. Fry & J. Duckworth	- 9 6			
23 - -	Morgan Crofton, H. Fry, Guy Lloyd, Coote Mulloy, J. Robertson and J. Duckworth -	- 4 6			
2 March	John Robertson and John Duckworth	- 6 6			
16 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy, and John Duckworth - - - -	- 16 6		3 7 6	County Infirmary.
3 - -	- Ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- 12 6			
30 - -	Morgan Crofton - - - -	- 12 6			
13 April -	Morgan Crofton and John Duckworth	1 - -		- 13 6	- ditto.
20 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy, John Robertson and John Duckworth -	- 10 6		- 5 -	- ditto.
27 - -	Morgan Crofton and John Duckworth	- 9 6		1 - -	- ditto.
4 May -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy, J. Duckworth	- 13 6		- 10 -	- ditto.
11 - -	Morgan Crofton and John Duckworth	- 14 -		- 5 -	
18 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 8 -			
25 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy, J. Duckworth	- 10 -			
1 June -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 14 -		3 - -	- ditto.
8 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 19 6		- 1 -	- ditto.
15 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 15 -		- 5 -	- ditto.
22 - -	Morgan Crofton and John Duckworth	- 12 6			
29 - -	Coote Mulloy, John Robertson, Owen Thomas Lloyd and J. Duckworth -	- 12 -			
6 July -	John Robertson and Owen T. Lloyd -	- 12 -			
10 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -		2 - -	- ditto.
20 - -	Morgan Crofton and Coote Mulloy -	1 3 -		- 4 -	- 2 s. to plaintiff for trespass, and 2 s. to the County Infirmary.
27 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 14 -			
3 August	- Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 7 6			
10 - -	Morgan Crofton and John Robertson	- 12 6			
17 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy, J. Robertson, Guy Lloyd, J. Duckworth and T. Kirkwood	- 7 6			
24 - -	Morgan Crofton and John Duckworth	- 10 -			
31 - -	Coote Mulloy, John Robertson and John Duckworth - - - -	- 8 6		- 2 6	County Infirmary.
7 Sept. -	J. Robertson, J. Irwin and J. Duckworth	- 6 6			
14 - -	Morgan Crofton, John Robertson and John Duckworth - - - -	- 11 6			
21 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy and John Duckworth - - - -	- 5 -			
28 - -	- Ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- 7 -		- 2 6	- - to be paid to plaintiff for trespass.
5 Oct. -	Coote Mulloy and John Duckworth -	- 11 -			
12 - -	Morgan Crofton, J. Duckworth & Coote Mulloy	- 14 6			
19 - -	Morgan Crofton and John Robertson	- 9 6			
26 - -	Morgan Crofton, Coote Mulloy and John Duckworth - - - -	- 9 6			
2 Nov -	Morgan Crofton and John Duckworth	- 4 6		- 10 -	County Infirmary.
9 - -	Coote Mulloy and John Duckworth -	- 10 6		- 1 -	- ditto.
16 - -	John Robertson and John Duckworth	- 9 -		- 5 -	- ditto.
23 - -	John Robertson and Coote Mulloy -	- 7 -			
30 - -	John Robertson and John Duckworth	- 8 6		- 2 4	- ditto.
7 Dec. -	Owen Lloyd, Coote Mulloy, John Duckworth and John Robertson -	- 16 6			
14 - -	Owen Lloyd and John Duckworth -	- 10 -		1 10 -	- ditto.
21 - -	J. Robertson, J. Duckworth & Coote Mulloy	- 6 6			
28 - -	Owen Lloyd, Morgan Crofton, Guy Lloyd, J. Robertson and J. Irwin -	- 5 6			
	£.	25 4 -		14 4 6	

Matthew Creighton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlereagh*.

HELD in the Sessions House, Castlereagh, on every Wednesday.

The magistrates in constant attendance are, Owen Young, of Harristown; Thomas Magrath, of Acton Lodge, and John Gray, of Dealfield, esqrs. The O'Connor Don, M. P., and W. R. Wills, esq., D. L., attend the Petty Sessions when in the country.

There are no costs or charges received except what the clerk gets for summonses, warrants, &c. pursuant to the Petty Sessions Act, and does not amount to 30 *l.* per annum, which is too little for the clerk, as he is obliged to find stationery, and be in constant attendance.

The amount of fines for the year ending 31st December 1835 amounted to 19 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, and have been regularly paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary previous to each Assizes, pursuant to Peel's Act, 10 Geo. 4, c. 34.

20 April 1836.

P. Treacy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Croghan*.

Period when held.	Names of Magistrates attending.	Period when held.	Names of Magistrates attending.
1835:		1835:	
20 January	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Guy Lloyd, Arthur Crossly, esqrs.	19 May -	Guy Lloyd, Arthur Crossly, Thomas Kirkwood, esqrs.
27 January	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Guy Lloyd, James Kirkwood, Thomas Kirkwood, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.	2 June -	Guy Lloyd, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.
3 Feb. -	Guy Lloyd, esq.	16 June -	Guy Lloyd, Arthur Crossly, esqrs.
10 Feb. -	James Kirkwood, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.	30 June -	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Kirkwood, esqrs.
17 Feb. -	Guy Lloyd, James Kirkwood, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.	21 July -	Guy Lloyd, esq.
24 Feb. -	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.	4 August	Guy Lloyd, John Irwin, Thomas Kirkwood, esqrs.
10 March -	Guy Lloyd, esq.	13 August	Guy Lloyd, Thomas Kirkwood, esqrs.
17 March -	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Guy Lloyd, esqrs.	1 Sept. -	Guy Lloyd, Arthur Crossly, John Irwin, esqrs.
24 March -	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Guy Lloyd, esqrs.	15 Sept. -	Guy Lloyd, John Irwin, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.
31 March -	Guy Lloyd, esq.	29 Sept. -	Guy Lloyd, esq.
14 April -	Guy Lloyd, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.	13 Oct. -	Guy Lloyd, esq.
28 April -	Guy Lloyd, Thomas Kirkwood, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.	10 Nov. -	Owen Thomas Lloyd, Guy Lloyd, Wynn Peyton, esqrs.
5 May -	Guy Lloyd, esq.	24 Nov. -	Guy Lloyd, esq.
		15 Dec. -	Guy Lloyd, Thomas Kirkwood, esqrs.
		29 Dec. -	Guy Lloyd, esq.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Elphin*.

Magistrates presiding:—Dean of Elphin, Ar. Crossley, O. D. J. Grace, and J. Balfe, esqrs. Occasionally, William Lloyd, and R. Devenish, esqrs., and others.

Full Amount of Costs and Charges received.	How Applied.	Full Amount of Fines.	How Applied.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
190 assault summonses, at 1s. p' 19 10 -	To the clerk, 6d. p' 9 15 - To the crier who serves ditto - - 9 15 - £. 19 10 -	Fines - - 66 - -	Richard Conry sentenced under Game Laws, to a fine of 20 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> or imprisonment; was imprisoned, and remained so the full period and paid no fine.
627 trespass and wages, ditto - 31 7 -	To the clerk - - 15 13 6 To the crier - - 15 13 6 £. 31 7 -		A moiety to the County Infirmary, another to the prosecutor, when levied, but in almost every case where the fine exceeds 10 <i>s.</i> , the parties being paupers, or little better, submit to imprisonment, and no fine is then levied.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Four Mile House.*

Date when Sessions were held.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received for each Court respectively for Summonses, Informations, Warrants, Recognizances, &c.	Purposes to which applied.	FINES.		HOW APPLIED.	
				Amount Ordered.	Amount Paid.	To County Infirmary.	To Prosecutor.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 Feb. -	William Taaffe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 15 -	Clerks fees, books and stationery	3 16 6	- - -	3 12 6	- 4 -
18 March -	Ditto - - ditto -	1 6 6					
1 April -	William Taaffe, James Balfe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 15 -		1 - -	- - -	1 - -	
15 - -	William Taaffe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 14 6					
29 - -	Edmond Carr, esq. -	- 4 6					
13 May -	Edmond Carr, James Balfe and William Taaffe, esqrs.	1 11 6		1 12 -	- 12 6	- 11 -	- 8 6
3 June -	William Taaffe and James Balfe, esqrs.	- 14 6		- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 -
1 July -	Edmond Carr, James Balfe and William Taaffe, esqrs.	1 - 6		- 18 6	- 7 6	- - -	- 11 -
22 - -	William Taaffe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 18 -		5 8 6	- 3 6	5 1 -	- 4 -
5 August -	William Taaffe, esq. -	- 14 -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 6
19 - -	Edmond Carr, esq. -	- 10 -					
9 Sept. -	William Taaffe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 12 -		1 10 6	- - -	1 2 6	- 8 -
30 - -	William Taaffe, esq. -	- 7 -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -
14 Oct. -	William Taaffe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 5 -		- 4 6	- 2 6	- - -	- 2 -
4 Nov. -	Edmond Carr and William Taaffe, esqrs.	- 12 6					
18 - -	Edmond Carr, esq. -	- 4 -					
2 Dec. -	William Taaffe and Edmond Carr, esqrs.	- 6 -		- 6 -	- - -	- 1 -	- 5 -
16 - -	William Taaffe, esq. -	- 4 6					

John Smyth, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Keadue.*

No.	Periods and Place where held.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
	1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1	Wed. 28 Jan. -	Thomas MacDermottroe, esq. - - -	16 16 6	Fuel for court-room, clerk, and summons server's salary.	2 7 6	To the support of County Infirmary.
2	- 25 March -	John Little and James C. Dodwell, esqrs.				
3	- 8 April -	E. K. Tenison, J. Little and J. C. Dodwell, esqrs.				
4	- 22 - -	Thos. MacDermottroe and John Little, esqrs.				
5	- 6 May -	John Little and James C. Dodwell, esqrs.				
6	- 20 - -	Thos. MacDermottroe, John Little and James C. Dodwell, esqrs.				
7	- 3 June -	John Little, esq.				
8	- 17 - -	T. MacDermottroe and Jas. C. Dodwell, esqrs.				
9	- 1 July -	Ditto - - - - - ditto.				
10	- 15 - -	James C. Dodwell, esq.				
11	- 29 - -	John Little, esq.				
12	- 12 Aug. -	- Ditto.				
13	- 26 - -	- Ditto.				
14	- 9 Sept. -	James C. Dodwell, esq.				
15	- 23 - -	John Little, esq.				
16	- 7 Oct. -	Thomas MacDermottroe, esq.				
17	- 21 - -	John Little, esq.				
18	- 18 Nov. -	James C. Dodwell, esq.				

23 April 1836.

Richard Stephens, Clerk.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

149
185

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilmore.*

DATE of PETTY SESSIONS.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.								COSTS RECEIVED.	The Purpose to which applied.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Westmeath.	Ar. Crossly, s.m.	W. Loyde, D.L.	Ar. Abmuty.	R. R. Achmuty.	H. K. Waldron.	R. Devnish.	J. Hogg.			
1835:									£. s. d.		
1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court adjourned.
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
29 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
5 February	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1 15 6		
19 -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8 6		
5 March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
9 -	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1 7 6		
16 -	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	3 -		
23 -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4 -		
7 May	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	6 6		
21 -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5 6		
4 June	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13 -		
18 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
25 -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	16 6		
3 July	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2 -		
9 -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8 -		
24 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7 6		
6 August	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11 -		
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	14 6		
3 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
17 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10 6		
1 October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
15 -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	19 -		
29 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
12 November	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	16 -		
27 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5 -		
17 December	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1 1 6		
31 -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6 -		
Total Amount of Fees - - - £.									12 1 -		

Binding, index to statutes, petty sessions books, ink, and all stationeries respecting same, for the use of the petty sessions, are purchased out of the fees of court. The remainder I receive for my time as clerk. Paupers, or indigent persons, for any criminal cases, are not charged with any fees.

The petty sessions are held once a fortnight, on Thursdays.

These petty sessions were formerly held in Clogher, obliged to be removed in consequence of the want of accommodation, the house there having opened to sell spirits, &c.

Hugh Dockery, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Leearrow.*

Period when Petty Sessions were Held.	Sum- mons issued.	Amount of Fines Imposed, and Application thereof.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.							
1835:							d.	1	1	1
7 Jan.	16	£. - 15 - to the aid of the Learrow Dispensary. - 5 - to the poor of Kellenorey Union. - 5 - to the aid of Learrow Dispensary. - 1 - to the aid of the County Infirmary. - 17 - to the aid of the Learrow Dispensary.	Rev. J. Armstrong and R. W. Bond, esq.				£.	14	4	6
21 -	10		- - Ditto - - - ditto.				15	10		
4 Feb.	35		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
18 -	10		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
18 March	38		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
1 April	18		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
15 -	29		Rev. J. Armstrong and R. W. Bond, E. Kelly and C. G. Plunkett.							
29 -	20		Rev. J. Armstrong and C. G. Plunkett.							
13 May	33		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
3 June	56		Rev. J. Armstrong and E. Kelly.							
17 -	65		C. G. Plunkett and E. Kelly.							
22 July	29		Rev. J. Armstrong, R. W. Bond, E. Kelly and C. G. Plunkett.							
12 Aug.	32		E. Kelly and C. G. Plunkett.							
2 Sept.	26		R. W. Bond and C. G. Plunkett.							
16 -	52		R. W. Bond and H. M. Smythe.							
18 Nov.	34		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
2 Dec.	38		R. J. Armstrong, R. W. Bond and H. M. Smythe.							
16 -	27		- - Ditto - - - ditto.							
568		£. 3 2 -								

Summons issued
Amount of various magisterial papers

Stationery, and petty sessions
book - - - - -
Bench - - - - -
Line and fuel - - - - -

Clerks emoluments

Bernard Gully, Clerk

PETTY SESSIONS *were held at Four Roads, near Mount Talbot.*

Periods when Petty Sessions were held.	Summonses Issued.	Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:			
30 January	58	- - - -	William Talbot and John Barlow, esqrs.
20 Feb. -	31	- - - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto.
27 - -	8	- - - -	Wm. Talbot, Ds. H. Kelly, and J. Barlow, esqrs.
3 April -	68	- - - -	Ds. H. Kelly, John Barlow, and D. C. Crun, esqrs.
1 May -	70	- - - -	Rev. John Armstrong, and Arch. St. George, esq.
22 - -	60	- - - -	Arch. St. George and John Barlow, esqrs.
12 June -	65	£. s. d.	- - Ditto - - - ditto.
3 July -	79	1 1 3 Co. Infirm.	- - Ditto - - - ditto.
24 - -	88	- - - -	Arch. St. George, J. Lyster, and J. Barlow, esqrs.
7 Aug. -	35	- - - -	Arch. St. George and John Barlow, esqrs.
21 - -	62	- - - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto.
4 Sept. -	46	- - - -	Arch. St. George, J. Lyster, and J. Barlow, esqrs.
18 - -	60	1 10 - Co. Infirm.	William Talbot and John Barlow, esqrs.
16 October	63	- - - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto.
6 Nov. -	49	- - - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto.
27 - -	71	1 - - Co. Infirm.	Wm. Talbot, A. St. George, and J. Barlow, esqrs.
11 Dec. -	37	- - - -	Arch. St. George and John Barlow, esqrs.
	950 at 6d.	3 11 3	

	£. s. d.
950 summonses, at 6d. - - - -	23 15 -
Bail bonds, convictions, informations, levy warrants -	1 15 -
	25 10 -
Petty Sessions books, 12 s.: all kinds of stationery 1l.	1 12 -
	23 18 -

Observations.—Not having any particular form to be guided by, I understood that the account on the other side is according to the meaning of the order.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Roscommon.*

Days and Dates on which Petty Sessions have been held.	NAMES OF JUSTICES PRESIDING.	REMARKS.
1835:		
Monday, 5 Jan.	A. Browne and N. J. French, esqrs.	The number of cases on the civil book for the recovery of wages, trespass and sums, due to loan funds, &c., are 1,086 for the year commencing the 5th January to the 14th December 1835; and on the assault book 743, making a total number of cases in the whole of 1829 for the year. The probable costs and charges received as fees, average about 70l. sterling per year, which is given to the clerk as a salary for his trouble and attendance, out of which sum of 70 l. he has to pay for books, stationery, printing, &c. The amount of fines imposed during the year ending 1835 for assaults and other offences under summary jurisdiction amount to 63l. 18s. 6d., out of which sum 11l. 11s. 6d. has been paid and handed over to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, in aid of that institution. The remaining 52l. 7s., the persons convicted have been committed to gaol for the nonpayment of, and have spent their time their according to the tenor of their several committals.
- 26 -	W. Taaffe and N. J. French, esqrs.	
- 9 Feb.	A. Crossley and George Digby, esqrs.	
- 16 -	- - Ditto - - ditto.	
- 23 -	A. Browne and George Digby, esqrs.	
- 16 Mar.	Lord Crofton and A. Crossley, esq.	
- 23 -	A. Crossley and O. Armstrong, esqrs.	
- 6 April	Lord Crofton and A. Browne, esq.	
- 13 -	- - Ditto - - ditto.	
- 27 -	- - Ditto - - ditto.	
- 11 May	Lords Crofton and Clonbrock, and A. Browne, esq.	
- 25 -	Lord Crofton and Ed. Kelly, esq.	
- 15 June	A. Crossley and Ed. Kelly, esqrs.	
- 29 -	A. Browne, Ed. Kelly, and George Digby, esqrs.	
- 6 July	A. Browne, A. Crossley, and Edmond Kelly, esqrs.	
- 27 -	Lord Crofton and Ed. Kelly, esq.	
- 10 Aug.	Lord Crofton and A. Browne, esq.	
- 17 -	Lord Crofton, A. Browne, and Ed. Kelly, esqrs.	
- 14 Sept.	Lord Crofton and A. Browne, esq.	
- 12 Oct.	A. Browne and George Digby, esqrs.	
- 2 Nov.	Lord Crofton, A. Browne, and O. Armstrong, esq.	
- 16 -	Lord Crofton and George Digby, esq.	
- 30 -	A. Crossley and O. Armstrong, esqrs.	
- 14 Dec.	Lord Crofton and A. Crossley, esq.	

22 April 1836.

George James, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ruskey.*

DATE.	Magistrates' Names, and Days of Attendance.					Amount of Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.	
	F. Nesbitt, esq.	Rev. T. Lloyd.	W. D. Lawder.	Arthur Crossly.	Hubert W. don.		
1835:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22 Jan. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	To amount received
5 Feb. -	1	1	-	-	-	10 2 -	for informations, re-
19 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	cognizance or levy
5 March	adjourned.					-	warrants, is -
19 -	1	1	-	1	-	-	Ditto for summonses
2 April -	1	1	-	-	-	-	9 3 -
16 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL - £. 11 15 6
30 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	
14 May -	-	1	1	-	-	-	
28 -	-	1	1	-	-	-	
11 June -	1	1	-	-	-	-	
25 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	
9 July -	1	1	-	-	-	-	Amount expended for
23 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	stationery acts and
6 August	-	1	1	-	-	-	fuel is -
20 -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2 13 4
3 Sept. -	-	1	1	-	-	-	Clerks' salary -
17 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	9 2 2
1 October	adjourned.					-	TOTAL - £. 11 15 6
8 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	
22 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	
5 Nov. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	
19 -	adjourned.					-	
3 Dec. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	
17 -	-	1	1	-	-	-	
31 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Total of Fines received - - £.						2 10 -	sent to the County Infirmary.

2 April 1836.

James Fenton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Strokestown.*

DATE when Petty Sessions were holden.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received for each Petty Sessions re- spectively, for Summonses, Informations, Warrants and Convictions, &c. &c.	Purposes to which applied.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED, and the Application thereof.			
				Amount of Fines imposed.	To whom paid.	Amount paid Treasurer of County Infirmary.	Portion paid Prosecutors.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22 Jan. -	Thomas Coury and William Taaffe, esqrs. -	1 6 6	Clerk to Petty Sessions for his fees, books and stationery, &c. &c.	1 - -	Treasurer of County Infirmary.	1 - -	- - -
5 Feb. -	Arthur Crossly and Thomas Coury, esqrs. -	1 7 6		- 15 -		- 15 -	- - -
19 -	A. Crossly, T. Coury and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	- 17 -		- 5 -		- 5 -	- - -
12 March	Thos. Coury and Bartholomew Mahon, esqrs. -	1 3 -		1 - -		- 15 -	- 5 -
26 -	T. Coury, A. Crossly, W. Taaffe and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	1 - -		- - -		- - -	- - -
2 April -	T. Coury, W. Taaffe and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	- 12 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
16 -	Thomas Coury and William Taaffe, esqrs. -	1 10 -		3 16 -		3 16 -	- - -
7 May -	T. Coury, B. Mahon and W. Taaffe, esqrs. -	1 8 -		- 2 6		- 2 6	- - -
28 -	T. Coury, A. Crossly, W. Taaffe and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	1 7 -		- 5 -		- 5 -	- - -
11 June -	A. Crossly, T. Coury and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	1 7 6		- - -		- - -	- - -
25 -	Thos. Coury and Bartholomew Mahon, esqrs. -	1 3 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
23 July -	- Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	1 10 -		2 7 6		2 5 -	- 2 6
6 Aug. -	- Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	- 18 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
20 -	A. Crossly, T. Coury and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	- 12 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
3 Sept. -	Wm. Taaffe and Bartholomew Mahon, esqrs. -	1 9 -		- 5 -		- 2 -	- 3 -
17 -	T. Coury, B. Mahon and Wm. Taaffe, esqrs. -	- 18 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
1 October	Thos. Coury and Bartholomew Mahon, esqrs. -	- 13 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
15 -	- Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	1 1 -		1 2 6		1 - -	- 2 6
12 Nov. -	A. Crossly, B. Mahon and Wm. Taaffe, esqrs. -	1 8 -		- 5 -		- 3 9	- 1 3
26 -	A. Crossly and Bartholomew Mahon, esqrs. -	1 10 -		- 5 -		- 2 6	- 2 6
17 Dec. -	- Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	1 9 -		- - -		- - -	- - -
31 -	T. Coury, W. Taaffe and B. Mahon, esqrs. -	1 - -		- 5 -		- 5 -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.		25 9 6		11 13 6		10 16 9	- 16 9
				11 13 6			

25 April 1836.

A A 4

Charles Maguire, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tulsk*.

Date on which Petty Sessions are held.	NAMES OF PRESIDING MAGISTRATES.	Fees received by Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Fines imposed for the use of Roscommon Infirmary.	Fines Imposed and not paid.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 Jan. -	Daniel Kelly and Jeffery M. French, esqrs. -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
28 - -	Daniel Kelly, esq. - - - - -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -
4 Feb. -	- Ditto - - - - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -
18 - -	Jeffery M. French, esq. - - - - -	- 15 6	- - -	- - -
18 March -	Jeffery M. French, and Daniel Kelly, esqrs. -	- 13 -	- - -	- - -
-	Jeffery M. French, Daniel Kelly, Oliver and D. J. Grace, esqrs. - - - - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -
8 April -	Jeffery M. French and Dan. Kelly, jun., esqrs. -	- 12 -	- - -	- - -
15 - -	Daniel Kelly and Daniel Kelly, jun. esqrs. -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -
29 - -	Jeffery M. French and same - - - - -	1 10 6	- - -	- - -
13 May -	Daniel Kelly and Jeffery M. French, esqrs. -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -
20 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -
3 June -	Jeffery M. French and Daniel Kelly, jun., esqrs. -	- 11 -	- 1 -	- - -
10 - -	Daniel Kelly, esq. - - - - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
17 - -	Daniel Kelly and Daniel Kelly, jun., esqrs. -	- 7 -	- - -	- - -
24 - -	Daniel Kelly and Jeffery M. French, esq. -	- 16 -	2 - -	7 - - *
8 July -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	Daniel Kelly, Jeffery M. French, William D. Kelly and James Balfe, esqrs. - - -	- 11 -	- 10 -	- - -
29 - -	Daniel Kelly and Jeffery M. French, esqrs. -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
5 August	Daniel Kelly, esq. - - - - -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -
19 - -	Jeffery M. French, esq. - - - - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -
9 Sept. -	- Ditto - - - - -	- 13 -	- - -	- - -
7 Oct. -	- Ditto - - - - -	1 8 -	- - -	- - -
21 - -	Jeffery M. French and William Taaffe, esqrs. -	- 16 -	- - -	- - -
9 Dec. -	Daniel Kelly, esq. - - - - -	- 11 -	- - -	- - -
16 - -	- Ditto - - - - -	- 14 -	- - -	- - -
		£. 15 1 -	2 11 -	7 - -

* There was a man sent to prison for four months, for part of this fine, and two others not yet arrested.

Out of the above sum of 15 *l.* 1 *s.*, the clerk of the Petty Sessions found stationery, and paid a man for serving the summonses.

Edward Flynn, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Turmore*.

MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purpose to which Applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	HOW APPLIED.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Lionel J. Fleming, Richard Dowe, esqrs., others occasionally.	6 5 -	- - to the plain-tiffs.	11 2 6	- - to the Skull and Kilmoo dispensaries; and to the support of prisoners.

Richard Cole, Clerk.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ardnaglass.*

Periods.	Costs and Charges received.			Applica- tion.	FINES.			Magistrates' Names.
					Imposed but not received.	Received.	Application.	
1835:	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
January 30	-	3	-		-	2	-	Richard Wood, esq.
Feb. 27	-	4	6		-	6	-	Ditto.
March 20	-	7	6		1	5	-	-- County -- Col. John Irwin, Infirmary. Sir James Crofton, Richard Wood and Rev. John Stack.
April 3	-	8	-		-	5	-	-- Jeremy Jones, Rich. Wood and Rev. John Stack.
— 24	-	13	6		-	-	-	-- Sir James Crofton, Jeremy Jones, Richard Wood and Rev. John Stack.
May 8	-	11	6		-	-	-	Rev. John Stack.
— 22	-	10	-		-	2	6	-- Sir James Crofton, Jeremy Jones, Richard Wood and Rev. John Stack.
June 5	-	8	-		-	-	-	-- Sir James Crofton, Richard Wood and Rev. John Stack.
— 19	-	6	6		-	-	-	Ditto.
July 10	-	14	6		6	11	6	-- Sir James Crofton and Rev. John Stack.
— 31	-	7	6		-	-	-	-- Sir James Crofton, Richard Wood and Rev. John Stack.
August 14	-	7	-		-	-	-	Sir James Crofton.
— 28	-	8	-		-	10	-	-- Sir James Crofton, Richard Wood and Rev. John Stack.
Sept. 11	-	3	-		-	-	-	Sir James Crofton.
— 25	-	4	6		-	-	-	Richard Wood, esq.
October 9	-	19	6		55	-	-	-- Sir James Crofton, Jeremy Jones, Richard Wood, and Rev. John Stack.
— 30	-	8	-		6	1	-	-- Sir James Crofton, and Rev. John Stack.
Nov. 13	-	7	6		-	-	-	Richard Wood, esq.
— 27	-	5	6		-	5	-	-- Richard Wood, Rev. John Stack and Rev. George Freeblock.
Dec. 11	-	7	6		-	10	-	-- Sir James Crofton and Richard Wood.
Total - £.	8	5	-		70	18	-	

Ardnaglass, 2 May 1836.

William Graham, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballymote.*

PERIODS and place where Petty Sessions are held :—Fixed originally for every second Tuesday, at Ballymote.

Magistrates Presiding :—John T. West and Jemmett Duke, esquires; and occasionally John Armstrong, esq.

Total Amount of the Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied :

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of costs and charges received	-	-	-	35	3	8
Of which has been paid to summons servers	-	-	-	12	2	3
Ditto, received by magistrate's clerk, at his house	-	-	-	6	15	8
Received by clerk of Petty Sessions for his fees of office, recording, papers, purchase of books, stationery, candles, &c.	-	-	-	16	5	9
Total Amount	-	-	£.	35	3	8

Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the application thereof:

Total amount imposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
										81	12	6
Of which paid to collector of Excise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 6	-	-	
Prisoners committed to gaol in default of payment of fines for breach of Excise Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	
Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	
Paid to prosecutors, as compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
Prisoners committed to gaol in default of payment of fines for malicious injury, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	
Amount of fines not levied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	
TOTAL Amount										81	12	6

Remarks.—The Ballymote petty sessions were originally fixed to be held on every second Tuesday, but for want of a second magistrate there are many adjournments and disappointments.

Jackson Hawksley, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Comcull.*

Periods, Thursdays.	Comcull.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
1835: Jan. 8 and 22. Feb. 5 and 19 -	-- quarter sessions.	Rev. Wm. Grove, John Fenton, esq., Robert Jones, jun. esq., always in attendance.	£. s. d. 17 16 6	-- to the clerk of the petty sessions.	£. s. d. 18 15 -	-- County Infirmary - - 15 17 6 Collector of Excise - - 12 - Poor of the parish - - 1 1 - Constabulary, for nuisances - 11 6 Contractor of roads, for nuisances - - 3 - Bargers for prosecuting - 5 -
March 5 and 26. April 9 and 30 May 14 and 28. June 4, 11 and 25. July 9, 16 and 30. Aug. 13 and 27. Sept. 10 and 24. Oct. 8 and 29 -	Assizes.	John Irwin, esq., Rev. Geo. Freelock, Edwd. Howley, jun., Lewis Atkinson and James Paget, esqrs., sometimes attend.				
Nov. 12 and 26. Dec. 3, 17 and 31.	-- quarter sessions.					£. 18 15 -

26 April 1835.

Andrew Gilgan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Coolaney.*

Periods when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	How applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	How applied.
Once a fortnight, unless prevented by assizes or quarter sessions.	- - -	£. s. d. 8 10 -	-- The costs, partly for the charges of summonses and bail-bonds, go to defray the several expenses of the court and remunerate the clerk.	£. s. d. 1 10 -	-- Treasurer of the County Infirmary.

James Smith, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Doonee*.

Presiding Magistrates' Names:—Edward Howly, jun.; Lewis Atkinson, and James Paget, esqrs.

PERIODS WHEN HELD.	Total Amount of Costs & Charges.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	HOW APPLIED.
1835:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
January 3 - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
— 10 - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - To be given to the treasurer of the County of Sligo Infirmary.
— 24 - -	- - -	1 12 6	- - ditto.
February 7 - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
— 21 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
March 4 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
— 28 - -	- - -	1 10 -	To be given to the Sligo Infirmary.
April 25 - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - ditto.
May 16 - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
June 6 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
— 20 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
July 18 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
August 15 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
— 22 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
September 5 - -	- - -	- 2 6	Ordered to the Sligo Infirmary.
— 26 - -	- - -	- - -	No fines.
November 7 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
— 28 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
December 4 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
— 11 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
— 19 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto.
TOTAL - - £.	11 - -	4 17 6	

N.B.—The total amount of costs and charges of the above petty sessions amount only to 11 *l.*, which go to the clerk, and for books and stationery for said sessions.

2 May 1836.

Richard Flynn, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Lavey*.

DATE.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Purposes to which all Costs and Charges were applied.	Application of Fines.	Observations.
1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
March 24	- - E. L. Neynoe, Abm. Martin and W. Uin.	2 - -	2 - -	£. 6. sterling clerk's fees; 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> sterling for stationery and printing, &c.	£. 9. sterling returned to the County In- firmery; some of the persons fined were com- mitted to gaol, and the remainder not taken as yet.	On the 8th of September, Edward Loftus Neynoe, esq., sat alone, and heard all such cases as came within the jurisdiction of one magistrate.
April 7	- - E. L. Neynoe and A. Martin, esqrs.	- 9 -	5 5 -			
— 28	- - E. L. Neynoe and W. Uin, esqrs.	1 5 -	4 7 6			
July 14	- - Charles Martin and Abraham Martin.	- 7 -	- - -			
August 8	- - A. Martin, E. L. Neynoe and W. Uin.	- 15 -	9 15 -			
Sept. 8	E. L. Neynoe, esq.	- 10 -	- - -			
Oct. 8	- - E. L. Neynoe, W. Uin and L. Vernon.	- 18 -	- 10 -			
Nov. 10	- - E. L. Neynoe and W. Uin, esqrs.	- 11 -	- - -			
Dec. 1	- - E. L. Neynoe, W. Uin and John Martin.	- 15 -	- - -			
— 22	- - E. L. Neynoe and John Martin.	- 10 -	- - -			
	£.	8 - -	21 17 6			

22 April 1836.

Edward Daly, Clerk,

PETTY SESSIONS, *Town of Sligo.*

Time when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:	
January 1	- William Fausset, provost, and Charles Martin, esqrs.
— 8	- - ditto - - and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
— 15	- - ditto - - - - ditto.
— 22	- - ditto - - - - ditto and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 29	- - ditto - - - - ditto - - ditto.
February 5	- - - ditto and Gonville Bromhead, esqrs.
— 12	- - - ditto - - ditto and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 19	- - - ditto, Henry Fawcett and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
— 26	- - - ditto and L. Vernon, esqrs.
March 5	- - - ditto, Henry Fawcett and L. Vernon, esqrs.
— 19	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 26	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
April 2	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto and Charles Martin, esqrs.
— 9	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 23	- - - ditto and John Ormsby, esqrs., provost.
— 30	- - - ditto - - ditto and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 7	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 14	- - - ditto, Henry Fawcett and Jeremy Jones, esqrs.
— 21	- - - ditto - - ditto and John Ormsby, esqrs.
— 28	- - - ditto, John Ormsby and Charles Martin, esqrs.
May 7	- - - ditto - - ditto and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 14	- - - ditto, Henry Fawcett and Jeremy Jones, esqrs.
— 21	- John Ormsby, William Fausset and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 28	- - ditto - - ditto - - and Charles Martin, esqrs.
June 4	- William Fausset, and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 11	- - ditto, John Ormsby and Abraham Martin, esqrs.
— 18	- - ditto and Charles Martin, esqrs.
— 25	- John Ormsby and William Fausset, esqrs.
July 2	- William Fausset and Gonville Bromhead, esqrs.
— 9	- John Ormsby, Henry Fawcett and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
— 16	- William Fausset and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
— 30	- John Ormsby, William Fausset and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
August 6	- - ditto - - ditto - - ditto and Charles Martin, esqrs.
— 13	- - ditto - - ditto Laurence Vernon and William S. Tracy, esqrs.
— 20	- - ditto, Henry Fawcett, Gowan Gilmore, Charles Martin, L. Vernon and W. S. Tracy, esqrs.
August 27	- Henry Fawcett and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
September 3	- Henry Fawcett, Laurence Vernon, Charles Martin and M. D. Manning, esqrs.
— 17	- John Ormsby, Henry Fawcett and Charles Martin, esqrs.
— 24	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto and William S. Tracy, esqrs.
October 1	- William Fausset, provost, Henry Fawcett and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
— 8	- - - ditto and Charles Martin, esqrs.
— 15	- - - ditto, Henry Fawcett and Laurence Vernon, esqrs.
— 29	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto and William S. Tracy, esqrs.
November 5	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— 12	- - - ditto and Gonville Bromhead, esqrs.
— 19	- - - ditto - - ditto, John Martin, M. P., and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 26	- - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
December 3	- - - ditto, Charles Martin and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.
— 10	- - - ditto - - ditto John Martin, esq., M. P., and William Parke, esqrs.
— 17	- - - ditto, Henry Fawcett, Charles Martin and Gonville Bromhead, esqrs.
— 24	- - - ditto and Gonville Bromhead, esqrs.
— 31	- - - ditto and Henry Fawcett, esqrs.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of costs and charges received and applied to paying the clerk of sessions, and purchasing books and stationery for year ending 31st December 1835	-	-	30 15 -
Amount of fines received and paid to County Infirmary	-	-	5 16 -
Amount of Revenue fines to be accounted for by the Revenue	-	-	46 10 -
Amount of fines imposed but not levied, and where parties have been committed to prison in default of payment	-	-	48 8 6

28 May 1836.

Wm. Allen, Clerk.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

657
193

PETTY SESSIONS, *Smith's Borough.*

Periods and Places where Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of the Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the application thereof.
		£. s. d. 23 13 6	£. s. d. - 17 -
Held at Smith's Borough, in the parish of Saint John's, barony of Carberry and county of Sligo, on a Friday, once a fortnight, unless the week in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held in the town of Sligo.	Charles Martin, James Wood, Laurence Vernon, G. Broomhead, esqrs.	After paying for books and all other stationery and some incidental expenses, the remainder is given to the clerk of the petty sessions.	Paid over to Richard B. Wynne, esquire, reasurer to the County of Sligo Infirmary, for the use of that institution.

22 April 1836.

Arthur Charlton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Teeson.*

Periods and Places where Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of the Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and the application thereof.
		£. s. d. 55 18 -	£. s. d. 12 19 -
Held at Teeson, in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carberry, and county of Sligo, once a week, on every Wednesday, unless the week in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held in the town of Sligo.	Gowan Gillmor, William Parke, H. H. Slade, esqrs.	After paying for books and all other stationery and some incidental expenses, the remainder is given to the clerk of the petty sessions.	Paid over to Richard B. Wynne, esquire, treasurer to the County of Sligo Infirmary, for the use of that institution.

22 April 1836.

Arthur Charlton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tubbercurry.*

Date of Courts when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Clerk's Fees.	Amount of Fines for Assault, &c. paid to County Infirmary.	Amount of Costs in cases of Assault, &c. paid to complainant.	Amount of Wages decreed for, including Costs, paid to the Complainant.	Amount of Trespass decreed for, including Costs, paid to Complainant.	Amount of Fines for Nuisances on Public Road, paid to poor of parish and prosecutors, equal.	Amount of Penalties inflicted for breach of Revenue Laws.	Amount of Penalties for Unlawful Fishing on branches of the River Moy.
1835: Jan. 22	- - John Armstrong and Myles Macdonnell, esqrs.	£. s. d. 1 10 -	s. d. - - -	s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 2 11 5	£. s. d. 1 5 10	s. d. - -	£. s. d. 6 - -	£. s. d. -
Feb. 9 & 12 - 19	ditto - - - Myles Macdonnell, esq.	- 19 - - 8 6	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	1 2 6 1 18 3	- 3 6 - - -	- - - - - -	offenders committed in default of payment. 6 - - offender committed.	
- 26 Mar. 19	ditto - - - John Armstrong, esq.	- 10 6 - 10 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- 3 6 2 3 2	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	18 - - offenders committed.	
April 23	ditto - - -	1 19 -	- - -	- - -	- 12 -	- - -	6 6 7 6 not levied.	12 - - offenders committed.	
May 7	- - John Armstrong and Charles K. O'Hara, esqrs.	1 11 6	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- 19 11			
- 14	John Armstrong, esq.	1 15 -	- - -	- - -	2 13 1				
- 21	ditto - - -	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	3 15 6				

(continued)

Date of Courts when held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Clerk's Fees.	Amount of Fines for As- sault, &c. paid to County Infirmary.	Amount of Costs in cases of Assault, &c. paid to Com- plainant.	Amount of Wages de- creed for, including Costs, paid to Complainant.	Amount of Trespass de- creed for, including Costs, paid to Complainant.	Amount of Fines for Nuisances on Public Road, paid to poor of parish and prosecutors, equal.	Amount of Penalties in- flicted for Breach of Re- venue Laws.	Amount of Penalties for Unlawful Fishing on branches of the River Moy.
1835: May 28	-- John Armstrong and John T. West, esqrs.	£. s. d. - 11 -	s. d. - -	s. d. - -	£. s. d. - 4 11	£. s. d. - - -	s. d. - -	£. s. d. 6 - - offender committed.	£. s. d.
June 4	-- John Armstrong and Samuel Robinson, esqrs.	1 5 -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	- 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- 11	ditto - - -	1 2 -	- - -	- - -	2 13 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- 18	John Armstrong, esq.	- 10 6	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
July 2	ditto - - -	1 10 6	- - -	- - -	2 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- 9	-- John Armstrong and Samuel Robinson, esqrs.	1 - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 6	- 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Aug. 6	John Armstrong, esq.	1 9 -	- - -	- - -	1 17 -	- - -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -
- 13	ditto - - -	- 12 -	- - -	- - -	2 12 -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -
- 27	Daniel Jones, esq.	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 6 2	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -
Sept. 3	ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	2 - - offender committed.
- 10	ditto - - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oct. 8	John Armstrong, esq.	1 9 -	- - -	- - -	- 12 -	- - -	- 10 6	- - -	- - -
- 22	Daniel Jones, esq.	- 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- 29	-- John Armstrong and James Wood, esqrs.	1 3 6	- - -	- - -	3 7 -	2 5 -	- - -	18 - - offenders committed.	- - -
Nov. 5	ditto - - -	1 5 -	2 6	2 6	3 1 11	2 4 10	- - -	6 - - offender committed.	- - -
- 12	John Armstrong, esq.	1 9 -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- 19	-- John Armstrong and John T. West, esqrs.	- 15 -	10 -	2 -	- 11 4	- 15 6	- - -	30 - - offenders committed.	- - -
- 26	-- John Armstrong and James Wood, esqrs.	- 11 6	4 -	2 -	12 11 7	1 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dec. 3	John Armstrong, esq.	- 14 -	- - -	- - -	1 16 2	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -
- 17	-- John Armstrong and Myles Macdonnell, esqrs.	1 6 -	- - -	- - -	3 2 7½	- 19 -	- - -	- - -	13 16 9 not levied.
		£. 28 9 -	16 6	6 6	62 2 -	11 13 5	2 - -	102 - -	15 16 9

For binding Acts of Parliament and purchase of stationery, &c. 4*l.* paid by the clerk of petty sessions.

Robert Armstrong, Clerk.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ardfinnan*.

HELD once a fortnight at Ardfinan. Magistrates presiding, Samuel William Barton and William J. Fennell, esqrs.
Costs and charges received, 5*l.* 18*s.*, applied for clerk's salary, who provides books, stationery, &c.
Fines imposed, 45*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; of this sum only 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was received by the treasurer; the traversers sooner than pay the fines suffered imprisonment. The amount of the sums received for assaults was applied to the use of the County Infirmary, the remainder to local charities.
This petty sessions commenced the 14th of August 1835.
21 April 1836.

James Skelton, Registrar.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Bennetkeane*.

Date.	Days on which held.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES ATTENDING.
1835: January 3	Saturday -	No petty sessions; Nenagh quarter sessions going on.
- 10	ditto -	Robert J. Story, Charles Atkinson and S. Carter, esqrs.
- 17	ditto -	Robert J. Story, Charles Atkinson, John Chapman and S. Carter, esqrs.
- 24	ditto -	Thomas Henworth, Charles Atkinson, Robert J. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
- 31	ditto -	Charles Atkinson, Robert J. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
Feb. - 4	Wednesday -	Charles Atkinson, Charles Canbie and S. Carter, esqrs.
- 11	ditto -	Robert J. Story and Charles Canbie, esqrs.
- 18	ditto -	Robert J. Story, J. W. Walsh and S. Carter, esqrs.
- 25	ditto -	No petty sessions; assizes going on.

Date.	Days on which held.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES ATTENDING.
1835:		
April 4 -	Saturday -	Robert J. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 8 -	Wednesday -	J. W. Walsh, Robert J. Story, Charles Atkinson and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 15 -	ditto -	Charles Atkinson, Robert J. Story and Charles Canbie, esqrs.
— 22 -	ditto -	-- J. W. Walsh, Charles Atkinson, Thomas George Story, W. Smith, George Atkinson and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 29 -	ditto -	Thomas George Story, Robert J. Story and George Atkinson, esqrs.
May 6 -	ditto -	-- J. W. Walsh, W. Smith, Robert J. Story, S. Carter, Charles Canbie and Thomas George Story, esq.
— 13 -	ditto -	R. J. Story, T. G. Story, C. Atkinson, W. Smith, and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 20 -	ditto -	Thomas Henworth, T. G. Story, J. W. Walsh and R. J. Story, esqrs.
— 27 -	ditto -	C. Canbie, T. G. Story, S. Hackett, T. Waller and T. Henworth, esqrs.
June 3 -	ditto -	-- Robert J. Story, Thomas G. Story, C. Atkinson, Joseph Totkin and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 10 -	ditto -	-- Robert J. Story, J. W. Walsh, Thomas George Story, W. Smith, C. Atkinson, James Ampter and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 17 -	ditto -	-- C. Atkinson, R. J. Story, W. Smith, T. G. Story, J. W. Walsh, J. Totkin and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 24 -	ditto -	No petty sessions; the quarter sessions of Nenagh going on.
— 31 -	ditto -	Ditto - ditto.
July 1 -	ditto -	T. G. Story, C. Atkinson, R. J. Story, J. Totkin and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 8 -	ditto -	-- J. Totkin, Robert J. Story, Thomas George Story, C. Atkinson, J. W. Walsh, S. Hackett and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 15 -	ditto -	R. J. Story, J. Totkin, J. W. Walsh, T. G. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 22 -	ditto -	-- J. W. Walsh, C. Atkinson, W. Smith, R. J. Story, T. G. Story, J. Totkin, Thomas Henworth and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 29 -	ditto -	No petty sessions; the assizes going on.
Aug. 12 -	ditto -	T. Henworth, R. J. Story, J. W. Walsh, J. Totkin & C. Canbie, esqrs.
— 19 -	ditto -	-- R. J. Story, T. Henworth, W. Smith, J. W. Walsh, John Chapman and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 26 -	ditto -	-- T. G. Story, R. J. Story, Charles Atkinson, S. Hackett, J. Totkin, and S. Carter, esqrs.
Sept. 2 -	ditto -	Robert J. Story, J. W. Walsh and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 9 -	ditto -	-- J. W. Walsh, T. G. Story, W. Smith, G. Atkinson, R. J. Story, John Chapman, S. Hackett, J. Totkin and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 16 -	ditto -	-- No Court this day; it was adjourned by R. J. Story, esq., a second magistrate not being present.
— 23 -	ditto -	T. G. Story, S. Carter, J. W. Walsh, R. J. Story and J. Totkin, esqrs.
— 30 -	ditto -	Robert J. Story, Thomas George Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
Oct. 7 -	ditto -	J. W. Walsh, W. Smith, Robert J. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 14 -	ditto -	No petty sessions; the quarter sessions of Thules going on.
— 21 -	ditto -	Ditto - ditto.
— 28 -	ditto -	Robert J. Story, J. Totkin, J. W. Walsh and S. Carter, esqrs.
Nov. 4 -	ditto -	R. J. Story, J. Totkin, T. G. Story, W. Smith and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 11 -	ditto -	No petty sessions; the adjourned sessions of Thules going on.
— 18 -	ditto -	-- Robert J. Story, J. Totkin, Thomas G. Story, Thomas Henworth, J. W. Walsh, Charles Atkinson and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 25 -	ditto -	T. G. Story, R. J. Story, J. Totkin, J. W. Walsh and S. Carter, esqrs.
Dec. 2 -	ditto -	R. J. Story, T. G. Story, W. Smith, J. W. Walsh and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 9 -	ditto -	-- C. Atkinson, Robert J. Story, J. Chapman, W. Smith, J. W. Walsh and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 16 -	ditto -	-- Charles Atkinson, J. Totkin, Henry Trench, W. Smith, R. J. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 23 -	ditto -	J. W. Walsh, W. Smith, Robert J. Story and S. Carter, esqrs.
— 30 -	ditto -	-- No petty sessions in consequence of the quarter sessions of Nenagh going on.

Joseph Guilfoyle, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Borrisakane.

No.	COMPLAINTS.		OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.	
38	Assaults - - -	24 16 8	Paid to the Treasurer of the Infirmary.
27	Wilful Trespasses - - -	3 12 10	Ditto - - ditto.
86	Miscellaneous causes - - -	12 11 7	Paid to parties aggrieved and prosecutors.
23	Ditto - - ditto - - -	25 8 -	Persons committed for nonpayment, &c.
4	Unregistered fire-arms - - -	40 - -	Forgiven by his Excellency.
	Total - - -	£. 106 9 1	

Total number of Causes for said year 1835:

1,073, at an average cost of 1 s. 3 d. per cause, amount to	£. s. d.
Books and stationery, &c.	67 1 3
Paid to the Clerk as his Salary	20 - -
	£. 47 1 3

PETTY SESSIONS, *Carrick-on-Suir.*

Periods when Petty Sessions were held.	Names of the Magistrates presiding at each Court or Session.	Total Amount of Fines levied at each Court respectively.	Purposes to which applied.	REMARKS.
1835:		£. s. d.		
Jan. - 6	- - - - -	- - -	- - - - -	No magistrate to attend on either of the three days.
20	- - - - -	- - -	- - - - -	
Feb. - 3	- - - - -	- - -	- - - - -	
17	- - Adjourned by Thomas Edmund Lalor, esq., having no other magistrate.			No sessions was held from January 1st to April 4th, no second magistrate having attended, though a large number of persons were summoned to attend on each court day.
24	Ditto - - - ditto.			
March 10	Ditto - - - ditto.			
April - 4	Thomas E. Lalor and Hill W. Rowan, esqrs.	- 5 -	- - paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary at Cashel.	
14	Ditto - - - ditto.			
28	Ditto - - - ditto.			
May - 12	No magistrate to attend.			
June - 2	Thomas E. Lalor and Hill W. Rowan, esqrs.	1 - -	ditto - - - ditto.	
16	Ditto - - - ditto.			
July - 7	T. E. Lalor and Henry W. Briscoe, esqrs.			
21	- - Thomas E. Lalor, Henry W. Briscoe, and Mathew Singleton, esqrs.	- 2 6	ditto - - - ditto.	
August 11	Adjourned by Mathew Singleton, esq.			
25	Thomas E. Lalor and M. Singleton, esqrs.	- 11 -	ditto - - - ditto.	
Sept. - 8	- - Thomas E. Lalor, Henry W. Briscoe, and Mathew Singleton, esqrs.	1 - -	ditto - - - ditto.	
22	Henry W. Briscoe and M. Singleton, esqrs.	- 6 -	ditto - - - ditto.	
October 6	Thomas E. Lalor and M. Singleton, esqrs.	6 13 -	ditto - - - ditto.	
20	- - Adjourned by Mathew Singleton, esq., having no other magistrate.			
27	Henry W. Briscoe and M. Singleton, esqrs.	- 7 6	ditto - - - ditto.	
Nov. - 10	Thomas E. Lalor and M. Singleton, esqrs.			
24	Henry W. Briscoe and M. Singleton, esqrs.			
Dec. - 8	Thomas E. Lalor and M. Singleton, esqrs.	3 1 -	- - 15 s. paid to the prosecutor, 15 s. to the King, and the remainder to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.	
22	Henry W. Briscoe and M. Singleton, esqrs.	- 14 2	- - paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.	
		£. 14 - 2		

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cashel.*

HELD at Cashel weekly on Wednesday.

Magistrates usually presiding:—Richard Long, Samuel Phillips, Charles Clarke, Mathew Jacob, Mathew Pennefather, Godfrey Taylor (resident in the district), Gerald Fitzgerald, C. M. P. (since shortly before the close of the year 1835, removed from the district), Bartholomew Nangle, C. M. P. (in the room of G. Fitzgerald, esq.), and John Scully (since 1835 appointed to the commission of the peace, but resident in the district), esqrs.

Total amount of all costs and charges, for the year ending 31st December 1835, 51 l. 3 s. 6 d.; received by the clerk of petty sessions as fees of office, out of which stationery was supplied.

Fines imposed, and the application thereof:

	£. s. d.	
Assaults - - - - -	18 5 7	- - Paid over to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.
Malicious injuries to public property.	3 8 -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Malicious injuries to private property.	3 19 8	Paid to the parties aggrieved.
Under the Arms Act - - -	12 10 4	Paid to the treasurer of the county.
Under the Road Act - - -	3 6 2 ½	- - Paid a portion to the informers, and the remainder to the clergy for the use of the poor.
Ditto - ditto - - -	- 10 6	- - Paid to complainants as costs of prosecution incurred by them, in which only the parties convicted were fined.
Butcher dressing a calf within the market.	- 4 7	Paid to the informer.
TOTAL Amount received - - £.	42 4 10 ½	And applied according to the directions of the several Acts of Parliament, under which the convictions were respectively had.

Besides the within there were imposed fines for various offences, amounting to.	£. s. d.	
	74 12 1	- - which were not paid, the imprisonment adjudged in default of payment being endured.
There was also imposed, under the Pound Act, a fine of	2 15 -	- - which was not paid, the party suing for it not desiring its enforcement.
Also under the Revenue Laws -	21 17 6	- - Whether this amount was paid or not the clerk of petty sessions has no means of ascertaining, the supervisor of Excise (who would receive it if paid, and who sued for it) being removed from the district. Such fines are usually received by the Excise-office.
Fines under the Arms Act, besides the within	99 4 7 18 9 2	Remitted by the Lord-lieutenant.
Within Amount - - -	117 13 9 42 4 10 ½	
TOTAL Amount imposed - £.	159 18 7 ½	

26 April 1836.

D. Upton, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Clogheen.

Courts held on Thursday,	NAMES OF THE MAGISTRATES WHO PRESIDED.
January 1	Lord Viscount Lismore, the Rev. James Hill and Michael Bourke, esqrs.
— - 15	Lord Viscount Lismore and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
February 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— - 19	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
March - 12	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
April - 2	John Chaytor and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
— - 16	Lord Viscount Lismore, the Rev. James Hill and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
— - 30	Lord Viscount Lismore and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
May - 14	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
June - 4	Samuel Barton, Edwin Taylor and William J. Fennell, esqrs.
— - 18	John Chaytor and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
July - 9	The Rev. James Hill and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
— - 23	Lord Viscount Lismore and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
August - 13	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— - 27	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
September 10	Lord Viscount Lismore and John Chaytor, esqrs.
— - 24	Lord Viscount Lismore and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
October 8	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— - 22	Lord Viscount Lismore, John Chaytor and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
December 3	Lord Viscount Lismore and Edwin Taylor, esqrs.
— - 17	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
— - 31	Lord Viscount Lismore, Earl Glengall, Edwin Taylor and John Chaytor, esqrs.

The total amount of all costs and charges I could not accurately ascertain, as it was not required of me by the magistrates to keep any account thereof, they being applied to my sole use and benefit, having no other fixed or settled salary, by the magistrates, only the benefits derived from the court according to the provisions made in the Petty Sessions Act, these and no other being my usual charges: 6*d.* for a copy and summons, 6*d.* for a warrant, 1*s.* for a recognizance, 1*s.* for a conviction, 1*s.* for engrossing informations in assaults, trespasses and all sorts of misdemeanors, 1*s.* 6*d.* for appeal to quarter sessions, and 6*d.* for a supersedeas. The amount of fines imposed is 38*l.* 3*s.* 11 ½*d.* and has been applied in manner following: 6*l.* 10*s.* to the treasurer of the Clogheen Dispensary and Fever Hospital, 2*l.* 10*s.* to the treasurer of the Cashel County of Tipperary Infirmary, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for the service of summonses, 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* to prosecutors, 1*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for white-washing, keeping clean through the year and repairs done to court-house, 6*s.* 6*d.* for expenses attending magisterial commands, and 21*l.* 0*s.* 5 ½*d.* for costs attending prosecutions.

25 April 1836.

David Hickey, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Clonmel.

Date of Proceedings.	MAGISTRATES in ATTENDANCE.	Informations for Assaults.	Cost, 1 s. each.	Summons issued.	Cost, 6 d. each.	Summons for Wages.	Cost, 6 d. each.	Summons for Trespass.	Cost, 6 d. each.	Convictions on Assaults.	Penalty.	Fine.	Received and paid to County Infirmary.	Fine.	Committed to Gaol, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835 : Jan. 2	-- S. Moore, Wm. H. Bradshaw and J. R. Smith, esqrs.	3	- 3 -	3	- 1 6	9	- 4 6	1	- - 6	2	- 10 -	1	- 5 -	1	- 5 -
- 30	-- J. R. Smith, Thomas Morton and Stephen Moore.	8	- 8 -	15	- 7 6	5	- 2 6	3	- 1 6	3	7 5 -	-	-	3	7 5 -
Feb. 13	S. Moore and Thos. Morton.	5	- 5 -	14	- 7 -	7	- 3 6	2	- 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 27	-- Sir Hugh Gough, Stephen Moore and J. R. Smith.	7	- 7 -	13	- 6 6	5	- 2 6	2	- 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar. 13	-- S. Moore, Wm. H. Bradshaw and B. B. Bradshaw.	8	- 8 -	12	- 6 -	6	- 3 -	7	- 3 6	1	- 10 -	1	- 10 -	-	-
April 3	-- Wm. Perry, T. Morton, J. R. Smith and B. Bradshaw.	2	- 2 -	3	- 1 6	4	- 2 -	5	- 2 6	3	- 3 -	3	- 3 -	-	-
- 24	S. Moore and Thos. Morton.	9	- 9 -	15	- 7 6	7	- 3 6	8	- 4 -	4	3 10 -	1	1 -	3	2 10 -
May 8	-- S. Moore, W. Perry, J. R. Smith, John Bagwell and B. Bradshaw.	7	- 7 -	11	- 5 6	7	- 3 6	9	- 4 6	1	- 1 -	1	- 1 -	-	-
- 22	-- Stephen Moore, Thomas Morton and B. Bradshaw.	8	- 8 -	10	- 5 -	10	- 5 -	12	- 6 -	2	- 15 -	2	- 15 -	-	-
June 12	-- J. R. Smith, T. Morton, and Hill W. Rowan.	3	- 3 -	4	- 2 -	10	- 5 -	4	- 2 -	1	- 2 6	-	-	1	- 2 6
- 26	-- Sir H. Gough, J. R. Smith, B. Bradshaw and T. Morton.	4	- 4 -	4	- 2 -	9	- 4 6	9	- 4 6	2	- 7 6	1	- 2 6	1	- 5 -
July 10	-- Sir H. Gough, B. Bradshaw and Wm. Markham.	3	- 3 -	12	- 6 -	8	- 4 -	8	- 4 -	1	5 -	-	-	1	5 -
- 24	-- B. B. Bradshaw and W. Markham.	2	- 2 -	2	- 1 -	15	- 7 6	7	- 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug. 14	J. R. Smith and W. Markham.	7	- 7 -	9	- 4 6	6	- 3 -	9	- 4 6	3	5 10 -	1	- 10 -	2	5 -
Sept. 11	-- Mathew Singleton, J. R. Smith and Wm. Markham.	5	- 5 -	7	- 3 6	7	- 3 6	4	- 2 -	1	- 1 -	1	- 1 -	-	-
- 25	W. Perry and M. Singleton.	7	- 7 -	7	- 3 6	6	- 3 -	8	- 4 -	2	- 7 6	-	-	2	- 7 6
Oct. 9	J. R. Smith and B. Bradshaw.	4	- 4 -	18	- 9 -	3	- 1 6	2	- 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 23	-- S. Moore, W. Markham, and Mathew Singleton.	3	- 3 -	10	- 5 -	2	- 1 -	7	- 3 6	1	- 10 -	-	-	1	- 10 -
Nov. 20	-- J. R. Smith, T. Morton, and Mathew Singleton.	4	- 4 -	10	- 5 -	6	- 3 -	4	- 2 -	2	1 10 -	2	1 10 -	-	-
Dec. 4	-- S. Moore, W. Markham, T. Morton and M. Singleton.	5	- 5 -	5	- 2 6	8	- 4 -	8	- 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 18	-- S. Moore, M. Singleton, Sir H. Gough and W. Markham.	6	- 6 -	8	- 4 -	10	- 5 -	3	- 1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		110	5 10 -	192	4 16 -	150	3 15 -	122	3 1 -	29	26 2 6	17	4 17 0	9	21 5 -

Selling Spirituous Liquors without License, four cases, fined 2 l.; paid to the Mayor of Clonmel.

Forty-one decrees for Wages; paid to plaintiffs costs; average to clerk on these decrees 10 s.

Fines in Assault cases paid to County Infirmary; fines in Trespass cases paid o owners of land.

Clonmel, 3 May 1836.

George Markham, Register.

PETTY SESSIONS, Clonoulty.

DAYS HELD.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.										No.
1835:											
Friday 9 January	-	Joseph Tabuteau, esq.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- 23 - -	-	Edward Pennefather and Joseph Tabuteau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- 6 February	-	Edward Pennefather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- 20 - -	-	Joseph Tabuteau and Edward Pennefather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- 6 March	-	Edward Pennefather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- 13 - -	-	Joseph Tabuteau and Edward Pennefather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- 10 April -	-	Edward Pennefather and Nicholas Mansergh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- 24 - -	-	Edward Pennefather and Joseph Tabuteau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- 8 May -	-	Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	-	2

DAYS HELD.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	No.
1835 :		
Friday, 22 May -	Richard Long, Joseph Tabuteau and Edward Pennefather -	3
— 5 June -	Edward Pennefather, Joseph Tabuteau and William Armstrong -	3
— 19 — -	Joseph Tabuteau -	1
— 3 July -	Edward Pennefather and Joseph Tabuteau -	2
— 17 — -	Edward Pennefather -	1
— 24 — -	Edward Pennefather and Joseph Tabuteau -	2
— 14 Aug. -	Ditto - Ditto -	2
— 28 — -	Joseph Tabuteau -	1
— 11 Sept. -	Edward Pennefather and Gerald Fitzgerald -	2
— 25 — -	Gerald Fitzgerald, Richard Long and Edward Pennefather -	3
— 9 Oct. -	Edward Pennefather and Joseph Tabuteau -	2
— 30 — -	Ditto - Ditto -	2
— 20 Nov. -	Joseph Tabuteau and Edward Pennefather -	2
— 4 Dec. -	Joseph Tabuteau -	1
— 18 — -	Edward Pennefather and Joseph Tabuteau -	2
Total No. 24.		

Total amount of costs and charges received - - - £. 30 10 6

Applied as follows :

To pay the clerk and supply stationery.

Total amount of fines imposed - - - £. 21 9 5

Applied as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
To the County Infirmary -	3	-	6
- Informants for malicious injuries to property -	2	7	8
- the poor -	-	12	4
- Informants for prosecuting in cases of road nuisance -	-	12	4
Committed for sundry fines amounting to -	14	4	7
Warrants issued for -	-	12	-
£.	21	9	5

E. Fallon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Fethard.

PETTY SESSIONS are held at Fethard on Mondays, and generally once a fortnight.

Magistrates presiding :—Matthew Jacob, Rev. William Bryan, Matthew V. Sankey, William Pennefather and John Maher, esqrs.

Total amount of costs and charges received, 16*l.* 14*s.*, which sum was left to the clerk as his salary.

Total amount of fines imposed and received - - - £. 4 7 2

	£.	s.	d.	
Common assaults -	1	18	6	remitted treasurer County Infirmary.
Trespass on roads -	1	7	6	half paid prosecutors and half poor parish.
Injury to property -	1	1	2	paid party aggrieved.
£.	4	7	2	

James Smyth, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Golden.

—	—	FINES.	COSTS.	MAGISTRATES' NAMES.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1835 :				
Jan. 5 -	sessions held -	- - -	- 4 -	Thomas Butler, S. Cooper and Gerald Fitzgerald, esqrs.
— 19 -	ditto -	- - -	- 5 -	- - Richard Creaghe, Laurence Creaghe, Thomas Butler and Samuel Cooper, esqrs.
Feb. 2 -	ditto -	- 5 -	- 7 6	- - Gerald Fitzgerald, Richard Creaghe, Samuel Cooper and Laurence Creaghe, esqrs.
— 16 -	none ; no magistrates in attendance.			
Mar. 2 -	sessions held -	- 2 6	- 18 -	Richard Creaghe and Samuel Cooper, esqrs.
— 16 -	none ; assizes interfering.			
— 30 -	sessions held -	- 5 -	- 10 -	R. Creaghe, Gerald Fitzgerald and S. Cooper, esqrs.
Apr. 13 -	ditto -	- 5 -	- 9 6	ditto - ditto - ditto.
— 27 -	ditto -	- - -	- 9 -	- - Thomas Butler, Samuel Cooper, Gerald Fitzgerald and Stephen O'Meagher, esqrs.
May 12 -	ditto -	- 1 -	- 9 6	- - Sir John T. Fitzgerald, Gerald Fitzgerald, T. Butler and Joseph Robbins, esqrs.
— 26 -	ditto -	- 10 -	- 13 -	Laurence Creaghe, G. Fitzgerald and J. Robbins, esqrs.

		FINES.			COSTS.		MAGISTRATES' NAMES.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	
1835:							
June 9	sessions held	-	-	-	-	13	- Sir John J. Fitzgerald, Richard Creaghe, Laurence Creaghe, Thomas Butler and Joseph Robbins, esqrs. Only one magistrate in attendance.
— 22	none	-	-	-	-	-	Richard Creaghe, Thomas Butler & Samuel Cooper, esqrs.
July 14	sessions held	-	5	-	-	16	- Sir John Fitzgerald, Richard Creaghe, Joseph Robbins, Samuel Cooper and Thomas Butler, esqrs.
— 28	ditto	-	4	-	-	12	- Richard Creaghe, Gerald Fitzgerald and Thomas Butler, esqrs.
Aug. 11	ditto	-	-	-	-	5	- Richard Creaghe, Laurence Creaghe, and Samuel Cooper, esqrs.
— 25	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	- Sir John J. Fitzgerald, Richard Creaghe, Joseph Robbins and Thomas Butler, esqrs.
Sept. 8	ditto	-	-	-	-	10	R. Creaghe, Gerald Fitzgerald & Thomas Butler, esqrs.
— 22	ditto	-	-	-	6	6	- Richard Creaghe, Gerald Fitzgerald, Joseph Cooke and Samuel Cooper, esqrs.
Oct. 6	ditto	-	6	5	-	1	Richard Creaghe, Sam. Cooper, and Thos. Butler, esqrs.
— 20	ditto	-	2	-	-	7	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
Nov. 3	none; quarter sessions interfering.	-	-	-	1	1	Richard Creaghe and Gerald Fitzgerald, esqrs.
— 17	sessions held	-	1	17	6	-	- Richard Creaghe, Gerald Fitzgerald, Thomas Butler, Joseph Robbins and Samuel Cooper, esqrs.
Dec. 1	ditto	-	5	-	-	17	
— 16	ditto	-	1	-	-	12	
		£.	13	5	-	11	12
						6	

The amount of the fines are paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, per his receipt in my hands. All summonses, convictions and warrants in civil cases, and all informations, summonses, convictions and warrants in criminal cases are included in the costs, which is the only salary the clerk has, out of which he is to buy stationery.

25 April 1836.

Patrick Quinlan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Nenagh.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES IN ATTENDANCE.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES IN ATTENDANCE.
1835:		1835:	
January 1	- - No court held this day, quarter sessions of this town interfering.	Mar. 19	- - No court held this day, assizes of Clonmel interfering.
— 8	- - Thomas Brereton, esq., chairman, John Bayly, George Jackson, Richard W. Gason, George Atkinson, esqrs., and Major Carter.	— 26	No court held this day, assizes continuing.
— 15	- - Dean Holmes, chairman, James Dempster, Richard W. Bayly, Jno. Bayly, esqrs., and Major Carter.	April 2	- - Dean Holmes, chairman, James Dempster, Peter Holmes, George Jackson, Anthony Parker, John Bayly, Richard W. Gason, Richard W. Bayly, esqrs., and Major Carter.
— 22	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Dean Holmes, George Jackson, George Atkinson, Richard W. Gason, Thomas Brereton, esqrs., and Major Carter.	— 9	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Lord Dunally, Major Carter, Richard W. Bayly, George Atkinson, Anthony Parker, and Thomas Brereton, esqrs.
— 29	- - Richard W. Bayly, esq., chairman, R. W. Gason, Joseph Robbins, George Garvy, George Atkinson, Lord Dunally and Major Carter.	— 16	- - R. W. Bayly, esq., chairman, Lord Dunally, Richard W. Gason, James Dempster, George Garvy, Anthony Parker and Thomas Brereton, esqrs.
Feo. 5	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Dunally, Major Carter, R. W. Gason, George Jackson, Geo. Garvy, Richard W. Bayly, Thomas Brereton and James Willington, esqrs.	— 23	- - Richard W. Bayly, esq., chairman, James Dempster, Peter Holmes, Richard W. Gason, Thomas Brereton, George Jackson, esqrs, and Major Carter.
— 12	- - Richard W. Gason, esq., chairman, James Dempster, George Garvy, Anthony Parker, esqrs., and Major Carter.	— 30	- - Peter Holmes, esq., chairman, Richard W. Bayly, Thomas Brereton, James Dempster, Richard W. Gason, George Jackson, James Willington and Major Carter.
— 19	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Richard W. Gason, R. W. Bayly, John Bayly, George Jackson, Geo. Atkinson, esqrs., Lord Bloomfield, Count D'Alton and Major Carter.	May 7	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Jas. Willington, John Bayly, Charles Cambie, Peter Holmes, esqrs., and Major Carter.
— 26	- - Dean Holmes, chairman, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Dunally, James Dempster, John Bayly, Thomas Brereton, Stephen H. Atkins, George Garvy and George Jackson, esqrs.	— 14	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Lord Dunally, Count D'Alton, Major Carter, Peter Holmes, Thomas Brereton, esqrs., and Dean Holmes.
March 5	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Dean Holmes, Major Carter, George Jackson, and George Atkinson, esqrs.	— 21	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, George Jackson, Thomas Brereton, Richard W. Gason and Dean Holmes.
— 12	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Lord Bloomfield, Count D'Alton, Major Carter, Dean Holmes, Peter Holmes, Jas. Willington, Richard W. Gason, George Jackson, George Atkinson and John Bayly, esqrs.	— 28	- - Peter Holmes, esq., chairman, Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Lord Dunally, Sir Amyrald Dancer, bart., Jas. Willington, Jas. Dempster, Charles Cambie, Anthony Parker, Geo. Jackson, Richard W. Gason, Richard W. Bayly, George Garvy, Thomas Brereton, and Henry Lee, esqrs.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES IN ATTENDANCE.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES IN ATTENDANCE.
1835: June 4	- - Peter Holmes, esq., chairman, Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Lord Dunally, Major Carter, James Dempster, Anthony Parker, George Jackson, Richard W. Gason, Richard W. Bayly, George Garvy and Thomas Brereton, esqrs.	1835: Sept. 10	Major Carter, chairman, & Geo. Jackson, esq.
— 11	- - James Willington, esq., chairman, Peter Holmes, George Atkinson, Thomas Brereton, Richard W. Gason, James Dempster, and George Garvy, esqrs.	— 17	- - Jas. Dempster, esq., chairman, Sir Edmund Waller, Major Carter, & George Jackson, esq.
— 18	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Lord Dunally, Sir Edmund Waller, Major Carter, Jas. Willington, George Jackson, Anthony Parker, George Atkinson, Thomas Brereton & Richard W. Bayly, esqrs.	— 24	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Richard W. Gason, Thomas Brereton, George Jackson, Anthony Parker, Caleb Goings, James Willington, esqrs., and Major Carter.
— 25	- - No court held this day, quarter sessions of this town interfering.	Oct. 1	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Thomas P. Evans, George Garvy, Richard W. Bayly, Joshua R. Minnett, Thomas Brereton, Rob. E. Philips, John Goings, esqrs., & Major Carter.
July 2	- - Richard W. Bayly, esq., chairman, James Dempster, P. Holmes, esqrs., and Major Carter.	— 8	- - Richard W. Gason, esq., chairman, James Dempster, esq., and Major Carter.
— 9	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Dean Holmes, Major Carter, Thomas Brereton, Peter Holmes, George Jackson, Anthony Parker, George Garvy, and Richard W. Bayly, esqrs.	— 15	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Anthony Parker, Thomas Brereton, Richard W. Bayly, Caleb Goings, Mannsell Andrews and George Jackson, esqrs.
16	- - Dean Holmes, chairman, Lord Dunally, Major Carter, Peter Holmes, George Jackson, James Willington, James Dempster, Thomas Brereton, Richard W. Bayly, John Bayly and George Atkinson, esqrs.	— 22	- - No court held this day, quarter sessions of Thurles interfering.
— 23	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Major Carter, Peter Holmes, Henry Lee, Richard W. Gason, Thomas G. Stony, Anthony Parker, James Willington, George Jackson, George Atkinson and Thomas Brereton, esqrs.	— 29	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Charles Manly, R. W. Gason, esqrs., & Major Carter.
— 30	- - No court held this day, assizes of Clonmel interfering.	Nov. 5	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, George Jackson, Anthony Parker, Charles Cambie, esqrs., and Major Carter.
August 6	- - Dean Holmes, chairman, James Dempster, Peter Holmes, Richard W. Bayly, Charles Manly, R. W. Gason, esqrs., and Major Carter.	— 12	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, and Caleb Goings, esq.
— 13	- - Peter Holmes, esq., chairman, Dean Holmes, Major Carter, James Dempster, Geo. Jackson, Anthony Parker, George Garvy, T. Brereton, R. W. Gason, and Richard W. Bayly, esqrs.	— 19	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Anthony Parker, Thomas Brereton, George Jackson, C. Goings, G. Atkinson, esqrs., & Major Carter.
— 20	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Peter Holmes, T. Brereton, esqrs. and Major Carter.	— 26	- - Richard W. Gason, esq., chairman, James Dempster, Thomas Brereton, Caleb Goings, Charles Manly, Joshua R. Minnett, esqrs., and Major Carter.
— 27	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Major Carter, Anthony Parker & R. W. Gason, esqrs.	Dec. 3	- - James Willington, esq., chairman, James Dempster, George Jackson, Richard W. Gason, esqrs., and Major Carter.
Sept. 3	- - Geo. Jackson, esq., chairman, Geo. Garvy, esq., and Major Carter.	— 10	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, George Jackson, George Garvy, Henry Lee, esqrs., and Major Carter.
		— 17	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, Joshua R. Minnett, George Jackson, Anthony Parker, Richard W. Gason, esqrs., and Major Carter.
		— 24	- - James Dempster, esq., chairman, George Garvey and Thomas Brereton, esqrs.
		— 31	- - No court held this day, quarter sessions of this town interfering.

Amount of Fines imposed and how disposed of:		£.	s.	d.
Paid to the treasurer of the Nenagh Fever Hospital	- - - - -	14	6	-
Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary	- - - - -	19	10	-
Remains uncollected, the persons fined leaving the country	- - - - -	4	7	6
Forfeited, the persons fined submitting to confinement rather than pay the fine	- - - - -	98	12	-

TOTAL - - - £. 136 15 6

Total amount of costs and charges - - - £. 125.

How disposed of:

After supplying the magistrates with stationery and all things necessary for the use of the court, the remainder given to the clerk as a remuneration for his services. *W. H. Bull, Clerk.*

PETTY SESSIONS, Newinn.

THERE were 21 courts held, at which the following magistrates presided:—William Roe, esq., 14 courts; Rev. Nicholas Herbert, 20 courts; Robert Carew, esq., 3 courts; Joseph Robbins, esq., 1 court; Joseph Cooke, esq., 2 courts; and Gerald Fitzgerald, esq., 4 courts.

Costs and charges received - - - - - £. 8. 2.

Applied to the payment of the clerk of petty sessions.

Amount of fines imposed - - - - - £. 12. 6.

Application thereof:

	£.	s.	d.
To prosecutors for convicting two farmers for buying soldiers' necessaries, and ammunition belonging to a deserter from 95th Regiment	-	5	-
To recruiting dépôt	-	5	-
To prosecutors for road nuisances, &c.	-	7	6
Committed to prison for nonpayment of	-	1	18 6

£. 12 6 -

Joshua Williams, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newport.*

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835: Jan. 6	- - Sir Edmund Waller, Thomas P. Evans, Richard E. Philips and John Going, esquires.	1835: June 30	- - Stephen H. Atkins, John Going, Sir E. Waller, Rev. J. Pennefather and Richard Philips, esquires.
— 13	- - Major Carter, Henry Lee, Thomas P. Evans, John Going and Richard E. Philips, esquires.	July 7	- - Henry Lee, Major Carter and Richard E. Philips, esquires.
— 27	- - Sir E. Waller, Henry Lee, Stephen H. Atkins, Thomas P. Evans and Richard E. Philips, esquires.	— 14	- - Rev. J. Pennefather, Henry Lee, Major Carter, Sir E. Waller, Richard E. Philips and Thomas P. Evans, esquires.
Feb. 3	- - Major Carter, Sir E. Waller, Richard E. Philips and John Going, esquires.	— 21	- - Henry Lee, John Going and Sir E. Waller.
— 10	- - Sir E. Waller, Thomas P. Evans, Richard E. Philips and Rev. John Pennefather.	Aug. 11	- - John Going, Major Carter and George Garvey, esquires.
— 17	- - Henry Lee and John Going, esquires.	— 18	- - Stephen H. Atkins, John Going, Richard E. Philips and Major Carter.
— 24	- - Henry Lee, Richard E. Philips, John Going and Sir E. Waller.	— 25	- - Stephen H. Atkins, esq. and Major Carter.
March 3	- - Henry Lee and Richard E. Philips, esquires.	Sept. 1	- - Stephen H. Atkins, Henry Lee, Thomas P. Evans and Richard E. Philips, esquires.
— 10	- - Henry Lee, Stephen H. Atkins, Richard E. Philips and John Going, esquires.	— 8	- - Rev. John Pennefather, Major Carter, John Going, Henry Lee and Richard E. Philips, esquires.
— 17	- - Sir E. Waller, Henry Lee, Richard E. Philips and Thomas P. Evans, esquires.	— 15	- - Sir E. Waller, Major Carter, Richard E. Philips and Henry Lee, esquires.
— 31	- ditto - ditto.	— 22	- - Major Carter, Henry Lee and Richard E. Philips, esquires.
April 7	- - Henry Lee, Sir E. Waller and Rev. John Pennefather.	— 29	- - Henry Lee, Thomas P. Evans, Richard E. Philips and John Going, esquires.
— 14	- - Rev. J. Pennefather and Sir E. Waller.	Oct. 6	- - Rev. John Pennefather, Henry Lee and Major Carter.
— 21	- - Rev. J. Pennefather, Henry Lee, Major Carter, Sir E. Waller and John Going, esquires.	— 13	- - Henry Lee, John Going, Richard E. Philips, esquires, and Sir E. Waller.
— 28	- - Sir E. Waller, Stephen H. Atkins, Richard E. Philips, John Going and Henry Lee, esquires.	— 27	Henry Lee, esq. and Major Carter.
May 5	- - Major Carter, Thomas P. Evans, Stephen H. Atkins, Richard E. Philips, Henry Lee and Sir E. Waller.	Nov. 3	- - Rev. John Pennefather, John Going, Henry Lee, Major Carter and Edmund Scully, esquires.
— 12	- - Richard E. Philips, Major Carter, Henry Lee and Sir E. Waller.	— 10	- - Richard E. Philips, Rev. John Pennefather and John Going, esqrs.
— 19	- - Henry Lee, John Going, Richard E. Philips, Rev. John Pennefather and Sir E. Waller.	— 17	- - Rev. John Pennefather, Major Carter and Richard E. Philips, esq.
— 26	- - Richard E. Philips and Henry Lee, esquires.	— 24	- - Edmund Scully, Henry Lee, Major Carter and Richard E. Philips, esq.
June 2	- - Henry Lee, Richard E. Philips, John Going, Thomas P. Evans, Major Carter, Sir E. Waller and Rev. John Pennefather.	Dec. 1	- - Major Carter, Edmund Scully, Sir E. Waller and Rev. John Pennefather.
— 9	- - Stephen H. Atkins, John Going, Rev. John Pennefather and Richard E. Philips, esquires.	— 8	- - Rev. John Pennefather and Major Carter.
— 16	- - Stephen H. Atkins, John Going, Henry Lee and Major Carter.	— 15	- - Rev. J. Pennefather, Henry Lee, John Going, Edmund Scully, Major Carter, Richard E. Philips and Sir E. Waller.
		— 22	- - Edmund Scully and Rev. John Pennefather.

Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, 34 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

Purposes to which applied: for books, stationery, fuel, &c. &c.

The balance allowed by the magistrates to the clerk, as compensation.

Total Amount of Fines imposed, 92 *l.* 9 *s.*

Application thereof:

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary	-	-	9 12 6
Paid to the treasurer of the county Tipperary	-	-	10 - -
Paid as compensation to plaintiffs	-	-	3 15 6
Mitigated	-	-	10 - -
Committed in default of payment	-	-	16 5 -
Warrants suspended, time given to memorial	-	-	42 16 -
	£.	92 9 -	

Joseph Green, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Roscrea.

1835:		1835:	
5 January	- - William P. Vaughan and William H. Birch, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	29 June	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Joseph Smith, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
12 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, William P. Vaughan, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	6 July	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend and William H. Birch, esq.
26 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, William H. Birch, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	13 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, the Rev. Joseph Townsend and William P. Vaughan, esq.
2 February	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, William P. Vaughan, William H. Birch and Henry Prittie, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	20 —	- - Henry Prittie, William H. Birch and Joseph Tabuteau, esqrs.
9 —	- - Joseph Smith, William P. Vaughan and William H. Birch, esqrs.	27 —	- - William P. Vaughan, Joseph Tabuteau and Joseph Smith, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
16 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Joseph Smith and William H. Birch, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	3 August	- - Joseph Smith, William H. Birch, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
23 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, the Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Joseph Smith and William H. Birch, esqrs.	10 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, William H. Birch and Joseph Tabuteau, esqrs.
2 March	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, William P. Vaughan and Joseph Smith, esqrs.	17 —	- - Joseph Smith, esq., the Hon. Francis A. Prittie and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
9 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend and the Hon. Francis A. Prittie.	7 Sept.	- - Henry Prittie and William H. Birch, esqrs.
16 —	- - Henry Prittie, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	14 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Henry Prittie, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
23 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, the Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Joseph Smith and William H. Birch, esqrs.	21 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, William H. Birch and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs.
30 —	- - William H. Birch and Joseph Smith, esqrs., the Hon. Francis A. Prittie and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	28 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Henry Prittie and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs.
6 April	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, Joseph Smith, Frederick Lidwill and Henry Prittie, esqrs.	5 Oct.	- - Joseph Smith, Dawson Hutchinson and Henry Prittie, esqrs.
3 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, the Rev. Joseph Townsend, William P. Vaughan and Joseph Smith, esqrs.	12 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Joseph Smith and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs.
20 —	- - Joseph Smith, William P. Vaughan, William H. Birch, esqrs. and the Hon. Francis A. Prittie.	19 —	- - William H. Birch and Henry Prittie, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
27 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Henry Prittie and Joseph Smith, esqrs.	26 —	- - Henry Prittie, Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
4 May	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, William H. Birch, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	2 Nov.	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, Dawson Hutchinson, Henry Prittie and Joseph Smith, esqrs.
11 —	- - William H. Birch and Joseph Smith, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	9 —	- - Henry Prittie, esq. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
25 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, William H. Birch, Joseph Smith and Henry Prittie, esqrs.	16 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, Henry Prittie and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs.
1 June	- - Daniel O'Donoghue, Joseph Smith and Henry Prittie, esqrs.	23 —	- - William H. Birch, Dawson Hutchinson, Joseph Smith and Henry Prittie, esqrs.
8 —	- - The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Henry Prittie and William P. Vaughan, esqrs.	1 Dec.	- - Henry Prittie, William H. Birch and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs.
15 —	- - Joseph Smith, Henry Prittie and William P. Vaughan, esqrs.	7 —	- - Henry Prittie and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.
23 —	- - William P. Vaughan, William H. Birch, esqrs. and the Rev. Joseph Townsend.	14 —	- - Henry Prittie and Joseph Smith, esqrs.
		21 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, the Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Dawson Hutchinson and William H. Birch, esqrs.
		28 —	- - The Rev. Joseph Townsend, the Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Joseph Smith and Dawson Hutchinson, esqrs.

The costs of summonses, informations, &c. received were appropriated to the use of the clerk of the petty sessions, of which no account was kept.

The fines were appropriated, by order of the magistrates, to charitable purposes.

Richard Talbot, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Templemore.*

Court Days.	Where held.	Presiding Magistrates.	Costs and Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines imposed, and how applied.	
Wednesdays	- - Tem- plemore.	- - Sir Henry Robert Carden, bart.; Daniel James Webb, Theo- bald B. Willington, James Butler, Joseph Tabuteau, s. m., and John Carden, esqrs.	£. s. d. 35 10 - This sum is applied as fees to the clerk, and stationery for the use of the petty ses- sions.	Total Amount of fines imposed £. s. d. Paid into the County Infirmary - - 11 9 - Amount for which persons were com- mitted in default of payment of the fines imposed in assault and mali- cious trespass cases 43 12 - Amount of fines un- der the Revenue Act - - - 6 - - Road nuisances under the New Road Act 4 6 2 <i>Note.</i> — Part of these fines given for costs to the clerk of petty sessions for the summonses. Amount of a fine im- posed, but after- wards mitigated, for unregistered arms - - - 10 - - Paid to repair inju- ries done in cases of malicious tres- pass - - - 2 15 - Amount of fine un- der New Spirit Li- cence Act, which was appealed to quarter sessions, and quashed - 2 - - £. - - - - -	£. s. d. 80 2 2

6 May 1836.

*Michael Hogan, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Thurles.*

A petty session is held at the court house on every Saturday, except those on which the assizes of the county and quarter sessions of the town are held.

The following Magistrates usually preside at such sessions :

John Trant, Dovea-lodge, D. L., George Ryan, Inch House, D. L., James Leingan, Castlefogarty, Edmund Leingan, Thurles, John Bray O'Brien, Turtolla, Richard Chadwick, Littleton, Joseph Tabuteau, Thurles, John Russell, Ballydavid, William Armstrong, Farny-castle, and Robert Lidwill, Thurles, esqrs.

Total amount of all costs and charges, or fees, payable pursuant to the Petty Sessions Act, on the business done at such sessions, for the year ending 31 December 1835 -	£. s. d. 56 5 -
Much less is received by the clerk, owing to the hurry of business in the court, &c. He provides books, printed forms and stationery, and appropriates the remainder to his own use as his fees.	
Total amount of fines imposed and received in this court for assaults, malicious trespasses and keeping unregistered fire-arms during the same period - - - -	28 3 11
These fines are paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, for the use of that institution, and his receipts taken. Other fines have been pronounced but discharged, the persons fined having suffered imprisonment in lieu thereof.	
Total amount of fines for nuisances, &c. received in this court for the like period -	13 8 4
Half these fines are paid to the respective prosecutors, and the other half is paid to the churchwardens for the benefit of the poor of the parish.	

Matthew Quinlan, Clerk.

DAYS.			Date.	MONTH.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs and Charges.	For Clerk and Stationery.	Total Amount of Fines.	Paid to the County Infirmary.	Paid Informants.	Committed to County Gaol for non-payment.	Warrants issued who not appear.
			1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Thursday	1	January	1835:	January	E. O'Ryan, J. Scully, E. Moore, M. C. Moore, J. Cooke, R. S. Mansergh and R. Sadleir	- 19 -	- - -	5 - -	2 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -
-	8	-	15	-	Edward Moore, James Scully and Richard Sadleir	1 - -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	15	-	22	-	Richard Sadleir, John Low, R. S. Mansergh, E. Moore and M. C. Moore	- 16 -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	22	-	29	-	R. S. Mansergh, James Scully, Maurice C. Moore and Edward Moore	- 17 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	29	-	5	February	James Scully, E. O'Ryan, Richard Sadleir, Edward Moore and R. S. Mansergh	- 19 -	- - -	2 2 6	2 6	1 - -	1 - -	- - -
-	5	-	12	-	Maurice C. Moore, James Scully, Richard Sadleir, R. S. Mansergh and John Willcocks	- 17 6 -	- - -	- 13 -	- 6 -	- 2 -	- 5 -	- - -
-	12	-	19	-	Edward Moore, Richard Sadleir, E. O'Ryan and Maurice C. Moore	1 - -	- 6 -	- 5 10	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	3 4
-	19	-	26	-	Richard Sadleir, James Scully, E. O'Ryan, Edward Moore and William Purefoy	- 16 -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	26	-	5	March	E. O'Ryan, James Scully, John Low, Richard Sadleir, Edward Moore and James Roe	- 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	5	-	12	-	James Scully and Edward Moore	1 1 -	- - -	1 5 -	1 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	12	-	19	-	M. C. Moore, J. Scully, R. Sadleir, W. Purefoy, E. Moore, E. O'Ryan and J. A. Butler	- 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	19	-	26	-	Richard Sadleir, James Scully and Edward Moore	- 15 -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	26	-	2	April	M. C. Moore, J. Scully, E. Moore, R. Sadleir, Wm. Purefoy and John Willcocks	- 15 -	- - -	1 5 -	- 10 -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -
-	2	-	9	-	J. Cooke, J. Scully, R. Sadleir, M. C. Moore, E. Moore, R. S. Mansergh, E. O'Ryan & J. Willcocks	1 11 -	- - -	24 10	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	9	-	16	-	R. S. Mansergh, Joseph Cooke, E. Moore, James Scully, R. Sadleir and J. Willcocks	1 3 6	- - -	16 5	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	16	-	23	-	E. O'Ryan, J. Scully, J. Cooke, E. Moore, M. C. Moore, R. S. Mansergh & W. Purefoy	- 18 6 -	- - -	1 12 6	1 2 6	- - -	- - -	10 -
-	23	-	30	-	J. Scully, J. Cooke, E. Moore, Richard Sadleir, R. S. Mansergh and John Willcocks	- 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	30	-	7	May	Edward Moore, James Scully, R. Sadleir, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke and J. Willcocks	- 11 6 -	- - -	1 - 2	- 10 2	- 10 -	- - -	- - -
-	7	-	14	-	R. Sadleir, E. Moore, James Scully, R. S. Mansergh, Joseph Cooke and J. Willcocks	1 11 6	- - -	- 15 -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	14	-	21	-	R. S. Mansergh, J. Scully, W. Purefoy, J. Cooke, R. Sadleir, E. Moore & J. Willcocks	1 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	21	-	28	-	Edward Moore, James Scully, R. Sadleir, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke and J. Willcocks	1 17 6	- - -	10 2	- 7 -	- 10 -	9 15 -	- - -
-	28	-	4	June	M. C. Moore, J. Scully, E. Moore, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke, E. O'Ryan & J. Willcocks	1 11 -	- - -	1 11	- 10 -	- 10 -	1 - -	- - -
-	4	-	11	-	Joseph Cooke, Maurice C. Moore, James Scully and Edward Moore	- 19 -	- - -	- 15 -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	11	-	18	-	E. O'Ryan, E. Moore, R. S. Mansergh, J. Scully, R. Sadleir, M. C. Moore & J. Willcocks	1 14 -	- - -	- 12 6	- 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	18	-	25	-	Edward Moore, James Scully, Richard Sadleir and R. S. Mansergh	- 11 -	- - -	- 9 -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	25	-	2	July	Ditto	- 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	2	-	9	-	R. S. Mansergh, Edward Moore, Joseph Cooke and William Purefoy	1 5 -	- - -	19 -	- - -	- - -	19 10 -	- - -
-	9	-	16	-	Joseph Cooke, E. O'Ryan, Edward Moore and William Purefoy	1 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	16	-	23	-	William Purefoy, Joseph Cooke, R. S. Mansergh, J. Low, E. Moore and J. Willcocks	1 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	23	-	30	-	Maurice C. Moore, J. Scully, E. Moore, R. S. Mansergh, W. Purefoy and J. Willcocks	2 3 6	- - -	24 -	- - -	- - -	24 -	- - -
-	30	-	6	August	James Scully, Edward Moore, Joseph Cooke, R. S. Mansergh and John Willcocks	2 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	6	-	13	-	E. Moore, J. Scully, J. Cooke, R. Sadleir, R. S. Mansergh, W. Purefoy and J. Willcocks	1 14 6	- - -	1 1	1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	13	-	20	-	R. S. Mansergh, James Scully, Joseph Cooke, Edward Moore and John Low	1 3 6	- - -	2 9 2	2 2 1	- 7 1	- - -	- - -
-	20	-	27	-	John Low, James Scully, Edward Moore, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke and J. Willcocks	- 15 -	- - -	11 5	1 - -	- - -	10 - -	- 5 -
-	27	-	3	September	Joseph Cooke, James Scully, E. Moore, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke and J. Willcocks	1 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	3	-	10	-	James Scully, Joseph Cooke, R. S. Mansergh, J. Willcocks and W. Purefoy	- 18 -	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	10	-	17	-	R. S. Mansergh, Joseph Cooke, R. S. Mansergh, J. Roe, W. Purefoy and J. Willcocks	- 16 -	- - -	- 2 -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	17	-	24	-	R. S. Mansergh, Joseph Cooke, James Scully and William Purefoy	- 19 6 -	- - -	1 12 6	1 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	24	-	1	October	John Low, James Scully, R. S. Mansergh, Joseph Cooke and John Willcocks	- 16 -	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	9 10 -	- - -
-	1	-	8	-	M. C. Moore, J. Low, J. Scully, J. Cooke, R. S. Mansergh, E. Moore and J. Willcocks	2 17 -	- - -	10 5	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	8	-	15	-	R. Sadleir, J. Cooke, E. Moore, R. S. Mansergh, James Scully, J. Low and W. Purefoy	1 1 -	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	15	-	22	-	E. Moore, James Scully, R. Sadleir, Joseph Cooke, R. S. Mansergh and John Willcocks	1 9 -	- - -	2 1	2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	22	-	29	-	James Scully, Edward Moore, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke, John Low and Richard Sadleir	- 19 -	- - -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	29	-	5	November	M. C. Moore, James Scully, John Low, Joseph Cooke, R. S. Mansergh and E. Moore	- 12 -	- - -	5 17 6	- 2 6	- - -	1 - -	4 15 -
-	5	-	12	-	Edward Moore, R. S. Mansergh, Joseph Cooke and James Scully	- 15 6 -	- - -	4 15 -	- - -	- - -	4 15 -	- - -
-	12	-	19	-	J. Scully, M. C. Moore, R. Sadleir, J. Cooke, E. Moore, John Low and Wm. Purefoy	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	19	-	26	-	Richard Sadleir, James Scully, R. S. Mansergh, Edward Moore and Joseph Cooke	- 16 -	- - -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	26	-	3	December	R. S. Mansergh, James Scully, R. Sadleir, J. Cooke, Edward Moore and J. Willcocks	- 16 -	- - -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -
-	3	-	10	-	Joseph Cooke, James Scully, Richard Sadleir, J. Cooke, Edward Moore and R. S. Mansergh	1 8 -	- - -	3 - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	10	-	17	-	J. Scully, R. S. Mansergh, J. Cooke, M. C. Moore, R. Clarke, R. Sadleir and J. Willcocks	1 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	17	-	24	-	Edward Moore, James Scully, R. Sadleir, Robert Clarke, J. Cooke and J. Willcocks	1 17 6	- - -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- 2 6
-	24	-	31	-	Robert Clarke, James Scully, Wm. Purefoy, R. S. Mansergh and R. Sadleir, esquires.	1 5 -	- - -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- 2 6
						61 8 -		178 - 2	55 - 3	3 4 1	114 -	5 15 10

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Aughnacloy.*

Dates of holding Petty Sessions.	Names of Magistrates who Presided.	Separate Fines each Day.	Separate Costs each Day.	Total Fines each Day.	Amount of Costs each Day.
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12 Jan. -	Edward Moore, senior -	16 -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- 4 6	- - 6	1 - 6	- 2 6
26 - -	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9 Feb. -	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Henry Crossle -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9 March	John C. Moutray -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- 5 -	- 2 -	- 5 -	- 2 -
23 - -	Edward Moore, senior -	- 5 -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- 5 -	- 2 6	- 10 -	- 5 -
6 April -	R. Montgomery Moore -	1 16 -	- 4 -	1 16 -	- 4 -
	John C. Moutray -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 - -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
	- - -	- 5 -	- 5 -	- 15 -	- 15 -
4 May -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- 3 -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- 10 -	- 2 -	- 13 -	- 4 -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
18 - -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Charles Richardson -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 June -	Charles Richardson -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- 5 -	- 2 6	- 7 6	- 5 -
	John C. Moutray -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
29 - -	Charles Richardson -	- 2 6	- 1 6	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 5 -	- 4 -
	John C. Moutray -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 July -	Edward Moore, junior -	- 10 -	- 2 6	- 10 -	- 2 6
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 August	Edward Moore, senior -	- 10 -	- 2 6	- 10 -	- 2 6
	Edward Moore, junior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24 - -	Edward Moore, senior -	- 18 -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- 18 -	- 2 -	1 16 -	- 4 -
21 Sept. -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- 10 -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- 2 -	- - 6	- 12 -	- 3 -
19 Oct. -	Charles Richardson -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, junior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 Nov. -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Charles Richardson -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16 - -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Charles Richardson -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 - -	- - Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edward Moore, senior -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 Dec. -	- - Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Charles Richardson -	- 15 -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
	Henry Crossle -	- 15 -	- 5 -	1 10 -	- 10 -
	John C. Moutray -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
28 - -	R. Montgomery Moore -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Charles Richardson, esqrs. -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	- 10 -*	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	1 5 -	- - -
	TOTAL - - £.	11 15 -	3 3 6	11 15 -	3 3 6

All fines in cases of assaults are appropriated to the use of the County Infirmary. Clerk's fees never exceed the schedule, and are always included in the costs.

25 April 1836.

Jonathan Mager, Clerk.

* The two under fines were imposed for breaches of the Excise Laws, or the law for the regulations for the sale of spirits, &c., and were disposed of as the law directs.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Augher.*

DATE.	Names of the Magistrates Presiding.	DATE.	Names of the Magistrates Presiding.
1835:		1835:	
9 Jan. -	J. C. Moutray, esq., Sir J. R. Bunbury, bart., Rev. F. Gervais and C. J. Tottenham, esq.	21 July -	J. C. Moutray, esq. and Sir J. R. Bunbury, bart.
3 Feb. -	J. C. Moutray, R. W. Maxwell, esqrs., Sir J. R. Bunbury, bt. and C. J. Tottenham, esq.	4 August	J. C. Moutray, esq. Sir J. R. Bunbury, bart. and Rev. F. Gervais.
17 - -	R. W. Maxwell and C. J. Tottenham, esqrs.	28 - -	R. W. Maxwell, esq. and Rev. F. Gervais.
3 March -	John Corry Montray, R. W. Maxwell, esqrs. and Rev. F. Gervais.	1 Sept. -	J. C. Moutray and R. W. Maxwell, esqrs.
31 - -	J. C. Moutray, R. W. Maxwell, Whitney Moutray and C. J. Tottenham, esqrs.	29 - -	John C. Moutray, esq., Sir J. R. Bunbury, bart. and Rev. F. Gervais.
28 April -	J. C. Moutray and R. W. Maxwell, esqrs.	13 Oct. -	Rev. F. Gervais.
26 May -	John C. Moutray, W. Moutray, and John Laurence Spear, esqrs.	10 Nov. -	J. C. Moutray, R. W. Maxwell, esqrs. and Rev. Francis Gervais.
9 June -	J. C. Moutray, esq. and Rev. F. Gervais.	24 - -	R. W. Maxwell, Ambrose Upton Gledstance and W. Moutray, esqrs.
23 - -	J. C. Moutray, R. W. Maxwell, and J. L. Spear, esqrs.	8 Dec. -	J. C. Moutray, and A. W. Gledstance, esqrs.
7 July -	J. C. Moutray, R. W. Maxwell, esqrs. and Sir J. R. Bunbury, bart.	22 - -	A. W. Gledstance, and J. L. Spear, esqrs.

FINES.

£. 1 18 s. sterling paid to the county of Tyrone infirmary; 16 s. costs paid to the parties aggrieved; 9 l. 4 s. 7 d., person committed to Omagh jail, fine unpaid; 89 l. warrants issued, in the hands of the excise officers of Ballygawley, &c.; 20 l. sterling, person fined committed to Omagh jail, fine unpaid.

Robert Morrison, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballygawley.*

Number of Courts held for the Year.	Periods.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs, &c. Received.	The Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines struck.	Application of Fines.
18	Once a fortnight.	Sir H. Stewart, D.L. J. C. Moutray, D.L. H. Crossle, esq. M. Stewart, esq. John L. Spear, esq. Whit. Moutray, esq.	£. s. d. 10 12 6	£. 3 1 s. 6 d. for books and sta- tionery, and 7 l. 10 s. allo- cated to the use of the petty sessions clerk.	£. s. d. 46 10 -	£. 6. 3 s. levied and paid to the treasurer of the County In- firmmary for the use thereof, and the remaining 40 l. 7 s. not being levied, by reason of the parties so fined sub- mitting to the imprisonment rather than pay the fines, pursuant to statute of the 10 Geo. 4, cap 34, sec. 36.

Samuel Crookes, Clerk,

PETTY SESSIONS, *Caledon.*

Date of Sessions.	Magistrates Presiding.	Con- victions.	Fines Imposed.	Nature of Offence.	Application of Fines.
1835:			£. s. d.		
3 Jan. -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
31 - -	- - - Ditto.				
7 Feb. -	George R. Golding and Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
14 - -	- - - Ditto - - ditto.				
21 - -	Sir J. Strong, Rev. W. Maule- verer, and H. L. Prentice, esq.				
28 - -	- - - Ditto - - ditto.				
7 March	Sir James Strong and Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
21 - -	G. R. Golding and Henry L. Prentice, esq.	1	- 5 -	assault	to Co, Infirmary.
28 - -	- - - Ditto - - ditto	2	1 - -	assault, 10s. each.	to Co, Infirmary.

Dates of Sessions.	Magistrates Presiding.	Con- victions.	Fines Imposed.	Nature of Offence.	Application of Fines.
1835 :			£. s. d.		
4 April -	Sir James Strong and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.				
11 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
18 - -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
25 - -	Sir James Strong and George R. Golding, esq.				
2 May -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
9 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
16 - -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
23 - -	Sir Jas. Strong, G. R. Golding and H. L. Prentice, esqrs.				
30 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
6 June -	Rev. W. Mauleverer, Geo. R. Golding and H. L. Prentice, esqrs.	1	- 5 -	assault	- - 2 s. 6 d. to pro-secutor and 2 s. 6 d. to Co. Infirmary.
13 - -	George R. Golding and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.	1	- 2 6	assault	- To Co. Infirmary.
20 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer and Hen. L. Prentice, esq.	1	- 5 -	assault	- To Co. Infirmary.
27 - -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
4 July -	George R. Golding and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.				
11 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
18 - -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
25 - -	- - - Ditto.				
1 Aug. -	- - - Ditto.				
8 - -	George R. Golding and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.				
15 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer, G. R. Golding and H. L. Prentice, esqrs.	1	- 5 -	assault	- To Co. Infirmary.
22 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.	3	1 7 6	assault, 3 fined 7s. 6d. each & one fined 5s.	To Co. Infirmary.
29 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer, G. R. Golding and H. L. Prentice, esqrs.				
5 Sept. -	Sir James Strong and Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
12 - -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
19 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.				
26 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
3 Oct. -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
10 - -	Sir James Strong and Henry L. Prentice, esqrs.				
17 - -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
24 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer, G. R. Golding and H. L. Prentice, esqrs.				
14 Nov. -	The Earl of Caledon and G. R. Golding, esq.				
21 - -	Rev. W. Mauleverer, G. R. Golding and H. L. Prentice, esqrs.				
28 - -	Ditto - - - ditto.				
5 Dec. -	Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
12 - -	- - - Ditto.				
19 - -	The Earl of Caledon and Henry L. Prentice, esq.				
26 - -	None.				

There is 6 d. paid to clerk of petty sessions for each summons issued, and 1 s. for each conviction.

Robert Dowling, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Castlederg.

THE petty sessions of Castlederg are held in the petty session-room, in the town of Castlederg, every second Saturday during the year.

Rev. Archibald Hamilton and James Anderson, esq., magistrates, presiding.

Amount of costs and charges received for summonses, examinations, warrants, &c., 14 l. 3 s. 4 d. Applied to the purpose of stationery and clerk's salary.

Amount of fines imposed, 10 l. 13 s. Applied to the County of Tyrone Infirmary.

23 April 1836.

John Edwards, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Cookstown.*

Date when Petty Sessions were held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.										OBSERVATIONS.
	Robert Hassard, esq.	Samuel R. Magill, esq.	W. H. Walsh, esq.	W. Stewart, esq.	W. S. Richardson, esq.	W. Magill, esq.	Bell. Manleverer, esq.	Sir Thomas Staples.	Thomas Greer, esq.	John Lindesay, esq.	
1835:											
23 January	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	The amount of all costs, in the year ending 31 Dec. 1835, received by John M'Cormick, petty sessions clerk, is 18 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; and the total amount of fines imposed during the year is 21 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and the application thereof was to the County Infirmary, Omagh.
6 February	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
20 -	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
6 March	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
27 -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
10 April	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
24 -	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
8 May	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
22 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 June	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
19 -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
3 July	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 -	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
31 -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
14 August	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
28 -	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
11 Sept.	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	
25 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 October	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Nov.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 -	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
11 Dec.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
23 -	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	

21 April 1836.

John M'Cormick, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Donemana.*

No. of Days.	Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges received, and the purposes to which applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed, and the Application thereof.
	1835:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	1 January	Hugh Lyle and Robert Stevenson, esqrs.	4 17 -	5 5 3
2	5 February	- Ditto.	received by the clerk as his fees, out of which amount he pays for printing the necessary forms.	paid over to the magistrates, and forwarded by them to the County Infirmary.
3	9 April	- Ditto.		
4	7 May	- Ditto.		
5	2 July	- Ditto.		
6	18 Sept.	Robert Stevenson.		
7	9 October	- Ditto.		
8	31 Dec.	Two magistrates.		

George Bond, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dungannon.*

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Fines Imposed.	Levied of Fines Imposed.	Transmitted to Clerk of Peace for Treasurer of County Infirmary.	Paid to Prosecutors for Costs and Expenses.	Amount of Costs received; applied in supplying Stationery and paying Clerk.	No. of Cases entered on Books each Day.	
1835:—Court House, Dungannon.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
13 January	Alex. Mackenzie and Richard Murray.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 16 6	11	
27 -	- Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 18 -	16	
10 February	A. Mackenzie, R. Murray and H. King.	1 16 -	- 6 -	- 3 -	- 3 -	- 14 6	29	
24 -	Alex. Mackenzie and Henry King.	5 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 18 6	22	

(continued)

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Fines Imposed.	Levied o f Fines Imposed.	Transmitted to Clerk of Peace for Treasurer of County Infirmary.	Paid to Prosecutors for Costs and Expenses.	Amount of Costs received; applied in supplying Stationery and paying Clerk.	No. of Cases entered on Books each Day.	
1835:--	Court House, Dungannon.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
10 March	A. Mackenzie & H. King	2 17 6	- 15 -	- 10 -	- 5 -	- 19 6	23	
24 -	Alex. Mackenzie	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - adjourned;
7 April	Alex. Mackenzie and Richard Murray.	1 - -	- 10 -	- 6 6	- 3 6	1 10 6	46	one magistrate only attending.
21 -	J. S. Murray, J. G. Jones, J. S. Murray, jun. and R. Murray.	5 10 -	2 10 -	2 8 -	- 2 -	- 17 6	33	
5 May	Richard Murray and John Gore Jones.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 17 -	34	
8 -	John Gore Jones and John C. Stronye.	5 - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	- 2 -	1	- - at an ad-
19 -	Alex. Mackenzie and Henry King.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 6	21	journd session, from the 5th.
2 June	J. C. Stronye, J. S. Murray, jun., and Richard Murray.	3 10 -	1 10 -	1 6 -	- 4 -	- 11 6	23	
16 -	Alex. Mackenzie and John Gore Jones.	3 12 6	2 8 -	2 8 -	- - -	- 13 -	22	
30 -	H. King, J. C. Stronye, Richard Murray and Alex. Mackenzie.	- 12 6	- 12 -	- 7 6	- 4 6	- 14 6	27	
21 July	Richard Murray, J. S. Murray, A. Macken- zie and J. C. Stronye.	- 8 -	- 1 6	- - -	- 1 6	- 11 6	23	
4 August	John C. Stronye and John S. Murray.	3 7 6	- 12 6	- 4 6	- 8 -	- 14 -	14	
18 -	John S. Murray, sen. and Richard Murray.	1 17 6	1 3 -	1 3 -	- - -	1 2 6	37	
1 Sept.	Sessions adjourned this day, one magistrate, Richard Murray, only in attendance.							
15 -	Richard Murray and John S. Murray, jun.	- 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6 6	53	
29 -	Alex. Mackenzie, J. S. Murray & J. C. Stronye.	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 16 6	33	
October	John C. Stronye and John S. Murray.	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	
13 -	Ditto and Alexander Mackenzie.	- 9 6	- 2 -	- - -	- 2 -	- 17 6	35	
27 -	Ditto and R. Murray	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 11 -	22	
10 November	John C. Stronye and Richard Murray.	- 11 -	- 1 6	- - -	- 1 6	- 17 6	35	
1 December	Alex. Mackenzie and Richard Murray.	3 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 6	45	
15 -	Ditto, J. C. Stronye and Richard Murray.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 -	28	
29 -	R. Murray, A. Mac- kenzie & J. S. Murray.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	14	
£.		39 18 6	15 11 6	13 16 6	1 15 -	19 4 -		

25 April 1836.

Arthur Fullan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Fintona.

Period.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges received.	How applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.
2d Tuesday in each month.	R. Burges, Samuel Vesey, Robt. Atthill, esqrs. The two latter pre- sided till the resigna- tion of Mr. Atthill and the suspension of Mr. Vesey.	£. s. d. 12 1 -	Providing stationery for the Petty Sessions, and the remainder for the support of myself.	£. s. d. 5 2 6	Amount paid to M. Atthill - £. s. d. - 7 - Ditto paid to clerk, 1l. 2s. 6d., of which sum I paid to the churchwarden 15s. 6d.; the balance I have, by order of the magistrates, to pay for weights - - - - - 15 6 In hands of clerk - - - - - 7 - The Constable says, he paid the following sums : To Mr. Atthill - - - £. - 9 6 By order of ditto - - - - 3 6 To churchwardens - - - 1 10 - 2 3 - In hands of constable - - - 1 10 - 3 13 - £. 5 2 6

George Stubbs, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Five Mile Town.*

PETTY SESSIONS are held in Five Mile Town in the county of Tyrone, on Thursday in every fortnight.

Magistrates Presiding : Hugh Montgomery, Oliver Bourke, and William Patterson, esqrs.

Total amount of all costs and charges received by me as a remuneration for my services as clerk	£.	s.	d.
	5	5	-
Total amount of fines imposed for assaults, paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary	3	2	-
Total amount of fines imposed for illicit distillation, paid to revenue police	18	-	-
Total amount of fines imposed for trespass on the public street (Road Act), paid to the informing officer	1	3	-

25 April 1836.

George P. Walker, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Gortin.*

Period when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Costs and Charges received.		Purposes to which applied.	Fines imposed.	Application thereof.
		Criminal.	Civil.			
1835 :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
27 Feb. -	Rev. Cha. Cobb Beresford and Rev. Thos. Stack.	- 13 6	- 13 6	Paid to Petty Sessions clerk as compensation for his trouble.	- 10 -	County Infirmary.
27 March	A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq., and Rev. Thos. Stack.	- 2 6	- 4 -		5 - -	Irish fisheries.
10 April -	Ditto - - ditto -	- 1 6	- 1 -		- 5 -	County Infirmary.
1 May -	A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq., and Thos. Disney, esq.	- - 6	- 5 6		5 - -	Irish Fisheries.
22 - -	A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq., and Rev. Thos. Stack.	- 1 -	- 3 -			
12 June -	Ditto - - ditto -	- 4 6	- 3 6			
17 July -	Ditto - - ditto -	- 12 -	- 4 -		1 - -	County Infirmary.
7 Aug. -	Ditto - - ditto -	- 5 -	- 6 -		- 2 6	- Ditto.
25 Sept. -	Ditto - - ditto -	- 9 -	- 5 -		- 5 -	- Ditto.
16 Oct. -	Ditto - - ditto -	- 1 -	- 1 6			
13 Nov. -	Rev. C. C. Beresford and Thomas Disney, esq.	- 9 -	- 4 -		- 7 6	- Ditto.
					10 - -	Irish Fisheries.
27 - -	A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq., and Rev. Thos. Stack.	- -	- 3 6			

Chas. M. Farland, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Irvinestown.*

THE Petty Sessions are held on every Friday fortnight.

The Sessions are held in a justice room over the market-house, in the town of Irvinestown.

The magistrates who generally preside, are William D'Arcy, esq., Neearne Castle, Chas. Archdall, esq., Riverstown, Henry Irvine, esq., Doroville, and Rev. Arthur Irvine, Corkhill.

Total amount of all costs and charges received for the Fermanagh district, 18 l. 5 s.

Applied : To the petty sessions clerk's salary, printing, binding statutes, paying for books, paper, pens and firing for justice-room.

Total amount of all costs and charges received for the Tyrone district, 4 l. 17 s. 6 d.

Applied to the same use as the Fermanagh district.

Total amount of fines imposed in the Fermanagh district, 15 l. 1 s.

Applied to the treasurer of the County Infirmary per Act of Parliament, 11 l. 4 s. 6 d.

To the poor of the parish, per Act of Parliament, 7 s. 6 d.

To the informers, per Act of Parliament, 3 l. 7 s. 6 d.

No fines imposed in the Tyrone district for this period.

The above Return from the 1st January 1835 to the 31st December 1835.

Charles Walker, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newton Stewart.*

DATE when Held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	Purposes applied to.	Amount of Fines.	Application thereof.
1835: 1 January	Jones Crawford, esq. Adjourned to the 8th January, only one magistrate attending.				
8 - -	Jones Crawford and W. Tagert, esqrs.	14 summonses - - - £. s. d. - - - 7 -		£. s. d. - 10 -	- - to owner of the field.
26 Feb. -	Ditto - - ditto -	26 summonses - - - 13 6 2 warrants & informations - 3 -		two fines of 5 s. each, trespass of pigs in a field.	
26 March	Ditto - - ditto -	20 summonses - - - 10 - 1 warrant and information - 1 6			
16 April -	William Tagert and Alex. Wm. Colhoun, esqrs.	18 summonses - - - 9 - 3 warrants & informations - 4 6		- 15 -	to prosecutor.
14 May -	Jones Crawford, W. Tagert, Alexander Wm. Colhoun, and George Hill, esqrs.	27 summonses - - - 13 6 3 warrants & informations - 4 6	Clerk's fees, and stationery and books.	10 - - two fines of 5 l. Irish each, for fishing with cross lines.	- to head water keeper.
11 June -	Jones Crawford and Wm. Tagert, esqrs.	23 summonses - - - 11 6 3 warrants & informations - 4 6		- 2 6	to prosecutor.
9 July -	Wm. Tagert, Jones Crawford, and Alex. Wm. Colhoun, esqrs.	51 summonses - - - 1 5 6 3 warrants & informations - 4 6		- 6 8	- - to church- wardens for the poor of the pa- rish.
6 Aug. -	William Tagert and Jones Crawford, esqrs.	47 summonses - - - 1 3 6 4 warrants & informations - 6 -			
3 Sept. -	Jonas Crawford, Geo. Hill, and Alexander W. Colhoun, esqrs.	38 summonses - - - 19 - 3 warrants - - - 4 6		- 2 6	to constabulary
1 October	William Tagert and Jones Crawford, esqrs.	30 summonses - - - 15 - 1 warrant and information - 1 6		- 10 -	to prosecutor.
29 - -	Jones Crawford, esq. Adjourned till 26th November; no other magistrate present.				
26 Nov. -	Jones Crawford, Wm. Tagert, and Alex. W. Colhoun, esqrs.	28 summonses - - - 14 - 2 warrants & informations - 3 -			
24 Dec. -	William Tagert and Jones Crawford, esqrs.	15 summonses - - - 7 6 3 warrants & informations - 4 6		2 fines of 5 l. Irish each, for fishing.	- to head water keeper.
		TOTAL - - - £. 10 11 -	£.	20 15 10	

22 April 1836.

*Andrew Crawford, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *Pomeroy.*

		£. s. d.
Assaults - - -	Fines paid to the treasurer of the county of Tyrone Infirmary at Omagh, for the year ending the 31st December 1835.	4 10 6
Trespass fines for nuisances on public road, &c.	Fines paid to the parish churches of Disartereal and Pomeray, for the benefit of the poor, for the year ending 31st December 1835.	1 8 6
	Trespass fines awarded to plaintiff for damages on crops, &c., for the year ending 31st December 1835.	3 1 6
Total amount - - -		£. 9 - 6

Magistrates who Presided :

Robert William Lowry, Bellingham Maulaverer, Robert Hassard, esqrs.

James Trimble, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Stewartstown.*

Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Purpose to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
12 Jan. -	Wm. L. Conyngham - John Lindsay, Roger C. Anketell, E. H. Caulfield, esqrs.	- 19 6			
27 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - Edward H. Caulfield, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 1 -		- 14 -	- - remitted to the county Tyrone In- firmmary.
10 Feb. -	Edward H. Caulfield - R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 4 6		- 10 -	- - ditto.
24 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - Edward H. Caulfield, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 7 6		1 5 -	- - ditto.
10 March	Edward H. Caulfield - R. C. Anketell, esqrs.	1 6 -		2 10 -	- - ditto.
24 - -	Roger C. Anketell - John Lindsay - E. H. Caulfield, esqrs.	1 11 6			
7 April -	Edward H. Caulfield - Wm. L. Conyngham, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	- 18 6		- 10 -	- - ditto.
21 - -	Only one magistrate at- tended; adjourned.	—			
28 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	2 3 6		- 7 6	- - ditto.
12 May -	Wm. L. Conyngham - John Lindsay, esqrs.	- 12 -			
26 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - R. C. Anketell, esqrs.	- 15 3			
9 June -	Wm. L. Conyngham - R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	- 18 9		- 8 -	- - ditto.
23 - -	Hon. And. G. Stuart - Wm. L. Conyngham, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 7 6		- 2 6	- - ditto.
7 July -	Only one magistrate at- tended; adjourned.	—			
14 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - Edward H. Caulfield, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	- 16 8		- 1 -	- - ditto.
4 August	Lord Viscount Stuart - Wm. L. Conyngham, Edward H. Caulfield, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 13 8		3 - -	- - ditto.
18 - -	Edward H. Caulfield - R. C. Anketell, esqrs.	1 10 6		1 - -	- - ditto.
1 Sept. -	Sir Thos. Staples, bart. Wm. L. Conyngham, Edward H. Caulfield, R. C. Anketell, William Magill, esqrs.	1 12 8			
29 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - John Lindsay, Edward H. Caulfield, R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	2 3 4		- 7 6	- - ditto
27 Oct. -	Wm. L. Conyngham - R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 18 9		- 10 -	- - ditto.
10 Nov. -	Edward H. Caulfield - R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	1 3 4		4 - -	
24 - -	Wm. L. Conyngham - R. L. Anketell, esqrs.	- 13 4		1 - -	- - ditto.
8 Dec. -	Edward H. Caulfield - R. L. Anketell, esqrs	- 19 -		6 10 -	- - ditto.

To purchase Stationery, and Clerk's Salary.

Joseph Dudgeon, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Strabane*.

Places where Petty Sessions were held.	Dates on which Petty Sessions were held.	Names of Magistrates who Presided at each Session.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received.	Application of the Costs and Charges received.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of all Fines received.
Strabane -	1835 : 28 January	James Sinclair and Benjamin G. Humfrey, esqrs.	£. s. d. 25 13 6	Applied for the purpose of providing books and stationery for the use of said Petty Sessions, and to remunerate the clerk for his trouble.	£. s. d. 17 4 -	Paid to Mr. Walter Scott, treasurer of Strabane Fever Hospital, and Mr. George Knox, treasurer of Clonleigh Fever Hospital, for the use of said hospitals.
Same -	10 February	- Same.				
Lifford -	17 -	- Same.				
Strabane -	24 -	- Same.				
Lifford -	3 March	- Same.				
Strabane -	10 -	- Same.				
Same -	24 -	- Same.				
Same -	14 April	- Same.				
Same -	28 -	- Same.				
Same -	5 May	- Same.				
Same -	19 -	- Same.				
Same -	2 June	- Same.				
Same -	16 -	- Same.				
Same -	14 July	- Same.				
Same -	4 August	- Same.				
Same -	25 -	- Same.				
Same -	8 Sept.	- Same.				
Same -	22 -	- Same.				
Same -	6 October	- Same.				
Same -	27 -	- Same.				
Same -	10 November	- Same.				
Same -	24 -	- Same.				
Same -	8 December	Ben. G. Humfrey, esq. and Rev. William Knox.				
Same -	22 -	Benjamin G. Humfrey and James Sinclair, esqrs.				

Strabane, 21 April 1836.

James Murphy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Trillick*.

When Petty Sessions are held.	Names of the Magistrates Presiding.	Costs and Charges received by the Clerk.	Fines Imposed, and application thereof.
On every second Monday.	James H. Story, esq. Geo. Lendrum, esq. Chas. Archdall, esq. Rev. J. Grey Porter. Rev. A. H. Irvine.	For summonses, levy warrants and informations, &c., 10 l. 3 s., for his trouble, and expense of stationery.	Received— For poor of the parish, - 6 6 For Co. Infirmary - 17 - For persons aggrieved, - 10 - and paid by clerk. £. 1 13 6

Robert M'Farlane, Clerk.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Callahane*.

Day and Date.	Fines Received.	NAMES OF SITTING MAGISTRATES.	SCHEDULE OF FEES.
1835 :	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Thurs. 8 Jan. -	- 1 6	S. C. Morris, W. Morris and J. Coghlan, esqrs.	Summons and copy - - - 6
- 29 - -	- 2 6	Shapland Carew Morris and John Coghlan.	Decree - - - - 6
- 19 Feb. -	- 5 -	- Ditto - - - ditto.	Informations - - - - 1 -
- 19 March	1 17 -	Shapland Carew Morris, William Morris, John Netterville Barron and John Coghlan.	Warrant - - - - - 6
- 9 April	- 5 6	S. C. Morris, J. N. Barron and W. Morris.	Conviction - - - - - 1 -
- 30 - -	- 17 -	Shapland Carew Morris, George Meara, John N. Barron and William Morris.	Bailbond - - - - - 1 -
- 21 May -	- 14 -	Shapland Carew Morris, John N. Barron, William Morris and John Coghlan.	Appeal - - - - - 1 6
- 11 June -	1 5 -	- Ditto - - - ditto.	Supersedeas - - - - - 6
- 2 July -	- 12 6	- Ditto - - - ditto.	

These fees are payable to the clerk, for providing stationery, and as an equivalent for the performance of his several duties, having no salary.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

679
415

Day and Date.	Fines Received.	NAMES OF SITTING MAGISTRATES.
1835:	£. s. d.	
Thurs. 30 July	- 9 -	J. N. Barron, W. Morris and John Coghlan.
- 20 Aug.	- 5 6	- Ditto - - - ditto.
- 10 Sept.	1 3 6	S. C. Morris, T. Carew and John Coghlan.
- 1 Oct.	- - -	Shapland Carew Morris and John Coghlan.
- 22 - -	- 5 -	Shapland Carew Morris, John N. Barron, William Morris and John Coghlan.
- 12 Nov.	1 1 -	S. C. Morris, J. N. Barron and J. Coghlan, esqrs.
- 3 Dec.	- 1 6	- Ditto - - - ditto.
- 24 - -	- 4 7	- Ditto - - - ditto.

The fines are invariably paid to the treasurer of the Gaultier Dispensary, there being no other local charity in the barony.

The court is held every three weeks, unless the assizes or quarter sessions intervene.

George Delany, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Cappoquin.

The treasurer of the Cappoquin Dispensary having been paid up to and for 1 July 1834, fines since that period to 31 December 1834 furnished in former account -	£. s. d.
	3 10 6
13 January 1835:—Sir Richard Keane, bart. and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
Patrick Donohue fined - - - - -	- 2 6
Sylvester Donohue - - - - -	- 2 6
27 January:—Sir R. Keane, Pierse Hely and Thomas Welsh, magistrates.	
Seven men were fined 5 <i>l.</i> each for killing salmon with spears and lights; not levied in consequence of the police refusing to execute fishery warrants.	
10 February:—No magistrates in attendance.	
24 February:—Sir R. Keane, Pierse Hely and Thomas Welsh, magistrates.	
Edmond Mahoney fined - - - - -	- 2 6
Michael Flahavan - - - - -	- 2 6
John Crotly, Johana Flynn, John Shaw and John Bluct, fined 1 <i>s.</i> each, but not levied.	
14 March:—No magistrates in attendance.	
24 March:—Sir Richard Keane and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
Charles Mulloy fined 5 <i>l.</i> , but afterwards forgiven on entering into security to keep the peace for three years.	
Several persons fined for killing salmon; no warrants issued as the police refused to execute them.	
7 April:—No magistrates in attendance.	
14 April:—Sir Richard Keane and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
No fines imposed.	
28 April:—Sir Richard Keane and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
James Keane fined - - - - -	- 5 -
Edward Queen - - - - -	- 2 6
Richard Meagher - - - - -	- 2 6
	4 10 6
12 May:—Paid the barony collector a county cess, applotted on the court-house where petty sessions are held, by order of the magistrates - -	2 - -
N.B.—Sir Richard Keane gives the court-house gratis.	
	2 10 6
26 May:—Sir Richard Keane and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
Patrick Hacket fined - - - - -	- 10 -
9 June:—Sir Richard Keane and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
No fines imposed.	
23 June:—No magistrates in attendance.	
7 July:—Sir Richard Keane and Thomas Welsh, magistrates.	
No fines imposed.	
21 July:—No magistrates in attendance.	
4 August:—Sir R. Keane, Pierse Hely and Thomas Welsh, magistrates.	
No fines imposed.	
18 August:—Sir Richard Keane and Pierse Hely, magistrates.	
James Brien fined - - - - -	- 5 -
Michael Murray - - - - -	- 2 6

1 September:—Sir Richard Keane, Thomas Welsh and T. James, magistrates. No fines imposed.	£. s. d.
15 September;—Sir R. Keane, Pierse Hely and Thomas Welsh, magistrates. No fines imposed.	
29 September:—No magistrates in attendance.	
6 October:—Sir R. Keane, Thomas Welsh and Samuel Croker, m ^a gistrates. John Corbet fined - - - - -	- 2 6
20 October:—Sir R. Keane, T. Welsh, P. Hely and S. Croker, magistrates. No fines imposed.	
3 November:—Sir R. Keane, Thomas Welsh and Samuel Croker, magistrates. Joseph Flynn fined - - - - -	- 10 -
Patrick Cavanagh fined - - - - -	- 2 6
17 November:—No magistrates in attendance.	
1 December:—Sir R. Keane, Pierse Hely and Thomas Welsh, magistrates. Thomas Mullay fined - - - - -	- 2 6
Richard Welsh fined - - - - -	- 1 -
15 December:—Sir Richard Keane and Samuel Croker, magistrates. No fines imposed.	
29 December:—No magistrates in attendance.	£. 42 6 6

This sum is to be handed over to the treasurer of the Cappoquin Dispensary in aid of its support.

Costs and Charges received; viz.

For 756 summonses during said year, at 6d. each - - -	£. s. d.
For 65 convictions, at 1 s. each - - - - -	18 18 -
For 15 warrants, at 6d. each - - - - -	3 5 6
TOTAL - - - £.	22 10 6

N.B. The clerk of the petty sessions finds all stationery out of this sum, and the remainder is allowed for his services, and which sum is considered inadequate to remunerate him for his trouble.

2 May 1836.

John Daniel, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Carrickbeg.

Date of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.	
8 January	James Power and John Power, esqrs. - - -	- 6 -	Not having a county infirmary, the fines imposed here on all assault cases, &c., are appropriated to the use of a poor-house in the parish, and to public dispensaries established for the benefit of the county. Fines imposed on other different cases are applied as the particular and respective statutes direct.
15 - -	James Power - - - - -	- - -	
30 - -	John Power - - - - -	- - -	
5 Feb. -	James Power and John Power - - - - -	- - -	
19 - -	John Power - - - - -	- - -	
26 March	James Power and John Power - - - - -	1 11 -	
9 April -	James Power - - - - -	- - -	
16 - -	James Power and John Power - - - - -	- 2 6	
7 May -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	
21 - -	James Power - - - - -	- - -	
4 June -	James Power and John Power - - - - -	- - -	
17 - -	John Power - - - - -	- - -	
2 July -	- Ditto - - - - -	- - -	
9 - -	- Ditto - - - - -	- - -	
16 - -	James Power - - - - -	- - -	
6 August	James Power and John Power - - - - -	- - 6	
20 - -	- Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	
3 Sept. -	Jas. Power, John Power and M. Singleton, esqrs., c. m. -	- - -	
17 - -	- Ditto - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	1 2 6	
1 October	Mathew Singleton, esq. chief magistrate - - -	- - -	
15 - -	Mathew Singleton and John Power, esqrs. - - -	3 - -	
29 - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- 12 6	
12 Nov. -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	
26 - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	
10 Dec. -	Mathew Singleton and James Power, esqrs. - - -	1 1 -	
24 - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	
	TOTAL - - - £.	7 16 -	

Not knowing what is meant by costs and charges, unless the costs of court; if so, I beg leave to observe that the costs attending each conviction here seldom exceed 2 s., generally 1 s. 6 d., which are the clerk's fees, having no other fixed salary or emolument.

23 April 1836.

Patrick Cahill, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clashmore.*

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		1835:	
2 Feb. -	Richard Power Ronayne, William Villiers Stuart, esqrs., and the Rev. William Mackesy.	17 Aug. -	The Rev. William Mackesy adjourned the court; no other magistrate presided.
16 - -	Sir William J. Homan, bart., Henry Villiers Stuart, W. Villiers Stuart, esqrs., and the Rev. W. Mackesy.	31 - -	Richard Power Ronayne, esq. and the Rev. William Mackesy, who sat for two days in hearing the cases on the books.
2 March -	Richard Power Ronayne and William Villiers Stuart, esqrs.	14 Sept. -	Richard Power Ronayne and the Rev. William Mackesy.
16 - -	No sessions, the assizes intervening.	28 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.
30 - -	Richard Power Ronayne and Thos. J. Fitzgerald, esqrs.	12 Oct. -	No court, the quarter sessions intervening.
13 April -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	26 - -	Richard Power Ronayne, esq. and the Rev. William Mackesy.
27 - -	Richard Power Ronayne and the Rev. William Mackesy.	9 Nov. -	Richard Power Ronayne, esq., Rev. William Mackesy and William Villiers Stuart, esq., M. P.
11 May -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	23 - -	Rev. William Mackesy and William Villiers Stuart, esq., M. P.
25 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.	7 Dec. -	Richard Power Ronayne and Thomas J. Fitzgerald, esqrs., and the Rev. William Mackesy.
8 June -	Richard Power Ronayne, esq., Rev. William Mackesy and William Villiers Stuart, esq.	21 - -	Richard Power Ronayne, esq., William Villiers Stuart, esq., M. P., and the Rev. William Mackesy.
22 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.		
6 July -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.		
20 - -	No court, the assizes intervening.		
3 August	Richard Power Ronayne, esq. and the Rev. William Mackesy.		

Total amount of all Costs and Charges received:

	£.	s.	d.
For assaults and malicious trespass - - - - -	30	4	-
For wages and common trespass - - - - -	42	9	-
£.	72	13	-

Part of the above to the clerk, part to the summons servers, and part to purchase books and stationery.

Total amount of fines, 32*l.* 18*s.*

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the treasurer of the dispensary - - - - -	6	3	6
Paid to the complainant as a compensation for the injury - - - - -	1	2	-
Paid by confinement in gaol, in default of ready money - - - - -	25	12	6
£.	32	18	-

M. Mulcahy, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Clonmel.

Date of the Proceedings,	Names of Magistrates in Attendance.	Rescue of Cattle.	Cutting Timber.	Assaults.	Cost of Informations, at 1s. each.	Summons Issued.	Cost of the Summons, 6d. each.	Adjudication.	Wages.	Trespass.	Cost of Summons.	ADJUDICATION.
1835: 2 Jan.	J. R. Smith and W. H. Bradshaw	1	-	1	£. s. d. - 2 -	5	£. s. d. - 2 6	no appearance -	1	6	£. s. d. - 3 6	-- fined 10s.; paid to owners of land.
13 Feb.	W. H. Bradshaw and J. R. Smith	-	1	2	- 3 -	12	- 6 -	- ditto -	2	11	- 6 6	no appearance.
27 -	No magistrates; adjourned cases	-	-	-	- - -	9	- 4 6	- ditto -	4	10	- 7 -	adjourned.
13 March	No second magistrate	-	2	1	- 3 -	21	- 10 6	- ditto -	3	11	- 7 6	- ditto.
17 April	J. R. Smith and W. H. Bradshaw	1	-	1	- 2 -	8	- 4 -	no court, adjourned -	2	1	- 1 6	- ditto.
22 May	No magistrates	-	-	2	- 2 -	2	- 1 -	no court -	3	1	- 2 -	- ditto.
5 June	- Ditto -	-	-	5	- 5 -	17	- 8 6	no court, witnesses not attending.	-	6	- 3 -	- ditto.
26 -	J. R. Smith and Wm. H. Bradshaw	-	-	2	- 2 -	11	- 5 6	no court -	5	5	- 5 -	two decrees, paid to plaintiff.
10 July	J. R. Smith, B. B. Bradshaw and Nuttall Greene.	-	-	4	- 4 -	8	- 4 -	one assault, fined 1l., paid.	6	4	- 5 -	one ditto - - ditto.
24 -	J. R. Smith and B. Bradshaw	-	2	-	- 2 -	5	- 2 6	One case to quarter sessions.	4	4	- 4 -	two ditto - - ditto.
14 Aug.	J. R. Smith, B. Bradshaw and Col. Greene.	-	1	-	- 1 -	1	- 6 -	adjourned	1	8	- 4 6	-- one decree for wages, seven fines for trespass; paid plaintiffs.
28 -	No magistrates	-	-	1	- 1 -	1	- 6 -	no magistrates -	8	3	- 5 6	no court.
11 Sept.	Mathew Singleton and J. R. Smith	-	-	10	- 10 -	14	- 7 -	three fines, 1l. 2s., paid.	13	4	- 8 6	-- two decrees, two fines for trespass; paid to plaintiffs.
25 -	Ditto - - - ditto -	-	-	5	- 5 -	6	- 3 -	fined 1s., and information returned to quarter sessions.	5	21	- 13 -	-- two wages, two trespass decrees; ditto.
9 Oct.	J. R. Smith, B. Bradshaw and Col. Greene.	-	-	2	- 2 -	2	- 1 -	no appearance	9	6	- 7 6	four decrees, paid plaintiff, for wages.
23 -	J. R. Smith, B. Bradshaw, Mathew Singleton and Colonel Greene.	-	-	3	- 3 -	5	- 2 6	- ditto -	4	14	- 9 -	-- three fines for trespass, 11s. 3d., paid to plaintiffs.
6 Nov.	Mathew Singleton, B. Bradshaw and Colonel Greene.	-	2	-	- 2 -	3	- 1 6	dismissed	7	14	- 10 6	-- four decrees for wages, five trespass cases, 1l. 11s. 6d. paid plaintiffs.
20 -	Mathew Singleton, J. R. Smith and Colonel Greene.	-	-	6	- 6 -	7	- 3 6	fined 2s. 6d., paid -	5	14	- 9 6	no decree.
30 -	J. R. Smith, B. Bradshaw and Wm. Singleton.	-	1	3	- 4 -	9	- 4 6	three fines, 17s. 6d., paid; one fine, 10s., committed to gaol.	9	11	- 10 -	-- fined 1l. 13s. for trespass; paid plaintiffs.
18 Dec.	J. R. Smith, John Bagwell and M. Singleton.	-	-	3	- 3 -	3	- 1 6	one bailed to keep the peace.	10	19	- 14 6	-- two decrees for wages, three fines for trespass, 1l. 5s.; paid plaintiffs.
		2	9	51	3 2 -	149	3 14 6	- - - -	101	149	6 17 -	

Assault fines paid Fever Hospital and Mendicity House, there being no County Infirmary.—Decrees for wages and trespass paid to plaintiffs and owners of land.

Note.—Until within the last seven months, sessions have not been regularly held, for want of resident magistrates at Clonmel, for the county of Waterford; but within that period two magistrates have been appointed, who regularly attend.

Clonmel, 3 May 1836.

George Markham, Register.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Dungarvan.*

The Petty Sessions of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, are held weekly, on Thursdays, at the Court House.

The magistrates presiding are, Sylvanus Jones, Beresford Boate, Robert Longan, Edward Odell and Pierce Heley, esqrs.

The costs and charges received, within the year ending the 31st December 1835, on all summonses, informations, warrants and convictions, received by clerk of petty sessions, out of which sum he has to pay for stationery, interpreter, &c. &c., 45*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Total amount of fines imposed within the year ending the 31st December 1835, 165*l.* 4*s.*

	£.	s.	d.
Out of which sum was paid, to treasurer of the Dungarvan Fever Hospital	-	33	1 -
Received by complainants, in trespass cases, &c.	- - - - -	19	5 6
24 persons committed to prison for non-payment of fines imposed on them	-	57	15 -
17 persons convicted in 10 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , for having unlawful and unstamped measures in their possession; half of said fines to inspector, and half to county treasurer	- - - - -	10	2 6
Three persons convicted in the sums of 30 <i>l.</i> , for selling spirits, not being duly licensed; memorialised Commissioners	- - - - -	30	- -
One person convicted in 10 <i>l.</i> , for having unregistered arms in his possession (County Gaol)	- - - - -	10	- -
One person convicted in 5 <i>l.</i> ; same offence	- - - - -	5	- -
	£.	165	4 -

William Lonergan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kill.*

DATE.	NAMES of the MAGISTRATES who presided.	FINES and PENALTIES imposed.	APPLICATION of FINES and PENALTIES.
1835: 20 March	John Power O'Shee and Maurice Ronayne, esqrs.	£. s. d. 5 13 -	
27 - -	- Ditto - - Ditto.	Fines and penalties imposed on publicans, and for assaults.	Half the fines paid constable, John Coe, for information against publicans; the other half paid Dr. Barron, in aid of the Kill Dispensary.
10 April -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
8 May -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
24 - -	Maurice Ronayne.	£. 2 10 -	
5 June -	John Power O'Shee and Maurice Ronayne.	Fines and penalties imposed since the above.	These fines and penalties remain to be disposed of as the magistrates think proper.
19 - -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
10 July -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
31 - -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
14 August	Maurice Ronayne.		
4 Sept. -	John Power O'Shee and Maurice Ronayne.		
25 - -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
2 Oct. -	- Ditto - - Ditto.		
23 - -	John Power O'Shee.		
7 Nov. -	John Power O'Shee, Maurice Ronayne and John Power.		
20 - -	John Power O'Shee.		
4 Dec. -	Maurice Ronayne.		
18 - -	Maurice Ronayne and John Thomas Medellicott.		

28 April 1836.

John Power, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilmacthomas and Stradbally.*

Where Petty Sessions are held.	Magistrates Presiding at said Sessions.	Total of Fines.	HOW DISPOSED OF.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Union of Kilmacthomas and Stradbally; the sessions are held at either of the two places on every second Tuesday.	Rob. Uniacke, Sylvanus Jones, Pierse Marcus Barrow, Lorenzo Power and J. Power, esqrs.	13 3 4 for assaults, trespasses and nuisances for the said year.	To the Bunmahon dispensary - -	4 10 -
			Kilmacthomas dispensary - -	7 18 4
			Mr. Moore, for trespass - -	- 10 -
			Laurence Morisey, for trespass - -	- 5 -
			£.	13 3 4

Cost of summonses, 6 d. each; for an information and warrant, 1 s. 6 d.; for recognizances, 1 s.; levy warrants for wages and summonses, 1 s., which belongs to the clerk for his fees and trouble.

3 May 1836.

John Butler, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Lismore.*

Periods when held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Once a fortnight, or every second Wednesday.	John Keely, esq., W. S. Currey, esq., J. Courtenay, esq., Sir R. Musgrave, Sir R. Keane, Sam. Croker, esquire, Major Jones.	30 15 6	-- to the payment of the clerk of Petty Sessions.	27 10 6	-- given to the Lismore Fever Hospital and Dispensary.

23 April 1836.

Joseph Bennett, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Portlaw.*

Periods.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes Applied.	Amount of Fines received.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1835:					
1 Jan. -	George Meara, and M. Ronayne, esqrs.	- 17 -	To the clerk of Petty Sessions, for summonses, informations, warrants, bail-bonds, committals, &c.	- 11 6	Paid to prosecutor - 5 9
29 - -	J. T. Medleycott and M. Ronayne, esqrs.	1 5 6		4 11 6	Paid to poor of parish - 5 9
25 Feb. -	- Ditto - ditto -	- 8 6		-	Paid to prosecutors 1 8 -
1 April -	- Ditto - ditto -	1 1 6		- 17 -	Law books - - 2 2 -
1 May -	J. T. Medleycott, G. Meara and M. Ronayne, esqrs.	- 9 6		- 5 -	Paid to poor of parish 1 1 6
1 June -	- Ditto - ditto -	1 3 6		- 3 -	Law books - - 2 -
1 July -	J. T. Medleycott, esq.; the second magistrate did not attend.	- 2 6		-	Poor of the parish - - 15 -
27 - -	J. T. Medleycott and M. Ronayne, esqrs.	- 19 -		-	Poor of the parish - - 5 -
1 Sept. -	J. T. Medleycott, esq.; the second magistrate did not attend.	- 3 6		-	
17 Oct. -	J. T. Medleycott and M. Ronayne, esqrs.	- 14 -		1 4 -	Poor of the parish - - 3 -
8 Dec. -	- Ditto - ditto -	- 14 6		-	Law book - - - 12 -
		£. 7 19 -	£.	7 12 -	Poor of the parish - - 12 -
					£. 7 12 -

John Mullowney, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Tramore.*

PETTY SESSIONS are held at Tramore, for the barony of Middlethird and county of Waterford, on Tuesday, once every fortnight.

Thomas Carew, William Christmas, James Esmonde and Maurice Ronayne, esqrs., presided at Tramore Petty Sessions, for the year ending the 31st December 1835.

Total amount of all costs and charges received at Tramore Petty Sessions, for the year ending 31st December 1835, 14*l.* 16*s.*

Total amount of fines imposed, for the year ending 31st December 1835, in Petty Sessions at Tramore, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Same paid to the treasurer of the Tramore Dispensary, in aid of the funds of that institution.

The costs and charges received in Petty Sessions Court, at Tramore, for the year ending the 31st December 1835, applied according to the 7th and 8th of Geo. 4, c. 67, s. 17.

26 April 1836.

Maurice Phelan, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Villierstown.*

DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		1835:	
26 Jan. -	William Villiers Stuart, esq., adjourned the court; no other magistrate attended.	13 July -	William Villiers Stuart and Sylvanus Jones, esqrs.
9 Feb. -	William Villiers Stuart and Thos. Walsh, esqrs.	27 - -	Sir William J. Homan, bart., and Sylvanus Jones, esq.
23 - -	H. Villiers Stuart, Wm. Villiers Stuart, Thomas J. Fitzgerald and Thomas Welsh, esqrs.	10 August	Sir William J. Homan, bart., adjourned the court; no other magistrate attended.
9 March	No court; no magistrate attended.	24 - -	- Ditto - - Ditto.
23 - -	Thomas J. Fitzgerald and Thomas Welsh, esqrs.	7 Sept. -	Sir William J. Homan, bart., and Sylvanus Jones, esq.
6 April -	No court, the quarter sessions intervening.	21 - -	No court; no magistrate attended.
20 - -	T. Welsh adjourned the court; no other magistrate attended.	5 October	- Ditto - - Ditto.
4 May -	Thomas J. Fitzgerald adjourned the court; no other magistrate attended.	19 - -	T. Welsh and Sam. Croker, esqrs.
18 - -	Sir William J. Homan, bart., and Thomas Welsh, esq.	2 Nov. -	Thomas J. Fitzgerald adjourned the court; no other magistrate attended.
1 June -	Sir William J. Homan, bart., and William Villiers Stuart, esq.	16 - -	Wm. Villiers Stuart, esq., M. P., Thomas J. Fitzgerald and Thomas Welsh, esqrs.
15 - -	Sir William J. Homan, bart., William Villiers Stuart and Thomas J. Fitzgerald, esqrs.	30 - -	Wm. Villiers Stuart, esq., M. P., and Thomas J. Fitzgerald, esq.
29 - -	No court, the quarter sessions intervening.	14 Dec. -	- Ditto - - Ditto.
		28 - -	Wm. Villiers Stuart, esq., M. P., tried three cases of rescue, adjourned the other cases; no other magistrate attended.

Total amount of all costs and charges received:	£. s. d.
For assaults and malicious trespass - - - - -	20 9 -
For wages and common trespass - - - - -	26 10 -
	£. 46 19 -

Part of the above to the clerk, part to the summons servers, and part to purchase books and stationery.

Total Amount of Fines - - - £.	17 10 6
Paid to the treasurer of the dispensary - - - - -	4 15 -
Paid to complainants, as a compensation for the injury - - - - -	5 8 -
Paid by confinement in gaol, in default of ready-money payment - - - - -	7 7 6
£.	17 10 6

Maurice Mulcahy, Clerk.

COSTS AND CHARGES RECEIVED, AND FINES IMPOSED,

PETTY SESSIONS, County of the City of Waterford.

No.	Date.	Where held.	Presiding Magistrates.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	How applied.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application thereof.	REMARKS.
				£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
1	1835 : 2 Jan. -	Guildhall -	The Mayor, Aldermen Evelyn, Poole and Carew.	- 7 6	Paid complainants & clerk of court.	- 5 -	Not paid - - -	-- The person suffered imprisonment.
2	3 - -	Townhall -	The Mayor and Alderman Evelyn.	- - -	- - -	1 - -	Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
3	9 - -	Guildhall -	The Mayor and Alderman Poole.	- 4 6	Paid clerk of court	- 10 -	Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
4	23 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	- 8 -	- ditto -	- 10 -	Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
5	30 - -	- ditto -	H. W. Barron, esq. M.P., Aldermen Alcock, Poole, Simon Newport, esq.	- 8 -	- ditto -	1 12 6	Ditto - - -	-- One person fled, the other suffered imprisonment.
6	6 Feb. -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 13 -	- ditto -	- 17 6	Ditto - - -	-- The parties suffered imprisonment.
7	13 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	- 7 6	Paid complainants & clerk of court.	1 - -	-- 10 s. paid trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	-- The other suffered imprisonment.
8	20 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 7 -	Paid clerk of court	- none -	None - - -	None.
9	27 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 13 6	- ditto -	- 10 -	Not paid - - -	-- The parties suffered imprisonment.
10	6 March -	- ditto -	The Deputy Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	- 8 -	Paid complainants & clerk of court.	- 2 6	-- Paid trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	
11	20 - -	- ditto -	Aldermen Alcock, Carew, Evelyn and Poole.	- 13 6	- ditto -	12 5 -	-- 10 l. to the King and informer (Excise), 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. paid to trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	-- One person suffered imprisonment.
12	27 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	- 11 6	- ditto -	1 12 6	-- 1 l. paid trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	- Ditto.
13	3 April -	- ditto -	The Deputy Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	- 12 -	- ditto -	2 5 -	15 s. ditto - ditto -	- Ditto.
14	10 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Poole and Evelyn.	- 10 -	- ditto -	1 1 -	Not paid - - -	- Ditto.
15	24 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 16 -	- ditto -	40 10 -	-- 1 l. 5 s. paid to trustees of Mendicant Asylum, 25 l. to the King and informer, (Excise).	-- The others suffered imprisonment.
16	1 May -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	- 14 -	- ditto -	2 13 -	-- 3 s. to trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	- Ditto.
17	8 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	1 - -	- ditto -	6 - -	1 l. paid to ditto - -	- Ditto.
18	15 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Evelyn and Poole.	- 8 6	- ditto -	5 6 -	5 s. paid to ditto - -	- Ditto.
19	22 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 9 -	- ditto -	2 12 6	1 l. 12 s. 6 d. paid to ditto	- Ditto.
20	29 - -	- ditto -	Aldermen Carew and Poole -	- 6 6	- ditto -	25 8 6	-- 25 l. to the King and informer.	- Ditto.
21	5 June -	- ditto -	Aldermen Poole, Carew and Evelyn.	- 10 6	- ditto -	3 - -	-- Paid to trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	
22	12 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Poole, Weeks and Carew.	- 16 -	- ditto -	4 10 -	5 s. paid to ditto - -	-- The other parties suffered imprisonment.
23	19 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Poole and Evelyn, and S. Newport, esq.	- 15 -	- ditto -	1 2 6	- Ditto.	
24	26 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	1 - -	- ditto -	- 6 -	1 s. - ditto - -	- Ditto.
25	3 July -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Poole and Evelyn.	- 9 6	- ditto -	2 7 6	5 s. - ditto - -	- Ditto.
26	10 - -	- ditto -	Aldermen Carew and Poole -	- 8 -	- ditto -	3 - -	- - - - -	- Ditto.
27	17 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Alcock, Carew and Poole.	- 13 6	- ditto -	- 15 -	-- 10 s. paid to trustees of Mendicant Asylum.	- Ditto.
28	31 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Poole, Evelyn and Weeks.	1 3 -	- ditto -	1 15 6	- Ditto.	
29	7 August -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Evelyn and Poole.	- 11 -	- ditto -	4 15 -	- - - - -	-- The parties suffered imprisonment.
30	14 - -	- ditto -	Aldermen Carew, Poole and Weeks.	1 5 -	- ditto -	- 6 -	1 s. - ditto - -	-- The other parties suffered imprisonment.
31	21 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Poole, Carew and Evelyn.	- 16 -	- ditto -	- 6 -	5 s. - ditto - -	- Ditto.
32	28 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	1 9 -	- ditto -	- 13 6	3 s. 6 d. ditto - -	- Ditto.
33	4 Sept. -	- ditto -	Aldermen Carew, Poole and Evelyn.	1 5 -	- ditto -	- 6 -	1 s. - ditto - -	- Ditto.
34	11 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Evelyn and Poole.	1 7 -	- ditto -	- 2 6	- - Ditto.	
35	18 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Evelyn and Poole.	- 18 -	- ditto -	- 12 6	- - Ditto.	
36	25 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew and Poole.	1 4 -	- ditto -	2 5 -	None paid - - -	-- The parties suffered imprisonment.
37	2 Oct. -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Poole and Evelyn.	1 10 -	- ditto -	- - -	- - - - -	
38	9 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Weeks, Poole, and S. Newport, esq.	1 7 -	- ditto -	- 15 -	5 s. - ditto - -	- Ditto.
39	16 - -	- ditto -	Aldermen Carew, Evelyn and Poole.	1 12 -	- ditto -	5 1 -	-- 1 l. 6 d. not yet disposed of.	-- The other parties suffered imprisonment.
40	23 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	1 13 -	- ditto -	3 3 6	2 l. 11 s. not disposed of -	- Ditto.
41	30 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor and Ald. Poole -	- 13 -	- ditto -	1 - -	15 s. - ditto - -	- Ditto.
42	6 Nov. -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 17 -	- ditto -	1 12 6	1 l. 2 s. 6 d. ditto - -	- Ditto.
43	13 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Poole and Evelyn.	1 6 -	- ditto -	5 1 -	Not paid - - -	- Ditto.
44	20 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 19 -	- ditto -	- 1 -	1 s. not yet disposed of.	
45	27 - -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Poole and Carew.	- 16 -	- ditto -	3 6	3 s. 6 d. - ditto.	
46	4 Dec. -	- ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen Carew, Evelyn and Poole.	1 7 -	- ditto -	- 16 -	Not paid - - -	-- The parties suffered imprisonment.
47	11 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	- 19 -	- ditto -	- - -	- - - - -	
48	18 - -	- ditto -	- Ditto - - ditto -	1 5 -	- ditto -	4 - -	1 l. not yet disposed of -	-- The other parties suffered imprisonment.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Ballymore.*

No.	Periods on which Petty Sessions were held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING AT EACH PETTY SESSION.	Amount of Fines imposed and received at each Petty Session.
	1835:		£. s. d.
1	Jan. 23	Francis Magan and T. FetherstonH, esqrs. - - -	- 6 -
2	Feb. 6	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -
3	— 20	Francis Magan, James Longstaff and J. D. Meares, esqrs. -	- 6 -
4	March 27	J. D. Meares, Francis Magan and T. FetherstonH, esqrs. -	- 18 -
5	April 10	Francis Magan and T. FetherstonH, esqrs. - - -	- 3 -
6	— 24	J. D. Meares, T. FetherstonH and Francis Magan, esqrs. -	- - -
7	May 8	Francis Magan, T. FetherstonH, J. D. Meares and J. Longstaff, esqrs. -	- - -
8	— 22	Francis Magan, T. FetherstonH, J. D. Meares and J. Longstaff, esqrs. -	- 1 6
9	June 5	Francis Magan and J. D. Meares, esqrs. - - -	- 6 -
10	— 19	Francis Magan, esq. - - -	- - -
11	July 3	J. D. Meares, Francis Magan and R. H. Kelly, esqrs. -	- - -
12	— 17	R. H. Kelly, Francis Magan, T. FetherstonH and J. D. Meares, esqrs. -	- 3 -
13	— 31	R. H. Kelly, esq. - - -	- - -
14	Aug. 14	Ditto - - -	- - -
15	— 28	J. D. Meares, esqrs. - - -	- - -
16	Sept. 11	Francis Magan and T. FetherstonH, esqrs. - - -	- - -
17	Oct. 9	J. D. Meares, Francis Magan and R. H. Kelly, esqrs. -	- 4 6
18	— 16	Francis Magan and R. H. Kelly, esqrs. - - -	- 5 6
19	Oct. 23	R. H. Kelly, Francis Magan and J. D. Meares, esqrs. -	1 2 6
20	Nov. 6	J. D. Meares and T. FetherstonH, esqrs. - - -	- - -
21	— 20	J. D. Meares and Francis Magan, esqrs. - - -	- 2 -
22	Dec. 4	J. D. Meares, R. H. Kelly, Francis Magan, and T. FetherstonH, esqrs. -	9 4 7
23	— 18	J. D. Meares and Francis Magan, esqrs. - - -	- - -
TOTAL AMOUNT of Fines in 1835 - - - £.			13 2 7
By treasurer of infirmary's receipt, paid in February 1835 - - -			1 4 -
			11 18 7
By treasurer of infirmary's receipt, paid in July 1835 - - -			1 8 6
			10 10 1
By cash paid by magistrates, for binding statutes and papers, &c. -			- 10 6
			9 19 7
By the treasurer of the county's receipt, paid him, being a fine for having unregistered fire-arms.			9 4 7
BALANCE between SUMS received and paid in 1835 - - - £.			- 15 -

Having, on the 24th April instant, received his Excellency's commands to furnish the above accounts from petty sessions, Ballymore, Westmeath, most humbly beg to state that the account of costs and charges, *i. e.*, fees received for summonses &c., in the present case, is at Ballymore always hard to ascertain, as, in case of poverty, they and other papers are ordered gratis, and no separate account kept for those paid for and not paid for, so as to be accurately accounted for, but that on the whole, the amount of such, for the year 1835, is about 14*l.*, which is the clerk's, he finding stationery, &c.; that is, pens, ink and law forms, so that on the whole, the receipt at present is more than 3*l.* less than the year before, and this present year less, so that litigation seems on the decline at present.

I have the honour to remain your very obedient and humble servant,

Ballymore, Westmeath, }
26 April 1836. }

Anthony Marrion, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Balnacraig.*

Date of Sessions held.	Magistrates presiding,	Costs received.	How applied.	Fines for Nuisances.	Fines in Assaults.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Jan. 7	Hugh M. Tuite and J. West, esqrs.	- 3 6				
— 28	Ditto - - ditto -	- 4 -	-	- -	1 15 -	-- sent to the County Infirmary.
Feb. 11	Ditto - - ditto -	- 4 -				
— 18	Ditto - - ditto -	- 3 6				
— 25	James West, esq. -	- 2 -				
April 22	Hugh M. Tuite and J. West, esq.	- 4 6				
— 29	Ditto - - ditto -	- 4 -				
May 6	Ditto - - ditto -	- 3 -				
— 13	Ditto - - ditto -	- 2 -				
— 27	Ditto - - ditto -	- 3 6				
June 3	Ditto - - ditto -	- 2 -	-	- -	1 - -	ditto.
— 10	Ditto - - ditto -	- 5 -				
— 17	Ditto - - ditto -	- 1 6				
— 24	Ditto - - ditto -	- 2 6				
July 8	Ditto - - ditto -	- 3 6				
— 15	James West, esq. -	- 2 -				
— 29	Hugh M. Tuite, James West, and H. O'Connor, esq.	- 1 6	Received by clerk.			
Aug. 12	H. M. Tuite, H. O'Connor and J. West, esq.	- 1 6				
— 19	Henry O'Connor and J. West, esq.	- 6 -				
— 26	James West, esq. -	- 4 -				
Sept. 2	Henry O'Connor and James West, esq.	- 4 -	-	- 1 -	- 10 -	ditto.
— 23	Hugh M. Tuite, H. O'Connor and J. West, esqrs.	- 5 -	-	- -	- 5 -	ditto.
Oct. 14	Hugh M. Tuite -	- 2 6				
— 21	Hugh M. Tuite and J. West, esqrs.	- 6 -	-	- 8 -	- 7 -	ditto.
— 28	Henry O'Connor and James West, esqrs.	- 3 -	-	- 2 -		
Nov. 4	Hugh M. Tuite, esq.	- 3 6	-	- 3 6		
— 18	Hugh M. Tuite and James West, esqrs.	- 1 6				
Dec. 2	Ditto - - ditto -	- 3 6	-	- 2 6		
— 9	Hugh M. Tuite, H. O'Connor and J. West, esqrs.	- - 6				
— 23	Henry O'Connor and James West, esq.	- 4 -				
— 30	Hugh M. Tuite, H. O'Connor and J. West, esqrs.	- 7 -				
		£. 5 4 6				

The above fines are applied to the purpose of purchasing stationery.

Daniel White, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castlepollard.*

THE court days are Wednesdays in each week, held in Castlepollard, commencing at 11 o'clock. The number of courts held this year were 44.

The magistrates in attendance were:

The Earl of Longford	-	-	-	-	4 times.
William D. Pollard, esq.	-	-	-	-	28 —
Rev. Thomas Smyth	-	-	-	-	27 —
Gerald Dease, esq.	-	-	-	-	32 —
Nicholas Evans, esq.	-	-	-	-	24 —

The total amount of all costs and charges received, including fines imposed, is 29 *l.* 12 *s.*

The total of fines imposed, is 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

The manner in which the above sums have been disposed of, is as follows; viz.

The fines for unregistered arms, to the treasurer of the county. Half of the fines for assaults and rioting, to the Castlepollard Dispensary. Half of the fines for illegal sale of spirituous liquor, to the prosecutor. Court expenses; viz. repairs, furniture, fuel, printing, stationery, clerk's salary and contingent expenses, such as car hire for prisoners committed, when they are not able to walk, &c.

Charles Dobbin, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Castletowndelvin.*

Magistrates generally presiding.	Periods.	Amount of Fines and Summonses.	Purposes applied to.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
George Drought, R. F. Batty, D. L. Henry and Thomas J. Fetherstone, esquires.	- - twice in each month.	6 - 11	- - By cash paid for six months' salary to the clerk, from 1 May 1835 to 1 November following -	4 5 -
			By cash paid for keeping the court room clean, and fuel -	- 10 -
			By cash paid from fines to County Infirmary - - -	2 - -
			By cash paid for binding statutes; by stationery, wax, &c. &c.; blank forms and postage, &c. -	- 13 2
				£. 7 8 2

This Return commencing 1 May 1835, and ending 31 Dec. 1835. The last Return, in compliance to an order received, dated 19 June 1835, was made and transmitted to 1 May 1835.

N. B.—The fines and summonses are included in the above sum of 6*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

Robert Handcock, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clonmellon.*

No.	Date for holding Sessions.	Names of Magistrates attending at each Session.	Criminal Fines.	Civil Fines.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	1835: 6 Jan.	- - M. L. Chapman, M. P. and William Chapman.	no fines.	no fines.
2	20 —	George Drought - - - - -	- - -	- 3 -
3	3 Feb.	M. L. Chapman and George Drought.	- - -	- - -
4	17 —	William Chapman and George Drought -	- - -	- 2 6
5	3 Mar.	- - William Chapman, Richard Dyas and G. Drought.	- - -	- 5 -
6	14 April	- - W. Chapman, Thomas Rothram, Richard Dyas and George Drought.	—	- - -
7	28 —	- - Richard Dyas and George Drought -	- - -	- 2 -
8	12 May	- - M. L. Chapman, William Chapman and George Drought.	—	- - -
9	26 —	William Chapman and George Drought -	- - -	- 1 -
10	9 June	- - William Chapman, Richard Dyas, and George Drought.	- - -	- 2 6
11	23 —	W. Chapman and George Drought - - -	- - -	- 2 6
12	7 July	- ditto.	—	- - -
13	4 Aug.	- - M. L. Chapman, W. Chapman and R. Dyas.	- 17 6	- 5 -
14	18 —	M. L. and George Drought.	—	- - -
15	8 Sept.	- ditto - - - - -	- - -	- 4 6
16	29 —	M. L. Chapman and William Chapman -	- - -	- - 6
17	13 Oct.	M. L. Chapman - - - - -	- - -	- 1 -
18	27 —	- - M. L. Chapman, William Chapman and G. Drought.	- - -	- 2 6
19	10 Nov.	- ditto.	—	- - -
20	24 —	George Drought - - - - -	- - -	- 2 -
21	15 Dec.	M. L. Chapman and William Chapman.	—	- - -
22	29 —	M. L. Chapman and George Drought -	- - -	- 4 6
TOTAL - - £.			- 17 6	1 18 6

I am allowed all costs - - - - - £. 6.

All Fines received are sent to Mullingar half-yearly by the magistrates.

Robert Savage.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Collinstown.*

Held on Saturdays. Presiding Magistrates:—W. B. Smythe, Henry Smythe, Ralph Smythe and Robert Smythe, esqrs.

1835:		£.	s.	d.
1 Jan.	To cash from last year - - - - -	6	17	—
	To fine of last year, Monaghan - - - - -	—	5	—
7 Feb.	- summonses for 26, issued since the 1st ult. - - - - -	—	13	—
—	- road fines received from Ward, Mulligan, Fagan and Nolan - - - - -	—	3	6
14 Mar.	- summonses for 13, issued since the 7th ult. - - - - -	—	6	6
—	- road fines received from Mrs. Flood and Ledwith - - - - -	—	3	—
—	- Thomas Tate, received from him for Owen Smith's auction game trespass. - - - - -	—	4	2
—	- road fine received from John Smith - - - - -	—	5	—
28 —	- summonses for seven, issued this week - - - - -	—	3	6
—	- road fines from J. Salmon, Dinagan and O. Fagan - - - - -	—	1	6
—	- road fine from Bryan Maguinness - - - - -	—	2	6
7 April	- road fines from William Walker Lacy and M. Fagan - - - - -	—	3	—
18 —	- summonses for 43, issued this week - - - - -	1	1	6
—	- road fines from Darby Toroney and Christopher Murta - - - - -	—	1	—
25 —	- road fines from James Clarey, T. Eaton and James Fitzsimons - - - - -	—	1	6
2 May	- road fines from Cassarly and Blake - - - - -	—	4	—
—	- a road fine received from E. Kelly - - - - -	—	1	—
—	- a road fine received from M. Kennedy - - - - -	—	—	6
—	- summonses for 26, issued since the 18th ult. - - - - -	—	13	—
—	- road fines from T. Monaghan, M. Kelly and E. Gill - - - - -	—	1	6
—	- road fines from D. Flynn, James Mackin and J. Salmon - - - - -	—	2	—
—	- road fines from J. Flynn and T. Somerset - - - - -	—	4	—
9 —	- a fine from Mrs. Flood and James Wren, private trespass - - - - -	—	7	—
23 —	- a fine received from James Neil under the Coercion Act - - - - -	—	5	—
20 June	- summonses for 56, issued since the 2d May - - - - -	1	8	—
15 Aug.	- road fines from sundries - - - - -	—	6	—
22 —	- a road fine from Thomas Riggs - - - - -	—	2	—
26 Sept.	- road fines from M. Monaghan and P. Fitzsimons - - - - -	—	2	6
3 Oct.	- a road fine from B. Daly - - - - -	—	2	—
10 —	- road fines from sundries - - - - -	—	4	—
24 —	- road fines from M. Laughlin, J. Woods, M. Cabe and T. Dalton - - - - -	—	3	—
—	- a fine from Thomas M. Daniel - - - - -	—	4	—
31 —	- road fines from T. Shay, N. King, J. King and Hugh Hassitt - - - - -	—	2	—
7 Nov.	- road fines from sundries executed by warrants - - - - -	1	15	—
—	- a fine from B. Daly, publican - - - - -	—	1	—
—	- road fines from J. Talbot, A. Murray and Coffey - - - - -	—	1	6
—	- a fine from P. Brady, publican - - - - -	—	10	—
19 Dec.	- road fines from T. Riggs, P. Smith, T. Croughan, J. Geghan and Doyle. - - - - -	—	3	—
—	- road fines from James Tray and J. Gaffney - - - - -	—	1	6
31 —	- summonses for 121, issued since 20th June - - - - -	3	—	6
	- warrants, bail-bonds, informations, affidavits and levy warrants - - - - -	—	17	—
	£.	26	8	2

1835:		£.	s.	d.
	By postage of letters - - - - -	—	1	2
	- money expended for the public service - - - - -	—	9	—
	- cash paid for turf for sessions house - - - - -	—	3	—
	- cash paid Bryan Daly half fine - - - - -	—	2	6
28 Mar.	- cash paid Cullin, ditto - - - - -	—	2	6
3 April	- cash paid for turf for sessions house - - - - -	—	2	6
20 June	- cash paid Serjeant Tate for expenses - - - - -	—	10	5
30 July	- ditto - ditto - - - - -	—	—	8
4 Aug.	- cash paid for magisterial books - - - - -	—	12	—
3 Dec.	- cash paid Mr. Purdue for summonses and informations - - - - -	—	8	6
	- cash for binding the statutes - - - - -	—	6	6
	Cleaning sessions house - - - - -	—	2	6
	Turf - - - - -	—	6	—
	Stationery - - - - -	—	5	—
	Sundry fines to County Infirmary - - - - -	7	8	10
	Fines to prosecutors for malicious injuries to property - - - - -	—	7	—
	Clerk of court - - - - -	—	5	—
	Balance in hands for public uses and charters - - - - -	10	—	1
	£.	26	8	2

PETTY SESSIONS, *Glasson*.

DATE.	MAGISTRATES.	Persons fined.	Under 9 & 10 G. 4, c. 55, 56 & 34.	Fines under Road Acts.	Under Spirit and Arms Acts.	How disposed of.
1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Jan. 7	James Langstaff, St. G. Gray and E. Hodson.	no one.	—	—	—	
— 21	St. George Gray and Edward Hodson.	no one.	—	—	—	
Feb. 4	James Langstaff, St. George Gray and E. Hodson.	P. Cunningham	- - -	- - -	9 4 7½	-- committed two months (Arms Act).
— 18	St. George Gray and E. Hodson.	Thomas Cormick	- - 1 -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
March 4	James Langstaff and E. Hodson.	John Corrigan	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	not paid.
— 18	St. George Gray, adjourned.	John Corrigan	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	paid.
April 8	Edward Hodson, St. George Gray, and James Langstaff.	Patrick Henson	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
— 22	Rev. J. R. Moffit, St. George Gray, J. Langstaff and E. Hodson.	M. McLoghlen	- - 10 -	- - -	- - -	committed.
		Thomas Ledwith	- - 5 -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
		John Byrne	- 2 - -	- - -	- - -	committed one month.
		Mary Seally	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	-- nuisance abated, not levied.
May 6	James Langstaff and St. George Gray.	no one.	—	—	—	
— 20	St. George Gray, adjourned.	no one.	—	—	—	
June 3	St. George Gray and E. Hodson.	T. Brabazon	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	no fine, if nuisance be abated.
		Luke Donlon	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
		Thomas Donlon	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	committed two months.
		Arthur Gill	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	ditto ditto.
— 17	R. H. Temple, E. Hodson, and St. G. Gray.	Patrick Moran	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
		Denis Daly	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	respired.
July 8	R. H. Temple and and E. Hodson.	John Connell	- 1 10 -	- - -	- - -	committed 2 months, hard labour
		Thomas Kearney	- 1 10 -	- - -	- - -	ditto ditto.
— 29	Viscount Castlemaine, R. H. Temple, St. George Gray and E. Hodson.	C. and J. Cowan, each	- - -	- - -	6 - -	revenue case, 3 months each.
		James Butler	- 2 10 -	- - -	- - -	paid to complainant.
		James Dungan	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	paid to County Infirmary.
		James Rielly	- - 13 4	- - -	- - -	paid to complainant.
		John Dillon	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	paid into court.
		John McCan	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	ditto ditto.
		James Murphy	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	ditto ditto.
		William Brabazon	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	referred to road surveyor.
Aug. 12	R. H. Temple, E. Hodson and St. G. Gray.	Matthew Gilligan	- - 1 -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
		M. McCormick	- - -	- - 6	- - -	paid into court.
— 26	R. Handcock, St. G. Gray and Edward Hodson.	John Moran	- - 3 6	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
		James Moran	- - 3 6	- - -	- - -	ditto ditto.
		S. Curry	- - 1 -	- - -	- - -	ditto ditto.
		James Cunningham	- - 10 -	- - -	- - -	paid to complainant.
		M. Harvey	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	no fine, if nuisance abated.
		M. Molloy	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	ditto ditto.
		John Sparks	- - -	- - 6	- - -	paid into court.
Sept. 16	E. Hodson and St. George Gray.	no one.	—	—	—	
Oct. 17	Adjourned by R. H. Temple.	no one.	—	—	—	
— 21	R. H. Temple, St. George Gray and E. Hodson.	Thomas Doyle	- - 5 -	- - -	- - -	to complainant.
		Patrick Doyle	- - 5 -	- - -	- - -	ditto ditto.
Nov. 4	E. Hodson and St. George Gray.	M. Murray	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	paid into court.
— 18	R. H. Temple, St. George Gray and James Langstaff.	John Kearney	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	to complainant.
		Mary Fitzsimons	- - -	- - 6	- - -	not levied.
Dec. 2	James Langstaff and St. George Gray.	M. Moran	- 1 - -	- - -	- - -	to County Infirmary.
— 16	St. George Gray, E. Hodson, and James Langstaff.	C. Mahon	- - 2 6	- - -	- - -	to complainant.
— 30	St. George Gray and E. Hodson.	no one.	—	—	—	

Any fines not particularly appropriated by Act of Parliament are generally laid out to procure Acts of Parliament and other necessities for the use of the petty sessions, no Acts having been furnished by Government prior to 10 Geo. 4.

I know of no costs or charges, except the clerk's fees, of which no account has been kept; they average about 10 s. 6 d. per month.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilbeggan.*

Number.	DATE.	Day of holding Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESENT AT EACH SESSION.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Total Amount of Fines.	REMARKS.
	1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Jan. 10	Sat.	Henry Daniell and W. Hodson, esqrs.	- 7 6	- 7 6	-- paid to County Infirmary.
2	- 16	Frid.	Henry Daniell and Robert Daniell, esqrs.	- -	1 - -	- defaulter committed to prison.
3	- 17	Sat.	Rev. G. L. Gresson and Henry Daniell, esqrs.	- 10 6	- 1 -	6 d. paid to infirmary.
4	- 24	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson and Henry Daniell, esqrs.	- 5 -	- -	
5	Feb. 7	ditto	Robert Daniell and John Vignoles, esqrs.	- 4 6	- -	
6	- 21	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson, R. Daniell and J. Vignoles, esqrs.	1 1 -	- -	
7	- 28	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson, S. W. Handy, and R. Daniell, esqrs.	- 8 6	- -	
8	Mar. 21	ditto	J. Vignoles, R. Daniell and S. W. Handy, esqrs.	- 4 6	- -	
9	- 28	ditto	William Hodson and S. W. Handy, esqrs.	- 7 -	- 8 6	-- 6 s. to County Infirmary.
10	Apr. 4	ditto	R. Daniell, John Vignoles, W. Hodson, and S. W. Handy, esqrs.	- 9 6	8 7 -	£. 5. Excise fine.
11	- 11	ditto	R. Daniell, S. W. Handy, W. Hodson and Henry Daniell, esqrs.	- 8 6	- 3 -	paid for wilful trespass.
12	- 18	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson, John Vignoles, R. Daniell and Henry Daniell, esqrs.	- 6 6	- -	
13	- 25	ditto	R. Daniell, W. Hodson and John Vignoles, esqrs.	- 10 -	20 11 6	-- £. 20. 10 s. Stamp Office fine.
14	May 2	ditto	John Vignoles and Robert Daniell, esqrs.	- 8 -	- -	
15	- 9	ditto	Rev. G. Leslie Gresson -	- 10 6	- - 6	paid to infirmary.
16	- 16	ditto	John Vignoles, H. Daniell, R. Daniell, W. Hodson, esqrs., and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 10 -	1 - -	-- 10 s. to infirmary, 10 s. wilful trespass.
17	- 23	ditto	R. Daniell, esq. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 6 6	- - 1	
18	- 30	ditto	John Vignoles, H. Daniell, esqrs. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 10 6	- -	
19	June 6	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson -	- 8 6	- -	
20	- 13	ditto	John Vignoles and Robert Daniell, esqrs.	- 15 6	- 10 -	to County Infirmary.
21	- 20	ditto	G. Lambert and W. Hodson, esqrs.	- 11 -	- 5 -	-- defaulter committed to gaol.
22	July 4	ditto	John Vignoles, esq. -	- 8 6	- -	
23	- 11	ditto	R. Daniell, John Vignoles, H. Daniell, esqrs. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 12 6	- -	
24	- 18	ditto	John Vignoles and Robert Daniell, esqrs.	- 9 -	- -	
25	Aug. 1	ditto	S. W. Handy, J. Vignoles, esqrs. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 10 -	- 1 -	paid County Infirmary.
26	- 8	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson, R. Daniell, John Vignoles, and S. W. Handy, esqrs.	- 8 -	- -	
27	- 15	ditto	Henry Daniell, esq. -	- 2 -	- -	
28	- 22	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson -	- 7 6	- -	
29	- 29	ditto	John Vignoles, Thomas F. Uniacke, W. Robinson, esqrs.	- 7 -	3 12 -	-- £. 1. 10 s. paid infirmary.
30	Sept. 5	ditto	R. Daniell, S. W. Handy and J. Vignoles, esqrs.	- 12 6	- -	
31	- 12	ditto	John Vignoles, R. Daniell, and S. W. Handy, esqrs.	- 17 6	- 2 -	paid for wilful trespass.
32	- 19	ditto	John Vignoles, esq. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 11 6	- 2 6	paid to infirmary.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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Number.	DATE.	Day of holding Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESENT AT EACH SESSION.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges.	Total Amount of Fines.	REMARKS.
	1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
33	Sept. 26	Sat.	Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 5 6	- - -	
34	Oct. 3	ditto	R. Daniell, John Vignoles, esq. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 10 -	- - -	
35	- 10	ditto	John Vignoles, R. Daniell, W. Hodson, and C. J. Clibborne, esqrs.	- 14 -	- 4 -	nuisance fines.
36	- 17	ditto	G. Lambart, S. W. Handy, R. Daniell, esqrs. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 11 -	- 8 6	3 s. 6 d., paid infirmary.
37	- 19	Mon.	Gustavus Lambart and J. Vignoles, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	
38	- 24	Sat.	John Vignoles, esq.	- 6 -	- - 6	
39	- 31	ditto	John Vignoles, W. Hodson, esqrs. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 16 6	- 7 6	paid to infirmary.
40	Nov. 7	ditto	John Vignoles, esq.	- 12 6	- 3 6	
41	- 14	ditto	R. Daniell, W. Hodson, J. Vignoles, esq. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	- 5 6	- 2 -	
42	- 21	ditto	John Vignoles, W. Hodson and C. J. Clibborne, esqrs.	- 3 -	- - -	
43	- 28	ditto	Rev. G. L. Gresson, W. Hodson and H. Daniell, esqrs.	- 4 6	- - -	
44	Dec. 5	ditto	S. W. Handy, R. Daniell, W. Hodson and John Vignoles, esqrs.	1 - -	2 6 -	£. 2. to infirmary.
45	- 12	ditto	John Vignoles and Robert Daniell, esqrs.	- 13 -	- 1 -	
46	- 19	ditto	W. Hodson, S. W. Handy, esqrs. and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	1 4 6	- 8 -	2 s. 6 d., paid infirmary.
47	- 26	ditto	R. Daniell, and W. Hodson, esqrs.	- 8 -	6 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.				22 3 6	46 13 6	

£. 22. 3 s. 6 d. Total Amount of Costs and Charges allowed as Salary to Clerk of Petty Sessions.

£. 46. 13 s. 6 d. Total Amount of Fines imposed.

	£. s. d.
Amount of Excise and Stamp Office fines which did not come into hands of magistrates.	25 10 -
- paid to use of County Infirmary - - - - -	7 5 6
- for the non-payment of which persons were committed to prison - - - - -	6 5 -
- paid to complainants for wilful trespass - - - - -	1 1 -
- given to Kilbeggan Charitable Loan - - - - -	- 5 -
The person whom this amount was imposed on absconded - - - - -	5 - -
Amount given for support of prisoners in the district - - - - -	- 11 7 ½
- of fines for nuisance, &c., &c. in hands - - - - -	- 15 4 ½
TOTAL - - - £.	46 13 6

Alexander Rich, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killucan*.

DATE of Sessions.	Costs and Charges received.	Appli- cation.	Fines imposed.	APPLICATION.	Names of Magistrates presiding.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
1835:					
3 Jan.	- 1 6	Clerk's	- 1 -	infirmary - -	George Drought, esq.
17 —	- 10 6	fees.*	- - -	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe, Ed- ward Briscoe and G. Drought, esquires.
24 —	- 15 -	ditto	- 3 6	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and George Drought, esquires.
31 —	- 4 6	ditto	- 2 -	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and William Thomas Briscoe, esquires.
7 Feb.	- 6 -	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	George Drought, esq.
14 —	- 10 -	ditto	- 5 -	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe, Ed- ward Briscoe, and G. Drought, esquires.
21 —	- 6 -	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe and George Drought, esquires.
28 —	- 6 6	ditto	9 3 7	- to informer, 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> , 9½ <i>d.</i> ; to the King, 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>	- ditto.
14 Mar.	- 11 6	ditto	- 13 -	- to informer - -	George Drought, esq.
21 —	- 13 -	ditto	- 6 6	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe and George Drought, esquires.
11 April	- 12 6	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
18 —	- 6 -	ditto	- 11 6	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe, Ed- ward Briscoe, John D'Arcy and George Drought, esqrs.
25 —	- 11 -	ditto	- 6 -	- ditto - -	Thomas FetherstonH, E. Briscoe, William Thomas Briscoe and George Drought, esqrs.
2 May	- 8 6	ditto	- 6 6	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, John D'Arcy and George Drought, esqrs.
23 —	1 3 -	ditto	- 4 -	- ditto - -	Cuthbert FetherstonH, and George Drought, esquires.
30 —	- 9 -	ditto	- 1 -	- ditto - -	John D'Arcy, William Thomas Briscoe, Cuthbert Fether- stonH, and G. Drought, esqrs.
13 June	1 12 6	ditto	- 11 -	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe and Edward Briscoe, esquires.
20 —	- 11 -	ditto	- 15 -	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, W. T. Briscoe, and George Drought, esqrs.
4 July	- 12 -	ditto	1 - 6	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe and George Drought, esquires.
11 —	- 4 6	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	George Drought, esq.
18 —	- 3 -	ditto	- 3 10	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, G. Drought and Gustavus Lambert, esqrs.
25 —	- 5 6	ditto	- 2 -	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, W. T. Briscoe and Gustavus Lambert, esqrs.
1 Aug.	- 5 6	dt to	- - 6	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, W. T. Briscoe, Cuthbert FetherstonH, and G. Drought, esquires.
8 —	- 8 -	ditto	- 6 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
15 —	- 10 -	ditto	- 17 6	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, W. T. Briscoe and George Drought, esqrs
22 —	- 7 6	ditto	- 8 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
29 —	- 2 6	ditto	- 1 -	- ditto - -	George Drought, esq.
5 Sept.	- 7 6	ditto	- 7 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
12 —	- 4 6	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	William Thomas Briscoe, esq.
19 —	- 7 -	ditto	1 15 -	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe, esq.
26 —	- 3 6	ditto	- 2 6	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and Cuthbert FetherstonH, esqrs.
3 Oct.	- 5 6	ditto	- - 6	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and G. Drought, esquires.
17 —	- 6 6	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	Cuthbert FetherstonH, and G. Drought, esquires.
24 —	- 13 -	ditto	- 1 6	- ditto - -	John D'Arcy, C. FetherstonH, Edward Briscoe, R. Reynell and G. Drought, esquires.
31 —	- 8 6	ditto	- - -	- ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and George Drought, esquires.
7 Nov.	- 7 6	ditto	- 4 -	- ditto - -	William T. Briscoe, E. Briscoe and G. Drought, esqrs.
14 —	- 11 -	ditto	9 - 7	- ditto - -	George Drought, esq.

* The above fees include all summonses for wages, and civil and criminal cases.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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DATE of Sessions.	Costs and Charges received.	Applica- tion.	Fines imposed.	APPLICATION.	Names of Magistrates presiding.
1835:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
21 Nov.	- 8 6	Clerk's	- 2 -	to informer - -	George Drought, esq.
5 Dec.	- 7 6	fees.	- 2 -	ditto - -	C. FetherstonH, and George Drought, esquires.
12 —	- 4 6	ditto	- - -	ditto - -	George Drought, esq.
19 —	- 10 6	ditto	- 7 6	ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and George Drought, esquires.
26 —	- 8 -	ditto	- 1 -	ditto - -	Edward Briscoe and Cuthbert FetherstonH, esquires.

J. Roberts, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Moate.

No.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES.	Persons fined.	Fines under 9 & 10 Geo. 4, c. 55, 56 & 34	FINES under Road Acts.	Fines under Spirit and Arms Acts.	How disposed of.
	1835:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	14 Jan.	Charles Arabin and C. J. Clibborn.	John Oats - - John Lowrey - - Thomas Daly - - Patrick Roarke - - Michael Morrison - - Patrick Conlon - - Denis Daly - -	- 1 6 - - - - - - - - - - - - 8 6 2 10 -	- -	- - - - 10 - - 10 - - 10 - - 10 - - - - - - -	paid to complainant. absconded. paid. ditto. ditto. to County Infirmary. committed one month.
2	22 —	Charles Arabin, Cuthbert J. Clibborn and Francis Magan.	no one.	—			
3	19 Feb.	Cuthbert J. Clibborn and Francis Magan.	no one.	—			
4	5 Mar.	Cuthbert J. Clibborn and Charles Arabin.	Daniel Coghlan -	52 10 -	for burn- ing land.	- - -	committed three months.
5	19 —	Charles Arabin, C. J. Clibborn and F. Magan.	William Kilroe -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	committed one month.
6	9 Apr.	Cuthbert J. Clibborn and Francis Magan.	Edward Dillon - Thomas Gavigan - C. Adamson - - Patrick Mulloy - William Brennan - Thomas Hogan - James Green - - Connor Maginness - Thomas Collins - George Gurd - -	2 10 -	- - - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 -	- -	committed two months. -- not to be levied unless the offence be repeated.
7	23 —	J. M. Daly, Cuthbert J. Clibborn and F. Magan.	Terence Egan - William Barton - William Murray -	2 - - 2 - - - - -	- - - - - - 5 - -	- - - - - - - - -	committed one month. ditto one fortnight. respited, dog destroyed.
8	25 —	Charles Arabin and C. J. Clibborn.	Patrick Carberry - John Sheridan -	- 8 6 - 8 6	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	paid to County Infirmary ditto - - ditto.
9	7 May	Cuthbert J. Clibborn, Francis Magan and Rev. G. L. Gresson.	Thomas Mathews - James Balfe - Michael Morrison - Thomas Gill - Patrick Farrington - William Adamson - James Quinn - James Gallagher - Henry Browne - John Harte - Ellen Mullready - Robert Gordon - William Leslie - Richard Hughes - James Mooney - John Daly - Leonard Sutcliffe - John Daly, 2d -	- -	- 5 s. each -	- -	- - ordered not to be levied, the parties not being noticed to abate the nuisance.

No.	DATE.	MAGISTRATES.	Persons fined.	Fines under 9 & 16 Geo. 4, c. 55, 56 & 34.	FINES under Road Acts.	Fines under Spirit and Arms Acts.	How disposed of.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
10	1835: 7 May	Cuthbert J. Clibborn, Francis Magan and Rev. George L. Gresson.	Thomas Daly John Mannion John Connor James Hogan James Keegan Joseph M'Loughlin Daniel Carberry John Galvin Rose Claffey John Buckley	2 10 - - 10 -	- - - - - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - -	- -	committed two months. not levied.
11	21 —	Charles Arabin, Cuth- bert J. Clibborn and Francis Magan.	no one.	—	—	—	- - not levied, no notice being served on parties to abate the nuisance; parties living in town.
12	4 June	Cuthbert J. Clibborn and Charles Arabin.	no one.	—	—	—	
13	18 —	Charles Arabin and Francis Magan.	John Egan -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	paid complainant.
14	9 July	Charles Arabin, Cuth- bert J. Clibborn and Francis Magan.	William Bryan Mary M'Loughlin Edward Keegan	- - - - 2 - - - -	- - - - - - 10 - -	- 10 - - - - - - -	not levied. paid complainant. - - not levied, nuisance abated.
15	29 —	Charles Arabin and Cuthbert J. Clib- born.	Moses Campbell James Murphy C. Fitzpatrick Bridget Manny Charles Cummins Edward Ham	- 1 - 1 - - 2 10 - - - - - - - - 5 -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	committed two weeks. ditto - - ditto. ditto one month. not levied. paid into court. paid complainant.
16	13 Aug.	- ditto -	John Bigley Patrick Langan Patrick Naghton	- 5 - - - - 2 - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - 12 10 -	paid to County Infirmary. - - revenue case, not to be levied unless the offence be repeated.
17	27 —	- ditto -	no one.	—	—	—	
18	18 Sept.	Richard Handcock, J. M. Daly and C. J. Clibborn.	Mary Harney	- - -	- - 6 -	- - -	not levied.
19	24 —	Richard Handcock, C. J. Clibborn, C. Arabin and Francis Magan.	John Byrne -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	paid to County Infirmary.
20	8 Oct.	Charles Arabin and C. J. Clibborn.	no one.	—	—	—	
21	13 —	- ditto -	Edward Ham	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	paid into court.
22	22 —	Charles Arabin, Cuth- bert J. Clibborn and Francis Magan.	John Howard David Connaghton William Heney T. and J. Mara Patrick Dillon Robert Mulhall Thally Coghlan Laurence Gavin	- 5 - - 1 - - 1 - - 5 - - - - - - - - - - 1 - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - 1 - - - 6 - 10 - - - - -	- -	paid to infirmary. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. not levied, nuisance abated. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. paid complainant.
23	5 Nov.	Cuthbert J Clibborn and C. Arabin.	no one.	—	—	—	
24	19 —	Cuthbert J. Clibborn and F. Magan.	Michael Taylor	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - not levied, nuisance abated.
25	26 —	Cuthbert J. Clibborn and C. Arabin.	John T. Barlow	- 18 -	6 - -	- - -	not yet paid.
26	3 Dec.	G. M. Drought, J. M. Daly, Cuthbert J. Clibborn, C. Arabin and Francis Magan.	Anne Sloghan John Daly Daniel Bryan	- 3 - - 3 6 - - 3 6 -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	paid to infirmary. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto.
27	17 —	J. M. Daly, Cuth. J. Clibborn, C. Arabin and F. Magan.	Simon Henson Thomas Daly	- - - - 10 -	- 1 - - - -	- - - - - -	paid into court. paid to infirmary.
28	31 —	F. Magan, and Cuth- bert J. Clibborn.	Bernard Curley Thomas Moran Charles Ledwith Patrick Donlon John Scott Francis Fenaghty	- 12 - 1 - - 1 - - - 10 - - 10 - - 10 -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ditto - - ditto. committed two weeks. ditto - - ditto. ditto - one week. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto.

The road fines are generally laid out for Acts of Parliament and other necessities for the use of petty sessions.

I am not aware of any costs or charges received in petty sessions, except the clerk's fees, which average about 12 s. 6 d. a month, but of which I have kept no account.

Anthony Mathews, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Moylisher*.

Days on which Petty Sessions have been held.	The Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges received, applied to the payment of the Clerk.	AMOUNT of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835 : Wednesdays.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Jan. 14	F. P. Smith, Robert Smyth, and William FetherstonH, esqrs.	- 3 6	- 10 -	-- to the county of West- meath Infirmary.
— 21	William FetherstonH, R. Smyth and Francis P. Smith, esqrs.	- 1 6	—	
— 28	Robert Smyth and William FetherstonH, esqrs.	- - 6	—	
Feb. 4	Richard Swift, Robert Smyth and William FetherstonH, esqrs.	- 5 6	- 2 6	- - ditto - ditto.
— 11	William Robinson, Robert Smyth and William Fether- stonH, esqrs.	- 1 6	—	
— 18	Robert Smyth and William Robinson, esqrs.	- 1 6	—	
— 25	W. FetherstonH, and R. Swift, esqrs.	- 1 6	—	
March 4	Francis P. Smith, Thomas F. Uniacke and R. Smyth, esqrs.	- 2 -	—	
— 25	William FetherstonH, F. P. Smith, Thomas F. Uniacke and Richard Swift, esqrs.	- 3 6	—	
April 1	Robert Smyth, Francis P. Smith, William Fether- stonH, and W. Robinson, esqrs.	- 4 6	—	
— 15	William Robinson, Robert Smyth and F. P. Smith, esqrs.	- 3 -	—	
— 22	Robert Smyth and Francis P. Smith, esqrs.	- 6 6	—	
— 29	F. P. Smyth and William FetherstonH, esqrs.	- 1 6	—	
May 20	William FetherstonH, R. Swift, Francis P. Smith and Robert Smyth, esqrs.	- 4 6	- 5 -	- - ditto - - ditto.
June 3	Richard Swift, esq., Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, W. FetherstonH, and F. P. Smith, esqrs.	- 6 -	3 - -	-- the defendant imprisoned for non-payment of fine.
— 24	F. P. Smith, William Robin- son and William Fether- stonH, esqrs.	- 7 6	3 - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
July 8	Thomas F. Uniacke, Richard Swift, Wm. FetherstonH and F. P. Smith, esqrs.	- 5 -	- 1 -	-- paid to the complainant.
— 15	Richard Swift and Thomas F. Uniacke, esqrs.	- 3 -	—	
— 29	Wm. FetherstonH, Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, R. Swift, William Robinson and F. P. Smith, esqrs.	- 3 -	- 1 - - 2 6	R. F. -- to the county of West- meath Infirmary.
August 5	Thomas F. Uniacke and R. Swift, esqrs.,	- - 6	- 1 -	- - ditto - - ditto.
— 12	Richard Swift, W. Fether- stonH, Thomas Francis Uniacke and F. P. Smith, esqrs.	- 5 -	- - 6	- - ditto - - ditto.
— 19	Thomas F. Uniacke and R. Swift, esqrs.	- 3 6	—	
— 26	William Robinson and T. F. Uniacke, esqrs.	- 2 6	—	
Sept. 2	William FetherstonH, W. Robinson, T. F. Uniacke, and Right Hon. Lord Kil- maine.	- 2 6	—	

Days on which Petty Sessions have been held.	The Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges received, applied to the payment of the Clerk.	AMOUNT of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION OF FINES.
1835: Wednesdays.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Sept. 9	Thomas F. Uniacke, Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, W. Robinson, William Fether- stonH, and Richard Swift, esqrs.	- 4 6	- 1 -	R. F.
— 16	Richard Swift and William FetherstonH, esqrs.	- 4 6	- - 6	- - to the county of West- meath Infirmary.
Oct. 14	William Robinson, William FetherstonH, Rich ^d Swift and Thomas F. Uniacke, esqrs.	- 4 -	—	
— 21	Thomas F. Uniacke and F. P. Smith, esqrs.	- 2 -	—	
— 28	Thomas F. Uniacke, F. P. Smith and J. Vignoles, esqrs.	- 4 6	- 12 6	- - the defendant imprisoned for non-payment of fine.
Nov. 4	Francis P. Smith and William FetherstonH, esqrs.	- 2 6	—	
— 18	Wm. FetherstonH, Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, T. F. Uniacke and Rich. Swift, esqrs.	- 9 -	9 4 7 9 4 7 1 -	- - ditto - - ditto. - - to the treasurer of the county of Westmeath. - - to the county of West- meath Infirmary.
— 25	F. P. Smith, Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, William FetherstonH, and Thos. F. Uniacke, esqrs.	- 9 -	- - 6 —	R. F.
Dec. 2	William FetherstonH, R. Swift, F. P. Smith and W. Hodson, esqrs.	- 4 -	—	
— 9	Richard Swift, W. Fether- stonH, Francis P. Smith, esqrs., and Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine.	- 5 -	- 2 -	R. F.
— 16	Francis P. Smith, Thomas F. Uniacke, Wm. Fether- stonH, Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine and R. Swift, esqrs.	- 5 -	- 1 -	R. F.
— 23	William Robinson, Francis P. Smith and R. Swift, esqrs.	- 5 6	—	
— 30	Thomas F. Uniacke, Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, F. P. Smith and Richard Swift, esqrs.	- 4 -	—	

Note.—The Road Fines, marked (R. F.), are applied to the repairs of the Court of Petty Sessions, there being no money raised off the county for rent.

Peter Smith, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Mullingar.

DATE.	Persons on whom Fines or Penalties were imposed.	OFFENCE.	AMOUNT of Fine.	How disposed of.
1835: Jan. 22	John Dalton - -	- - obstructing a constable in execution of duty, un- der 36 Geo. 3.	£. s. d. 1 16 11	- - imprisoned for one month.
— 24	Mary Ennis - -	assault - - - -	- 2 6	- - paid to treasurer of infirmary.
	Catherine Cormick -	ditto - - - -	- 2 6	- - committed for one week.

AT PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

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DATE.	Persons on whom Fines or Penalties were imposed.	OFFENCE.	AMOUNT of Fine.	How disposed of.
1835:			£. s. d.	
Jan. 24	Mary Cormick - Peter Clarke -	assault - - - - ditto - - - -	- 2 6 5 - -	committed for one week. ditto for two months.
— 31	John Nally - Mary Farrell - Patrick Darcy - Francis Dolan - Michael Finnigan -	ditto - - - - ditto - - - - wilful damage - - assault - - - - ditto - - - -	- 2 - - 1 - - 5 - 5 - - 5 - -	- - paid to treasurer of infirmary. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. committed for two months. ditto - - ditto.
Feb. 21	A. Geoghegan -	- - selling whiskey without licence.	5 - -	ditto for one month.
— 28	Owen Farrell - Mary Giraghty -	assault - - - - - - refusing to give evidence in a prosecution for selling whiskey without licence.	4 17 6 10 - -	ditto for two months. - - committed in default of payment, during pleasure of commissioners of excise.
Mar. 21	Edward Freel - James Nally - Margaret Connoll -	assault - - - - - - having stolen timber in possession. - - unlawfully purchasing soldiers' necessaries.	2 10 - 2 - - 5 7 6	committed for one month. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto.
— 28	John M'Keon - Patrick Murtagh - Benjamin Beatty -	- - fishing at night with torches and spears.	4 12 3½	ditto for three months.
April 25	Nicholas Croghan - Sarah Ennis - Bridget Ennis - James Bray - Patrick Neary - Michael Flanagan - Thomas Corrigan - James Flanagan - William Cahill -	assault - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - wilful damage - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	1 - - - 2 6 - 2 6 - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 -	ditto for one fortnight. ditto for one week. ditto - - ditto. paid to treasurer. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. committed for one week. ditto - - ditto.
May 9	Mary Gollagher -	assault - - - -	- 10 -	ditto - - ditto.
— 16	Michael Doyle - Peter Neistor -	- - for having 3½ gallons of whiskey in possession without permit. - - obstructing constable while in execution of duty, under 36 Geo. 3.	6 - - 1 16 11	ditto for three calendar months. ditto for one month.
— 23	Owen Reynolds - Patrick Moran - James Byrne -	assault - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	2 10 - 2 10 - 4 18 6	ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. ditto for two months.
— 30	Thomas Lynch -	ditto - - - -	2 10 -	ditto for one month.
July 11	Mary Corrigan - Thomas Schooler - Hesther Gannon - Mary Meighan -	ditto - - - - ditto - - - - { - - for having soldiers' necessaries unlawfully in possession. }	1 5 - 2 10 - 5 7 6 5 - -	ditto for one fortnight. - - paid to treasurer of infirmary. committed for one month. ditto - - ditto.
— 25	John Ronan - B. M'Laughlin - Matthias Seery - Timothy Connor - Patrick Goman - Stephen Devine - William Garry - Patrick Tone -	assault - - - - stealing grass - - ditto - - - - assault - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	2 10 - - 5 - - 2 6 - 2 6 2 10 - 2 10 - - 2 6 2 10 -	ditto - - ditto. ditto for eight days. - - paid to treasurer of infirmary. ditto - - ditto. committed for one month. ditto - - ditto. - - paid to treasurer of infirmary. ditto - - ditto.
Aug. 1	James Quinn - Owen Brady - James Doulan - Patrick Thompson -	ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	2 10 - 2 10 - 2 10 - 1 - -	committed for one month. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto. ditto - - ditto.
— 8	Bernard Farrell -	ditto - - - -	5 - -	ditto for two months.
— 15	Bryan Kenny -	ditto - - - -	- 5 -	paid to treasurer.

DATE.	Persons on whom Fines or Penalties were imposed.	OFFENCE.	AMOUNT of Fine.	How disposed of.
1835: Aug. 15	Robert Delany -	-- for having sent 3½ gallons of whiskey from stores without permit.	£. s. d. 50 - -	-- paid by said R. D. to collector of excise.
— 22	William Walsh -	- for having arms unlawfully in possession.	9 4 7	committed for two months.
	John Keffe -	assault - - - -	- 10 -	ditto for one fortnight.
	John Connor -	ditto - - - -	- 10 -	ditto - - ditto.
	Patrick Doran -	ditto - - - -	- 10 -	paid to treasurer.
	Patrick Egan -	ditto - - - -	1 - -	ditto - - ditto.
	Anne Egan -	ditto - - - -	1 - -	ditto - - ditto.
	John Kenny -	ditto - - - -	1 - -	ditto - - ditto.
— 29	William Dignum -	ditto - - - -	5 - -	-- not arrested, left the country.
	Henry Fisher -	ditto - - - -	- 10 -	paid to treasurer.
Sept. 5	Patrick Doyle -	ditto - - - -	- 2 6	ditto - - ditto.
	Ellen Anderson -	ditto - - - -	- 1 -	ditto - - ditto.
	George Austen -	ditto - - - -	2 - -	ditto - - ditto.
	Edward Austen -	ditto - - - -	4 19 -	committed for two months.
	William Taylor -	ditto - - - -	- 5 -	ditto for one fortnight.
	Denis Byrne -	ditto - - - -	- 5 -	ditto - - ditto.
	Thomas Corrigan -	ditto - - - -	- 5 -	ditto - - ditto.
Oct. 3	Thomas Loyd -	ditto - - - -	4 18 1	ditto for two months.
	Peter Ham -	ditto - - - -	3 15 -	ditto for six weeks.
	Owen Clary -	ditto - - - -	2 10 -	ditto for one month.
	Catherine Ham -	ditto - - - -	- 1 -	-- paid to treasurer of infirmary.
	Peter M'Laughlin -	ditto - - - -	4 18 -	committed for two months
— 10	Honan Levinge -	ditto - - - -	1 - -	ditto for one fortnight.
	Thomas Levinge -	ditto - - - -	1 - -	ditto - - ditto.
	Patrick Scally -	ditto - - - -	4 18 -	ditto for two months.
	James Cassidy -	-- for having up a show-board purporting to have licence to sell spirits, when he had no licence.	20 - -	not arrested, absconded.
— 24	John M'Dermot -	-- for having fire-arms unlawfully in possession.	9 4 7	-- remitted by his Excellency.
	Denis Rogerson -	ditto - - - -	9 4 7	committed for two months.
— 31	John H. Macken -	assault - - - -	- 5 -	-- paid to treasurer of infirmary.
	Thomas Dalton -	ditto - - - -	1 - -	committed for one month.
Nov. 7	Andrew Dignum -	ditto - - - -	- 1 -	-- paid to treasurer of infirmary.
— 14	ditto -	ditto - - - -	- 2 6	ditto - - ditto.
	Michael Darby -	ditto - - - -	4 19 -	committed two months.
	Patrick Duffy -	ditto - - - -	4 19 -	ditto - - ditto.
	John Kenny -	-- for selling spirits without licence.	50 - -	-- conviction reversed at quarter session.
Dec. 19	John Barrett -	assault - - - -	5 - -	committed two months.
	James Redden -	-- for having soldiers' necessaries unlawfully in possession.	10 - -	ditto three months.
	Laurence Giraghty -	assault - - - -	4 18 -	ditto two months.
	John Kenny -	ditto - - - -	- 2 6	-- paid to treasurer of infirmary.
	William M'Laughlin -	ditto - - - -	5 - -	committed for two months.
Fines under Road Act - - -			337 14 5½ 7 15 10½	
TOTAL Amount of Fines - £.			345 10 4	

When and where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Costs and Charges Received.	TOTAL AMOUNT of Fines imposed, and the Application thereof.
In the court-house of Mullingar (as required by 7 & 8, G. 4, c. 67), Saturday in each week, except when the assizes or general quarter sessions occur.	John Charles Lyons, of Ladiston, Richard H. Levinge, of Levington-park, W. Reilly, of Belmont, R. Barlow, of Annebrook, Mullingar, M.D. and H. Walker Thompson, of Mullingar, esqrs.	The costs and charges of court are only those authorised by the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 67, s. 8, and amounted for the year ending 31st December 1835, to about 28 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and from said sum the clerk supplied printed forms for use of court, stationery, petty sessions' books, according to the form given in the Act. The clerk is not paid fees in cases of larceny or felony, and in very few instances of misdemeanor.	Total amount of fines, 345 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , which includes 21 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , received and paid to the proper authorities entitled to receive same, pursuant to the Acts of Parliament in the several and respective cases provided, whose receipts are in the possession of the clerk, the remaining sum accounted for by the imprisonment of the parties incurring said fines, and by the remission thereof, &c. <i>Vide</i> detail of fines and the application thereof as on preceding page.

Warren Lee, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Multifarnam*.

No.	DATE of Petty Sessions.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES ATTENDING AT EACH SESSIONS.
	1835 :	
1	January - - 28	Sir Percy Nugent, bart. and the Rev. Chaworth Browne.
2	February - - 11	The Rev. Chaworth Browne.
3	March - - 4	Sir Percy Nugent, bart. and the Rev. Chaworth Browne.
4	— - - 18	The Rev. Chaworth Browne.
5	April - - 1	The Rev. Chaworth Browne.
6	— - - 29	The Rev. Chaworth Browne.
7	May - - - 13	Sir Percy Nugent, bart. and Owen Daly, esq.
8	— - - 20	The Rev. Chaworth Browne, Owen Daly and Patrick Edward Murphy, esqrs.
9	June - - - 1	Sir Percy Nugent, bart., the Rev. Chaworth Browne and Owen Daly, esq.
10	— - - 17	The Rev. Chaworth Browne and Patrick Edward Murphy, esq.
11	July - - - 8	Sir Percy Nugent, bart., the Rev. Chaworth Browne and Owen Daly, esq.
12	— - - 29	Sir Percy Nugent, bart. and the Rev. Chaworth Browne.
13	August - - 19	The Rev. Chaworth Browne.
14	September - 2	Owen Daly, esq.
15	— - - 23	The Rev. Chaworth Browne.
16	October - - 7	The Rev. Chaworth Browne and Owen Daly, esq.
17	November - 4	Sir Percy Nugent, bart. and the Rev. Chaworth Browne.
18	— - - 25	Sir Percy Nugent, bart., the Rev. Chaworth Browne and Owen Daly, esq.
19	December - 9	Sir Percy Nugent, bart., the Rev. Chaworth Browne and Owen Daly, esq.

Total amount of all costs and charges received at Multifarnam petty sessions, year ending 31 December 1835, 3 *l.* 17 *s.* sterling, which sum was applied for the purchase of stationery and for clerk's fees.

Total amount of fines imposed, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, which sum was paid to the treasurer of the Westmeath Infirmary.

Samuel Quern, Clerk.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Shelburne*.

THERE was no court of petty session held in Burkstown from the 18th December 1834 up to the 10th of September 1835, owing to the failure of magistrates attending, there being no magistrate who attends the court regularly but Jacob W. Goff, esq., and he happened to be on business in England the greater part of that time. The few courts held for the remainder of the year were as follows :

Thursday, September 10, 1835.—Criminal cases, 19; convictions, one; fine, 3 s. 6 d.; costs, 1 s. 6 d. Civil cases, 47. Magistrates, Jacob W. Goff and William M. Glascott, esqrs.

Thursday, October 1, 1835.—Criminal cases, eight; convictions, one; fine, 6 d.; costs, none. Civil cases, 11. Magistrates, Jacob W. Goff and John O'Reilly, esqrs.

October 22, 1835.—Criminal cases, 10; fines, none; informations taken for quarter sessions; Civil cases, 27. Magistrate, Jacob W. Goff, esq.

November 19, 1835.—Criminal cases, 11; convictions, one; no fine received. Civil cases, 26. Magistrates, Jacob W. Goff and Henry Lambert, esqrs.

December 10, 1835.—Criminal, cases 13; convictions, none. Civil cases, 13. Magistrates, Jacob W. Goff and William M. Glascott, esqrs.

December 31, 1835.—Criminal cases, four; convictions, none. Civil cases, none. Magistrate, Jacob W. Goff, esq.

Total amount of fines received for the year 1835, 3 s. 6 d., sent to the County Infirmary.

Total amount of fees received by the clerk, 4 l. 14 s. 6 d. for the year 1835, out of which the court is to be supplied with paper, pens, ink, wafers, &c.

Thomas Cummins, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Clomonte*.

No.	Date.	No. of Magistrates presiding.	Magistrates' Names.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which Costs and Charges have been applied.	Amount of Fines.	Fines, how disposed of.
	1835:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1	Jan. 12	3	- - Lord Carew, chairman, D. Beatty and Thomas A. Whitney, esqrs.	1 7 -	- -	- -	None.
2	Feb. 11	2	- - J. B. Graves, chairman, and Thomas A. Whitney, esqrs.	- 13 6	- -	- -	None.
3	March 16	3	- - J. B. Graves, chairman, and Thomas A. Whitney, esqrs. and Lord Carew.	1 8 -	- -	- 10 -	- - sent to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary.
4	April 20	2	- - Lord Carew, chairman, & J. B. Graves, esq.	1 2 6	- -	- 2 6	Ditto.
5	May 11	2	- - J. B. Graves, chairman, & J. Hewlin, esqrs.	- 18 -	- -	- 5 -	Ditto.
6	June 1	3	- - Lord Carew chairman, Thomas A. Whitney & J. B. Graves, esqrs.	1 8 -	- -	- -	None.
7	July 13	1	Thomas A. Whitney, esq.		Emoluments of Magistrates' Clerk.		
8	Aug. 4	3	- - W. R. Farmer chairman, Charles H. Hill and Thomas A. Whitney, esqrs.	2 8 6		- 5 -	- - sent to the Treasurer of the County Infirmary.
9	Sep. 1	1	J. B. Graves, esq.				
10	— 8	1	J. B. Graves, esq.				
11	Oct. 5	3	- - Lord Carew, chairman, J. B. Graves and John Howlin, esqrs.	1 11 -		- 5 -	Ditto.
12	Nov. 9	2	- - John B. Graves, esq. chairman, & Lord Carew	1 13 6	- -	- 15 -	Ditto.
13	Dec. 14	5	- - J. Howlin, chairman, W. R. Farmer, Charles H. Hill, and J. A. Whitney, esqrs. & Lord Carew	1 12 6	- -	- 3 6	Ditto.
Total - - - £.				14 2 6	Total £.	2 6 -	

John Tector, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Duncormick*.

Month.	Date.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.
1835:		
January -	9	Edwin Richards and Rev. William Hickey.
February -	6	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
March -	13	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
April -	3	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
— -	24	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
May -	5	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
June -	5	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
July -	10	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
— -	31	John G. Young, esq. and - ditto.
August -	21	- - ditto - - - - - ditto.
September	11	John G. Young, esq., alone.
October -	9	- - ditto - and Edwin Richards, esq.
November	6	- - ditto - and Rev. William Hickey.
December	4	Edwin Richards and - - ditto.

TOTAL Amount of all Costs and Charges received according to the Schedule of Fees, for summonses, informations, &c., and out of which stationery was bought, for one year, ending as above £. s. d.
5 3 6

TOTAL Amount of Fines for road nuisance, assaults and all other misdemeanors, for one year, ending as above, and which was applied for charitable purposes in the district and to the County Infirmary, as the law directs in such cases 4 6 -

27 April 1836.

Nich. Ennis, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Enniscorthy*.

When held	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs and Charges.	Purposes Costs and Charges applied to.	Total Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Jan. 1	- - William R. Farmar, John Nickson Nunn and John B. Graves, esqrs.	- 11 -	- Clerk's fees, stationery, &c.		
— 8	John B. Graves and John N. Nunn, esqrs.	- 13 -			
— 15	- - Rev. Solomon Richards and John N. Nunn, esq.	- 9 -			
— 29	- - Rev. Solomon Richards, John N. Nunn and Robert Wm. Phaire, esqrs.	- 11 -	- - -	- 4 6	- - Enniscorthy Fever Hospital.
Feb. 5	John N. Nunn and Charles H. Hill, esqrs.	- 10 -	- - -	- 5 -	ditto.
— 12	- - John N. Nunn, Robert W. Phaire and John B. Graves, esqrs.	- 12 -	- - -	- 5 -	ditto.
— 19	- - R. W. Phaire, J. N. Nunn, William R. Farmar and John B. Graves, esqrs. and Rev. S. Richards.	- 10 -	- - -	- 6 -	ditto.
— 26	- - J. N. Nunn, J. B. Graves, W. R. Farmar, R. W. Phaire, Justin Brennan and Charles H. Hill, esqrs. and Rev. S. Richards.	- 12 -	- - -	- 5 -	ditto.
Mar. 12	ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 18 6	- - -	1 10 -	ditto.
— 19	- - Rev. S. Richards, J. N. Nunn, W. R. Farmar, R. W. Phaire, Charles H. Hill and David Beatty, esqrs.	- 10 -			
— 26	- - R. W. Phaire, J. N. Nunn, W. R. Farmar, Charles H. Hill and J. B. Graves, esqrs.	- 19 -			
April 9	- - Rev. Solomon Richards and John Nickson Nunn, esq.	- 11 -	- - -	- 4 6	ditto.
— 23	- - John B. Graves, John N. Nunn and William R. Farmar, esqrs. and Rev. S. Richards.	- 14 6			
— 30	- - John B. Graves, John N. Nunn, William R. Farmar and J. Brennan, esqrs. and Rev. S. Richards.	- 8 -			
May 7	- - Charles H. Hill, J. N. Nunn, W. R. Farmar, John B. Graves and Justin Brennan, esqrs.	- 10 -			
— 14	- - Rev. S. Richards, J. N. Nunn, W. R. Farmar and Charles H. Hill, esqrs.	- 9 6			
— 21	- - Rev. S. Richards, J. N. Nunn, W. R. Farmar, R. W. Phaire and Charles H. Hill, esqrs.	- 15 -			
— 28	- - Charles H. Hill, J. N. Nunn, W. R. Farmar and Justin Brennan, esqrs.	- 7 -			

(continued)

When held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs and Charges.	Purposes Costs and Charges applied to.	Total Amount of Fines.	Application of Fines.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
June 4	-- Charles H. Hill, J. N. Nunn, J. B. Graves and David Beatty, esqrs.	- 16 -	- Clerks' fees, stationery, &c.		
— 11	David Beatty and John Nickson Nunn, esqrs. -	- 8 6			
— 18	-- David Beatty, J. N. Nunn and Justin Brenan, esqrs., and Rev. S. Richards.	- 8 -			
— 25	ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- 12 -			
July 2	-- Rev. S. Richards, J. N. Nunn and William R. Farmar, esqrs.	- 14 -			
— 9	-- William R. Farmar, J. N. Nunn and David Beatty, esqrs.	- 10 -			
— 16	Justin Brenan and John Nickson Nunn, esqrs. -	- 10 -	- - -	- 1 -	} Enniscorthy Fever Hospital.
— 23	-- William R. Farmar, John N. Nunn, John B. Graves and Justin Brenan, esqrs.	- 9 -	- - -	- 5 -	
— 30	-- David Beatty, John N. Nunn, Charles H. Hill and John B. Graves, esqrs.	- 7 -			
Aug. 6	-- William R. Farmar, John N. Nunn and Justin Brenan, esqrs.	- 12 -			
— 13	-- Charles H. Hill and J. B. Graves, esqrs., and Rev. S. Richards.	- 10 6			
— 20	-- Charles H. Hill, J. N. Nunn, J. B. Graves and William R. Farmar, esqrs., and Rev. S. Richards.	- 9 -	- - -	- 2 6	ditto.
— 27	-- William R. Farmar and John Nickson Nunn, esqrs.	- 9 6	- - -	- 5 6	ditto.
Sept. 3	-- Rev. S. Richards and John Nickson Nunn, esq.	- 4 6			
— 10	-- Charles H. Hill, John Nickson Nunn, J. B. Graves, W. R. Farmar and Justin Brenan, esqrs.	- 7 -	- - -	2 - -	ditto.
— 17	-- Charles H. Hill, John N. Nunn, William R. Farmar and Justin Brenan, esqrs.	- 9 -			
— 24	-- John B. Graves and John Nickson Nunn, esqrs.	- 7 -			
Oct. 1	-- John B. Graves, John Nickson Nunn and Justin Brenan, esqrs.	- 9 6	- - -	- 2 6	ditto.
— 8	-- John B. Graves, John Nickson Nunn and Charles H. Hill, esqrs.	- 12 -			
— 15	ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- 15 -			
— 29	-- John Nickson Nunn, Charles H. Hill, David Beatty and John B. Graves, esqrs.	- 14 6			
Nov. 5	-- David Beatty, Charles H. Hill, John Nickson Nunn, John B. Graves and Justin Brenan, esqrs.	- 8 -			
— 12	John Nickson Nunn and Charles H. Hill, esqrs.	- 9 -	- - -	- 7 6	ditto.
— 19	-- John Nickson Nunn, Charles H. Hill and David Beatty, esqrs.	- 11 -			
— 26	John Nickson Nunn and Charles H. Hill, esqrs.	- 8 -			
Dec. 3	-- John B. Graves, John Nickson Nunn and David Beatty, esqrs.	- 9 6			
— 10	-- J. B. Graves, John Nickson Nunn, William R. Farmar and J. Brenan, esqrs., and Rev. S. Richards.	- 12 -	- - -	- 5 -	ditto.
— 17	Charles H. Hill and John Nickson Nunn, esqrs.	- 9 -			
— 24	ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- 8 6			
— 31	-- Rev. Solomon Richards and John Nickson Nunn, esq.	- 13 6			
TOTAL Amount of Fees. - - £.		25 13 -	Total Am ^t of Fines - } £.	6 9 -	

PETTY SESSIONS, *Gorey*.

Periods when held.	Names of Magistrates presiding.	Total Costs and Charges for Summonses, &c.	Application thereof.	Total Fines.	Application thereof.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Jan. 9	-- The Earl of Courtown, John Beaman, Robert Owen and Loftus Owen, esqrs.	- 12 6		- 3 -	-- Gorey Dispensary.
— 30	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, Robert Owen and Solomon Richards, esqrs.	- 15 -		1 - 6	ditto.
Feb. 13	-- Hon. M. Stopford, R. Owen, Loftus Owen, J. Beaman and S. Richards, esqrs.	1 3 6		- -	ditto.
— 27	Wexford Assizes.				
Mar. 13	-- Hon. M. Stopford, J. G. Richards, John Beaman, Robert Owen and Loftus Owen, esqrs.	1 17 -		- -	ditto.
— 27	-- Hon. M. Stopford, R. Owen, L. Owen and S. Richards, esqrs.	1 - -		- 10 -	ditto.
Apr. 10	-- Hon. M. Stopford, R. Owen, J. Beaman and L. Owen, esqrs.	- 15 6		- 7 6	ditto.
— 24	-- Hon. M. Stopford, John Beaman, L. Owen and John Glascott, esqrs.	1 12 -		- 3 -	ditto.
May 8	-- Hon. M. Stopford, R. Owen, J. Beaman and S. Richards, esqrs.	- 15 6			
— 22	-- Hon. M. Stopford, John Beaman, Loftus Owen and Solomon Richards, esqrs.	- 13 -		- 5 6	ditto.
June 5	-- Lord Viscount Stopford, Hon. M. Stopford, John Beaman and Loftus Owen, esqrs.	- 15 -			
— 19	-- John Beaman and Loftus Owen, esqrs.	- 19 6		- 7 -	ditto.
July 10	-- Sir Thomas Esmonde, bart., J. Beaman and L. Owen, esqrs.	- 15 6			
— 24	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, J. G. Richards and John Beaman, esqrs.	1 3 6			
Aug. 7	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. E. Stopford, Hon. M. Stopford and J. G. Richards, esq.	1 9 6		- 4 6	ditto.
— 21	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. E. Stopford, Hon. M. Stopford and Loftus Owen, esq.	- 18 6			
Sept. 4	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. E. Stopford, J. G. Richards and Loftus Owen, esqrs.	1 - 6		- 2 6	ditto.
— 18	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, Robert Owen and J. G. Richards, esqrs.	1 - -		- 10 -	ditto.
Oct. 2	-- The Earl of Courtown, Sir T. Esmonde, bart, J. G. Richards and John Beaman, esqrs.	- 19 6			
— 16	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, Sir T. Esmonde and Solomon Richards, esq.	- 17 6			
— 30	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, J. G. Richards and Robert Owen, esqrs.	1 - 6		- 9 6	ditto.
Nov. 13	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, John Beaman and Loftus Owen, esqrs.	1 3 6		- 1 -	ditto.
— 27	-- The Earl of Courtown, Hon. M. Stopford, John Beaman and J. G. Richards, esqrs.	1 - 6			
Dec. 11	-- Hon. M. Stopford, J. G. Richards, R. Owen and S. Richards, esqrs.	1 4 6		- 5 -	ditto.
— 18	-- Hon. M. Stopford, J. Beaman, Robert Owen, Loftus Owen and S. Richards, esqrs.	- 10 6			
TOTAL Amount - £.		24 3 -	- -	4 9 -	

Payment of clerk, and stationery for use of magistrates attending petty sessions.

Joseph M. Le Febure, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Killinick.*

Month and Day of Sessions.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Charges.	How applied.	Amount of Fines.	How applied.
1835:		£. s. d.		s. d.	
January 13	- - John Nunn and H. K. G. Morgan, esqrs.	- 2 -	clerk's fees.	-	
Feb. 10	- - ditto - - -	- 1 6	ditto.	-	
March 24	- - John Nunn, H. K. G. Morgan and James Boyd, esqrs.	- 5 6	ditto - -	4 6	- - remains in clerk's hands.
May 12	- - James Boyd and H. K. G. Morgan esqrs.	- 1 6	ditto.	-	
June 9	- - John Nunn and James Boyd, esqrs.	- 4 6	ditto - -	2 6	- - remains in clerk's hands.
July 7	- - Wm. Andrew Armstrong H. K. G. Morgan, esqrs.	- 4 -	ditto.	-	
August 4	- - James Boyd and H. K. G. Morgan, esqrs.	- 1 6	ditto.	-	
Sept. 29	- - H. K. G. Morgan and John Nunn, esqrs.	- 6 6	ditto.	-	
October 27	- - John Nunn and H. K. G. Morgan, esqrs.	- 6 -	ditto.	-	
Nov. 24	- - H. K. G. Morgan, William Andrew Armstrong and John Nunn, esqrs.	- 3 -	ditto.	-	
Dec. 22	- - H. K. G. Morgan and Wm. Andrew Armstrong, esqrs.	- 1 -	ditto.	-	

4 April 1836.

*James Harrison Winters, Clerk.*PETTY SESSIONS, *New Ross.*

Court, when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and to what purpose applied.	TOTAL AMOUNT Of all Fines imposed, and the application thereof.	
1835:		s. d.	£. s. d.	
Feb. 11	- - John Ussher and Thos. Brehon, esqrs.	7 -	1 10 -	for assaults - -
— 25	- - Charles Tottenham, J. Ussher, John Roberts, James Talbot, John St. G. Deane, T. Brehon and Edward Kough, esqrs.	3 -	33 13 9	for having unregistered arms, and for an assault.
Mar. 11	- - James Talbot, C. Tottenham, J. St. G. Deane, J. Ussher, Edward Kough and T. Brehon, esqrs.	3 -	5 - -	for assault on constable
— 25	- - E. Kough, T. Brehon, James Talbot, esqrs.	1 6	- 1 -	road nuisance.
April 29	- - E. Kough, J. Ussher and Thomas Brehon, esqrs.	19 -	- 4 -	being two fines for road nuisances.
May 13	- - J. St. G. Deane, and Edward Kough, esqrs.	11 -	- 10 -	for two assaults - -
— 27	- - T. Brehon, J. Ussher, James Talbot and E. Kough, esqrs.	10 -	- 17 -	for road nuisances.
			3 - -	for two assaults - -
			- 12 -	for road nuisances.
			- 1 -	for an assault - -
			- 4 -	for road nuisances.
			- 10 -	fine on a publican.
			- 5 -	for malicious trespass.
			- 9 2	for fishing on Sunday.

Paid to the clerk of the court, as his only remuneration for time, trouble, books, stationery, &c.

- - Paid to the use of the New Ross Fever Hospital.

- - One fine of 10*l.* Irish was remitted by Lord Haddington; the other two fines of 10*l.* Irish each, were under his Excellency's consideration when recalled; not enforced. For non-payment of the assault fine the party suffered imprisonment.

- - The offender suffered imprisonment for non-payment of this. The other fine of 1*s.* is deposited, available, and to be disposed of by the Bench, as the Act directs.

- - Imposed conditionally; nuisances removed; fines not enforced.

- - This first sum, 10*s.*, paid to the use of the New Ross Fever Hospital. Of the second sum, 14*s.* were paid, and lodged in New Ross Savings Bank, as above; the remainder, 3*s.*, still unpaid, the parties very poor. Of this, 10*s.* paid since last return.

- - The parties in the assault cases suffered imprisonment for non-payment of the fines; 7*s.* of the road fines paid and lodged in savings bank; 5*s.* unpaid; case doubtful.

- - The first sum paid to the use of New Ross Fever Hospital, as also that for malicious trespass. The nuisances and publican's fines deposited in savings bank, available to their legal purposes. The fifth fine in hands, to be disposed of according to the Act of Will. 3.

Court, when held.	Magistrates presiding.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received, and to what purpose applied.	T O T A L A M O U N T		Of all Fines imposed, and the application thereof.
1835: June 10	- - E. Kough, T. Brehon and J. Ussher, esqrs.	£. s. d. - 4 -	£	s. d. 10 - -	for malicious waste - - None paid; offenders suffered imprisonment for non-payment of it.
— 24	- - James Talbot and E. Kough, esqrs.	- 9 -			
July 8	- - J. Ussher, T. Brehon, C. Tottenham, J. St. G. Deane and E. Kough, esqrs.	- 3 -	- 1 -	road nuisance - -	Lodged in savings bank, as above.
— 22	- - C. Tottenham, J. Ussher, J. St. G. Deane, James Talbot, and T. Brehon, esqrs.	- 9 7	- 3 6	for two assaults - -	- - Paid to the use of New Ross Fever Hospital.
Aug. 5	- - C. Tottenham and James Talbot, esqrs.	- 13 11	- 1 -	for an assault - -	- - Paid to the use of New Ross Fever Hospital.
— 19	- - C. Tottenham and J. Ussher, esqrs.	1 3 2	- 13 2	for road nuisances - -	- - 4 s. of this paid, and deposited in savings bank, as above; 9 s. 2 d. still unpaid.
— 26	- - C. Tottenham, T. Brehon and J. Ussher, esqrs.	- 18 2	8 - 8	road and town nuisances.	- - Both sums lodged in New Ross Savings Bank, to be disposed of by the bench.
			- 18 6	for fights and disorderly conduct.	
			2 3	for assaults - -	- - The first sum paid to the use of New Ross Fever Hospital. The party suffered imprisonment for non-payment of the second sum. The third sum, lodged in savings bank, as above. Of the fourth sum, 12 s. paid, and lodged in savings bank; 13 s. 2 d. not levied.
			1 10	for ditto.	- - The first sum paid to the use of said hospital. The second sum still unpaid. The third sum received, and lodged in savings bank.
			- 1 -	for disorderly conduct.	- - This first sum paid to the use of said hospital. The second sum paid, and lodged in savings bank, as above. The third still unpaid.
			1 5 2	for road nuisances.	- - Of this sum only 3 s. 6 d. recovered, and lodged in savings bank, as above.
Sept. 9	- - C. Tottenham and J. Ussher, esqrs.	- 12 8	1 4	for assaults - -	- - Paid, and lodged in savings bank, as above.
— 23	- - C. Tottenham, E. Kough, J. Ussher and T. Brehon, esqrs.	- 18 11	- 9 6	for ditto.	
			- 2 6	for disorderly conduct.	
			6 3	for assaults - -	
			1 3 4	for road nuisances.	
			- 1 -	for ditto.	
Oct. 7	- - C. Tottenham, J. St. G. Deane and J. Ussher, esqrs.	- 2 6	- 8 6	for nuisances - -	
— 21	- - J. St. G. Deane, E. Kough and J. Ussher, esqrs.	- 8 6	- 14 8	for ditto - -	
Dec. 2	- - C. Tottenham, J. Ussher and E. Kough, esqrs.	- 16 4	- 5 -	for an assault - -	- - First sum paid to the use of said hospital. Received 1 l. 9 s. of the two other sums, which is lodged in savings bank, as above; still unpaid, 1 l.
			2 -	for fines on publicans.	- - The first case left in hands of the excise officers. The second fine paid, and applied to the use of said hospital.
			- 9 -	road nuisances.	- - Both sums received. The first paid to the use of said hospital; the second lodged in savings bank.
— 16	- - E. Kough, J. St. G. Deane, T. Brehon and J. Ussher, esqrs.	- 7 7	5 -	Excise fine - -	
— 30	- - C. Tottenham, E. Kough and J. Ussher, esqrs.	- 5 8	- 11 -	assaults.	
			- 5 -	for malicious trespass - -	
			- 2 6	for road nuisances.	
TOTAL Costs and Charges received		- -	£. s. d. 10 7 6	TOTAL Amount Fines imposed - - -	
Ditto Incidental Fees (say)		- - -	1 10 -		
			£. 11 17 6	Paid hospital - - - 12 1 6	
				Deposited - - - 15 7 8	
				Accounted for, as above - 63 3 9	
				90 12 11	

(Errors excepted.)

P. Brazelle, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Newtownbarry.

Periods when held.	Place where held.	Magistrates presiding.	Amount of Costs received.	Purposes to which applied.	Amount of Fines imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On Saturdays once in every fortnight; and occasionally weekly, as business requires.	In petty sessions court, private house, Newtownbarry, county of Wexford.	Thomas James, Edward Cary, Thomas Braddell, Joseph Sparrow and Matthew Derinzy, esqrs.	20 5 -	4 - - Paid for stationery, including registers, printed forms, &c.; and remaining 16 l. 5 s. applied to the use of the clerk.	116 13 -	80 - - disposed of by the Commissioners of Stamps. 12 10 - disposed of by the Commissioners of Excise. 7 - - not paid, persons fined being committed for nonpayment. 5 7 6 paid treasurer of County Infirmary, Wexford. 2 8 - paid to churchwardens. 1 2 6 paid to informers. 6 - - not paid; but warrants against persons fined for nonpayment are in constable's hands. 1 15 - not yet paid; persons fined have been allowed time to pay it by instalments.

Percival Atkin, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Taghmon.

DATE.	Number of Magistrates presiding.	Fines levied.	What appropriated to County Infirmary and Charitable Purposes.	For Summonses.	Bail Bonds.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1835:						
May 20 -	- - Cæsar Sutton and Francis Leigh, esqrs.	- 10 -	County Infirmary	- 9 6	-	
June 10 -	- Ditto - - - -	1 - -	ditto - - -	- 11 -	- 2 -	to keep the peace.
- 24 -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	-	
July 22 -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	-	
August 5 -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	-	
- 19 -	Cæsar Sutton, esq. - - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 6	-	
September 9	- - Cæsar Sutton and Francis Leigh, esq.	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	-	
- 30 -	- Ditto - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 -	-	
October 22 -	no magistrate - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	-	
November 5	- - Cæsar Sutton and Francis Leigh, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 4 6	-	
- 19 -	- Ditto - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 6	-	
December 3	- - Cæsar Sutton and Travas Hawkshaw, esqrs.	- - -	- - -	- 4 -	-	
- 17 -	- Ditto - - - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 6	-	
- 31 -	- - Cæsar Sutton and Francis Leigh, esqrs.	2 - -	- - -	- 6 6	-	
		£. 3 10 -		£. 4 8 -		

PETTY SESSIONS, *Wexford.*

Date of each Sessions.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Date of each Sessions.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.
1835:		1835:	
Jan. 7	-- No sessions this day; quarter sessions being holden.	July 8	-- Thomas Walker and Francis Harper, esqrs.
— 14	-- Francis Harper, esq. and Sir Francis Le Hunte, knt.	— 15	-- Postponed by Thomas Walker, esq., no second magistrate attending.
— 21	No sessions; election being holden.	— 22	-- No petty sessions; the assizes being holden.
— 28	-- Francis Harper, esq. and Sir Francis Le Hunte.	— 29	-- Robert Hughes, Robert Johns and Thomas Walker, esqrs.
Feb. 4	-- Charles Walker, M.P. and Lau. E. White, esqrs.	Aug. 5	-- Thomas Walker, Robert Johns and Francis Harper, esqrs.
— 11	-- Robert Hughes and L. E. White, esqrs.	— 12	-- Robert Hughes and Robert Johns, esqrs.
— 18	-- Robert Hughes, esq. and Sir Francis Le Hunte, knt.	— 19	-- Robert Hughes and Robert Johns, esqrs., and Sir Francis Le Hunte.
— 25	-- L. E. White and Francis Harper, esqrs., and Sir Francis Le Hunte.	— 26	-- Rev. Z. Cormick and Francis Harper, esq.
March 4	-- R. W. Phaire, Robert Hughes and John Usher, esqrs.	Sept. 2	-- Francis Harper and Thos. Walker, esqrs.
— 11	-- L. E. White and Francis Harper, esqr. (mayor)	— 9	-- Francis Harper, esq. and Sir Francis Le Hunte.
— 18	-- Robert Hughes and Thomas Walker, esqrs.	— 16	-- Robert Hughes and Robert Johns, esqrs.
— 25	-- L. E. White, Thomas Walker and Francis Harper, esqrs.	— 23	-- Laurence E. White and Robert Hughes, esqrs.
April 1	-- Robert Hughes, esq. and Sir Francis Le Hunte.	— 30	Ditto - - - ditto.
— 8	-- Robert Hughes, Thomas Walker, F. Harper and Sir Francis Le Hunte.	Oct. 7	-- Francis Harper, esq., and Sir Francis Le Hunte.
— 15	-- L. E. White and Francis Harper, esqrs.	— 14	-- Laurence E. White and Francis Harper, esqrs.
— 22	-- Francis Harper, L. E. White and Sir Francis Le Hunte.	— 21	Ditto - - - ditto.
— 29	-- Sir Francis Le Hunte and Laurence E. White, esq.	— 28	Ditto - - - ditto.
May 6	-- Laurence E. White, Francis Harper and Sir Francis Le Hunte.	Nov. 4	Ditto - - - ditto.
— 13	-- Laurence E. White, Francis Harper and Thomas Walker, esqrs.	— 11	-- Robert Hughes, esq., and Sir Francis Le Hunte.
— 20	-- Francis Harper and Thomas Walker, esq.	— 18	-- Francis Harper and Laurence E. White, esqrs.
— 27	-- Laurence E. White, Francis Harper and Thomas Walker, esqrs.	— 25	Laurence E. White, Robert Hughes and Robert Johns, esqrs.
June 3	Ditto - - - ditto.	Dec. 2	-- Laurence E. White and Robert Johns, esqrs.
— 10	Ditto - - - ditto.	— 9	-- Laurence E. White and Francis Harper, esqrs.
— 17	-- Francis Harper, Robert Johns and Thomas Walker, esqrs.	— 16	-- Wm. Talbot and Robert Hughes, esqrs.
— 24	-- Francis Harper and Thomas Walker, esqrs.	— 23	-- Laurence E. White and Francis Harper, esqrs.
July 1	-- No petty sessions; quarter sessions being holden.	— 30	-- Robert Hughes, Laurence E. White and Francis Harper, esqrs., and Sir Francis Le Hunte.

RECAPITULATION.

Costs and Charges:—Allowed by the Magistrates to their Clerk, he having no other salary but those allowed by the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, cap. 67, out of which he has to procure Stationery and pay for the printing of all law forms required by the Magistrates, as well as the rent of an office - - - - -
 Assault Fines:—Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, in conformity to the 10 Geo. 4, cap. 56 - - - - -
 Mitigated Excise Fines:—Warrants for the recovery of same received by the collector - - - - -
 Unregistered Arms in Possession:—The person in this case was committed - - - - -
 Road Trespasses:—For binding the annual Statutes and the printing of Magistrates' notices - - - - -
 Trespasses on Private Property:—Received by the plaintiffs when proved by witnesses - - - - -
 Fines on Publicans:—To the Clergy for poor of the parish, and the Crown, per Captain Hamilton, E. E. - - - - -

Total Amount of Fines.

£. s. d.

20 17 10

8 9 -

335 - -

10 - -

4 10 -

3 1 2

3 18 -

£. 385 16 -

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Aiklow.*

Date of Periods held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Costs and Charges Received.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	APPLICATION THEREOF.
1835:			£. s. d.	
1 Jan. -	Samuel Hone and Michael M'Donald, esqrs.	None -	9 - 9	Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary -
22 - -	Samuel Hone and Michael M'Donald and Thomas Keough, esqrs.			Warrants issued for fines, but not as yet paid -
5 Feb. -	Samuel Hone and Michael M'Donald, esqrs.			In hands, to be disposed of -
12 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
26 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
5 March -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
12 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
19 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
26 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
9 April -	The hon. G. L. Proby and Samuel Hone, esqrs.			
16 - -	Samuel Hone and Michael M'Donald, esqrs.			
23 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
30 - -	Capt. Proby, S. Hone and M. M'Donald, esqrs.			
28 May -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
4 June -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
2 July -	Samuel Hone and Michael M'Donald, esqrs.			
9 - -	The Earl of Wicklow, Captain Proby and M. M'Donald, esq.			
16 - -	Samuel Hone and Michael M'Donald, esqrs.			
23 - -	Capt. Proby, S. Hone and M. M'Donald, esqrs.			
6 August -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
13 - -	Captain Proby, Messrs. Hone, Keough and M'Donald.			
27 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
10 Sept. -	Captain Proby and Samuel Hone, esq.			
24 - -	Earl of Wicklow, Captain Proby and Michael M'Donald, esq.			
8 Oct. -	Capt. Proby, Messrs. Hone, Byrne and M'Donald.			
22 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			
5 Nov. -	The Earl of Wicklow, Captain Proby, Hone and Byrne, esqrs.			
19 - -	The Earl of Wicklow, Captain Proby, Hone, Byrne and M'Donald, esqrs.			
10 Dec. -	The Earl of Wicklow, Captain Proby, and Samuel Hone, esqrs.			
17 - -	- Ditto - - - - ditto.			

William Manifold, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Baltinglass.*

Periods:—Each second Friday.

Magistrates Presiding:—Viscount Amiens, D. L.*; 1; Thomas Cannon, esq., 9; William Colthurst, esq., late C. M. P., 12; George Cummin, esq., 17; Thomas Dennis, esq., 13; F. W. Greene, esq., 7; Hil. W. Rowan, esq., C. M. P., 8; Lieut.-gen. Saunders, 15; James Tandy, esq., R. M., 2; H. H. Wall, esq., 1; James Wall, esq., D. L., 16; William Jones Westby, esq., D. L., 9.

To Total Amount of Fees, Costs and Charges, £. 23. 2. 6.

APPLICATION.

	£. s. d.
By salaries of clerk and treasurer - -	19 2 -
By stationery, printed forms and binding statutes - - - -	2 19 6
By balance due treasurer, 31 Nov. 1834 -	- 11 8
Treasurer, to balance debtor, 31 Dec. 1835	- 9 4
TOTAL - - - -	£. 23 2 6

* The figures affixed denote how many Petty Sessions each magistrate attended.

FINES.

	£. s. d.
To fines for nuisances, and trespasses of cattle and pigs on public roads - -	3 3 -
To same, for common assaults - - -	4 7 -
To same, for wilful trespass and injuries -	4 8 6
To same, under 9 Geo. 4, c. 55, s. 33 -	- 14 6
To same, under 6 Geo. 4, c. 43, s. 8 -	- 2 6
	£. 12 15 6

APPLICATION.

	£. s. d.
By paid treasurer Stratford Fever Hospital -	1 - 6
By lodged in constabulary charitable fund -	1 - 6
By lodged in expenditure fund, at disposal of magistrates - - - -	1 2 -
By paid treasurer County Infirmary - -	5 7 -
By paid persons trespassed on, and costs -	1 18 -
By suffered imprisonment for nonpayment of	2 7 6
	£. 12 15 6

Thomas Allen, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Blessington.

Periods and Places where held.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs and Charges.	Purposes to which Applied.	Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
In Blessington; every 2d Saturday for Blessington & Ballymore Eustace.	John Hornidge, esq. John Murray, esq. John Finnemor, esq. R. J. Hornidge, esq. James Tandy, esq. H. W. Rowen, esq. Thomas Cannon, esq. Wm. Brownrigg, esq.	£. s. d. 12 - -	The sole emolument of the clerk of petty sessions.	£. s. d. 6 3 6	-- sent to the Co. Infirmary.

Joseph Mooney, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Carnew, Tinahely and Coolkenno.

Name of Petty Sessions.	Place and Period of Holding.	Justices who have Presided.	Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which Applied.	FINES.			REMARKS.
					Imposed.	Received.	Application of Receipts.	
Carnew -	held at Carnew every Friday.	Robert Chaloner, Thos. De Renzy, Joseph Symes, R. James Hope, esqrs.	£. s. d. 4 14 6	To pay for stationery, postage and clerk.	£. s. d. none	£. s. d. none	£. s. d. none.	
Tinahely -	held at Tinahely on every second Wednesday.	Robert Chaloner, F. Hen. Morton, Joseph Symes, Wm Colthurst, A. R. Symes, esqrs.	8 13 -		4 9 -	1 14 -	given for the use Tinahely Dispensary.	-- Persons charged to the amount of 2 l. 5 s. penalty were committed for non-payment thereof; and the sum of 10 s. could not be got as the person absconded.
Coolkenno	held at Coolkenno on every 2d Monday.	Abr. A. Nickson, R. James Hope, John Whelan, Thos. De Renzy, esqrs.	5 3 -		7 7 -	6 10 -	2 5 - 2 5 - 2 - -	given to the informers. -- given to the poor of the parish. -- given for the use of the County Infirmary.
								Persons charged with the remaining 17 s. absconded.

1 May 1836.

Joseph Swan Graham, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Dunlavan.

DATES.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs, &c.	Application of Receipts.	Amount of Fines and Application.
1835:		£. s. d.		
14 Jan -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, Thos. Cannon, for James Tandy, esq.	- 3 6	To payment of clerk's salary, postage, stationery, session-books, &c.	- - none.
28 - -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, Wm. Colthurst, Thos. Cannon, for James Tandy, esqrs.	- 5 -		- - ditto.
11 Feb. -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, Hen. H. Wall, Wm. Colthurst, Thos. Cannon, for Jas. Tandy, esqrs.	- 7 6		- - ditto.
25 - -	Wm. Colthurst, Thos. Cannon, for James Tandy.	- 6 6		- - ditto.
11 Mar. -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, Wm. Colthurst and Henry H. Wall, esqrs.	- 8 6		- - ditto.

DATES.	Magistrates Presiding.	Amount of Costs, &c.	Application of Receipts.	Amount of Fines and Application.
1835:		£. s. d.		
25 Mar.	The Rev. Moore Morgan, W. Colthurst, H. H. Wall, and Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, esqrs.	- 9 6	'	- none.
8 April	The Rev. M. Morgan, James Tandy, esq.	- - 6	'	- ditto.
22 -	The Rev. M. Morgan, H. H. Wall, Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, esqrs.	- 10 -	'	- ditto.
6 May	Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, William Colthurst, and H. H. Wall, esqrs.	- 6 -	'	- ditto.
20 -	Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, Wm. Colthurst, esqrs.	- 7 6	'	- ditto.
3 June	The Rev. Moore Morgan, Wm. Colthurst, H. H. Wall, esqrs.	- 8 -	'	- ditto.
17 -	Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, Henry H. Wall, esqrs.	- 10 6	'	- 10 s., assault, in hands of magistrates for Co. Infirmary.
1 July	The Rev. Moore Morgan	- 7 6	'	1 s., nuisance - ditto.
15 -	No sessions held this date: magistrates attending assizes.	-	'	
29 -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, H. H. Wall, and Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, esqrs.	- 10 -	'	none.
12 Aug.	- - Ditto - - ditto -	- 5 6	'	- fine not imposed or paid, 7 s. 6 d., evading turnpike gate; also 15 s. for assault, not paid.
26 -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, H. H. Wall, and James Tandy, esqrs.	- 4 6	'	- none.
9 Sept.	Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, and Hill W. Rowan, esqrs.	- 3 -	'	- ditto.
23 -	- - Ditto - - ditto -	- 3 6	'	- ditto.
7 Oct.	The Rev. Moore Morgan, H. H. Wall, esq.	- 8 -	'	- 1 l., assault, 3 s. 6 d. ditto, in the hands of magistrates, for County Infirmary.
21 -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, Hill W. Rowan, esq.	- 6 6	'	1 s., nuisance - ditto.
4 Nov.	The Rev. Moore Morgan	- 6 -	'	1 s., - ditto - ditto.
18 -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, H. H. Wall, and Hill W. Rowan.	- 7 6	'	- none.
2 Dec.	The Rev. Moore Morgan, H. H. Wall, Thomas Cannon, for James Tandy, esqrs.	- 2 6	'	- 5 s., nuisance, 10 s., assault, in the hands of magistrates, for County Infirmary.
16 -	The Rev. Moore Morgan, H. H. Wall, and James Tandy, esqrs.	- 4 6	'	1 s., assault - ditto.
30 -	The Rev. Moore Morgan	- 7 -	'	- none.
	Total - - - £.	7 19 -	'	Fines paid - - £. 2. 12. 6.

James Woodman, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Enniskerry.

When Held.	MAGISTRATES PRESIDING.	Amount of Costs, &c., and how Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed, and how Applied.
Every second Friday.	Right hon. the Earl of Rathdown, Hon. Ralph Howard, M. P., Sir George F. Hodson, bart., Christopher Fitzsimon, esq., M. P., Wm. Berrisford, esq., Robt. Sandys, esq.	£. s. d. 18 - - applied to payment of clerk, and purchase of stationery.	£. s. d. 16 6 8 part paid to the poor of the parish, part to prosecutors, and part to Fever Hospital.

18 April 1836.

W. Ward, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Kilpeddar.*

Periods when held.	Names of Magistrates Presiding.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges Received.	Costs and Charges, how Applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Fines, how Applied.	REMARKS.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
12 January	Rev. Bastable Herbert and Richard Hungerford Or- pen, esqrs.	- 1 -	paid to clerk -	none	none - -	none.
2 February	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 1 -	- ditto.			
23 - -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 1 -	1 s. fees to clerk	- 2 6	paid to complainant	being trespass.
23 March	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 2 -	paid to clerk -	- 8 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
13 April -	- Ditto - ditto - -	none	none - -	none	none - -	court adjourned.
19 May -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- -	none - -	- 8 -	none - -	parties went to gaol, would not pay fine.
18 June -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- -	none - -	- 8 -	none - -	- ditto.
6 July -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- -	none - -	2 - -	none - -	- ditto.
3 Aug. -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 10 -	none - -	- 10 -	none - -	- ditto.
24 - -	Richard Orpen Townsend, Rev. Bastable Herbert and Richard Hungerford Or- pen, esqrs.	none	none - -	none	none - -	none.
31 - -	Rev. Bastable Herbert and Richard Hungerford Or- pen, esqrs.	none	none - -	none	none - -	none.
28 Sept. -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 1 -	1 s. paid to clerk	- 3 6	paid to complainant	being trespass.
2 Nov. -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 1 -	- ditto -	- 3 6	- ditto - -	- ditto.
23 - -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- 1 -	- ditto -	- 7 -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
14 Dec. -	- Ditto - ditto - -	- - 6	paid to clerk -	none	none - -	none.

20 April 1836.

Patrick Downing, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, *Newtown Mount Kennedy.*

Magistrates' Names who Attend.	Costs and Charges as regulated by Petty Sessions Act.	Total Amount of Fines according to the Statute.	TO WHOM PAID.		
			Treasurer of County Infirmary.	To Persons Compensated for Injury.	To the Poor of the Parish.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
James Lamb Audouin, esq.	10 16 6	17 7 7	4 10 -	11 11 7	1 6 -
John Dick, esq.	to the clerk, in remunera- tion for his services.				
St. George Knudson, esq.					
Arthur Jones, esq.					
John Nuttall, esq.					

William Ruledge, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Rathdrum.

Presiding Magistrates:—William Acton, William T. Bookey, George Bury, Thomas M. King, Thomas Keoghoe and H. J. Segrave, esqrs.

Dates of Sessions.	Fines for Malicious Damage.	Penalties, Assault, &c.	Fees Received.	Application of Fines, Penalties, Fees, &c.
1835:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
29 Jan. -	- 15 6	- - -	- 12 6	Fines are paid to plaintiffs as compensation.
12 Feb. -	- 2 -	1 - -	1 4 6	
5 March	- - -	- - -	1 - -	Penalties are paid to the treasurer of the county infirmary,
19 - -	1 12 6	- - -	- 17 -	
9 April -	- 7 -	2 - -	1 11 6	Fees are allowed the clerk for his services, supplying court books, printed forms, stationery, keeping, cleansing and providing fuel for court-room.
23 - -	4 4 6	- - -	1 1 6	
7 May -	- 8 6	- - -	1 5 -	
21 - -	- 2 6	- 5 -	- 16 6	
4 June -	- 7 6	- - -	1 5 6	The court-room is in the Woollen-hall, Rathdrum, fitted up, and presented by the Earl Fitzwilliam (rent free).
18 - -	- 2 6	- - -	- 13 -	
2 July -	2 7 6	- 5 -	- 19 6	
23 - -	- - -	- 5 -	1 2 -	
6 August	- 12 6	- - -	1 6 6	
20 - -	- 8 -	- 1 -	- 16 -	
17 Sept. -	2 - -	- - -	1 12 -	
1 Oct. -	- 1 -	1 5 -	- 15 -	
15 - -	- - -	- 9 -	- 19 -	
29 - -	- 2 -	- 10 -	- 13 -	
12 Nov. -	- 9 -	- - -	- 14 -	
26 - -	- - -	- 6 -	- 17 6	
10 Dec. -	- - -	- 5 -	- 14 -	
17 - -	2 - -	- 16 -	- 12 -	
£.	16 2 6	7 7 -	21 7 6	

Thomas W. Manning, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, Rathnew.

Period when held.	Presiding Magistrates.	Total Amount of Costs and Charges received.	Purposes to which applied.	Total Amount of Fines Imposed.	Application of Fines.
On every second Monday.	Isaac Eccles, Daniel Tighe, Robert H. Truell, Joseph Dickson, H. T. Redmonds and J. J. A. Leonard, esqrs.	£ s. d. 6 10 -	- - handed to clerk, as remuneration for his services, expenses of office, stationery, &c.	£. s. d. 192 2 5	- - The greater part of the forfeitures being cases which were prosecuted by the officers of excise, and recommended to the board for a further mitigation of the penalties; the lesser part were for assaults, malicious trespass, &c.; also police cases for nuisance on the public roads, and selling spirits without license. Some of the persons upon whom fines have been imposed, not being able to pay the fines, or being unwilling, and being imprisoned in default, only a small sum remained for application, which has been paid for charitable purposes exclusively, according to the respective Acts of Parliament; and the clerk is required to produce a regular receipt to the magistrates for every fine (no matter how small the amount), signed by the person legally authorized to receive same.

• PETTY SESSIONS, *Redcross.*

PERIOD.	Names of Magistrates Presiding each Court day.	Total Amount of all Costs and Charges received	To what purpose applied.	Total Amount of Fines.	Application thereof.
1835:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
6 Jan. -	William Acton and Michael M'Donald esqs.	- 9 6	Clerk's fees	-	
27 - -	William Acton, esq. - - - -	- 9 -	and stationery.	-	
10 Feb. -	William Acton, George Bury, Edward S. Bayley and Michael M'Donald, esqs.	- 11 -		-	
10 March	William Acton & Michael M'Donald, esqs.	- 2 6	- ditto -	-	
24 - -	William Acton, Michael M'Donald and Thomas Keoghoe, esqs.	- 10 6	- ditto -	1 - -	- - to County Infirmary.
7 April -	- Ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- 10 6	- ditto -	-	
21 - -	Thomas Keoghoe & Mich. M'Donald, esqs.	- 5 6	- ditto -	-	
5 May -	William Acton, esq. - - - -	- 7 6	- ditto -	-	
19 - -	Thomas Keoghoe and Michael M'Donald esqs.	- 5 6	- ditto -	-	
9 June -	William Acton and Thomas Keoghoe, esqs.	- 5 6	- ditto -	1 - -	- ditto.
30 - -	Thomas Keoghoe and Michael M'Donald, esqs.	- 4 -	- ditto -	-	
21 July -	Thomas M. King and Michael M'Donald, esqs.	1 2 6	- ditto -	2 3 6	- ditto.
4 August	- Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	- 7 -	- ditto -	5 10 -	- - parties committed for default of payment.
25 - -	William Acton & Thomas Keoghoe, esqs.	- 19 6	- ditto -	-	
15 Sept. -	William Acton and Thomas M. King, esqs.	- 9 6	- ditto -	2 - -	- ditto.
29 - -	Earl Wicklow, William Acton, Thomas Keoghoe and Michael M'Donald, esqs.	- 10 -	- ditto -	- 2 6	- - to County Infirmary.
13 Oct. -	William Acton, Michael M'Donald and John Byrne, esqs.	- 9 6	- ditto -	-	
27 - -	Michael M'Donald and John Byrne, esqs.	- 7 6	- ditto -	- - 6	- ditto.
10 Nov. -	William Acton, Thomas Keoghoe, M. M'Donald and John Byrne, esqs.	- 7 -	- ditto -	-	
8 Dec. -	Earl Wicklow and same, and Edward S. Bayley.	- 7 6	- ditto -	-	
		£. 9 1 -		£. 11 16 6	

Thomas Elliott, Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND.

A RETURN of the COURTS of PETTY SESSIONS
in the several Counties of *Ireland*; the Periods
and Places where held, and the Magistrates
presiding, with the Total Amount of all Costs
and CHARGES received, and FINES imposed, for
the Year ending 31 December 1835.

(*Mr. Finn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 July 1836.

[*Price, 2s. 8d.*]

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TIPPERARY COMMITTALS.

RETURNS to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 25 March 1836;—for,

■

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS committed to Prison in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and up to the late Assizes; distinguishing the Offences for which they were committed, and stating particularly how many were charged with Murder, how many with Demanding and Taking Arms, how many with Attacks on Dwelling Houses, and other Offences of a capital or insurrectionary character.

A RETURN of POLICE REPORTS and CORONERS' INQUESTS during the same period.

A COPY of the REPLY of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to the Address of the Magistrates of *Tipperary*, praying for an application of the Coercion Act to that County.

(*Colonel Verner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1836.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS Committed to the Gaol of the County of *Tipperary*, in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and to Spring Assizes 1836.

OFFENCES.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
ABDUCTION - - - - -	3	1	4	9	—
Arson - - - - -	2	1	5	2	8
Asault - - - - -	179	283	347	376	83
Assault with intent to murder - - - - -	13	—	1	26	15
Assault with intent to ravish - - - - -	3	1	3	1	2
Assault with intent to rob - - - - -	—	—	5	3	17
Bigamy - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Burglary - - - - -	1	5	5	6	2
Cattle stealing - - - - -	15	5	8	9	10
Coining - - - - -	3	—	2	—	—
Conspiracy to murder - - - - -	35	—	2	3	3
Cutting and wounding persons - - - - -	4	17	23	—	1
Compelling to quit - - - - -	—	4	7	—	7
Conspiracy to resist the payment of tithes - - - - -	7	—	—	—	—
Combination to raise the rate of wages - - - - -	—	—	10	5	—
Distilling illegally - - - - -	—	73	47	6	3
Embezzlement - - - - -	—	2	1	4	1
Forgery - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1
Fraud in obtaining money under false pretences - - - - -	2	1	8	2	—
Gaol breaking - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Highway robbery - - - - -	10	3	15	3	7
Horse stealing - - - - -	2	4	3	2	—
Houghing and killing cattle - - - - -	5	2	—	3	4
Larceny - - - - -	27	44	43	45	36
Ditto from house, or house-breaking - - - - -	34	32	38	27	19
Ditto - shop - - - - -	7	7	3	18	9
Ditto - person - - - - -	22	14	33	28	9
Manslaughter - - - - -	34	8	40	38	10
Murder - - - - -	69	50	54	65	63
Mail robbery - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—
Misdemeanors - - - - -	102	159	196	273	66
Oaths administered and taken unlawfully - - - - -	20	10	4	11	1
Offences relating to game - - - - -	—	—	—	—	3
Perjury - - - - -	6	3	1	4	2
Pig stealing - - - - -	13	5	4	6	8
Receiving and having in possession stolen goods - - - - -	8	5	21	5	6
Riotous assembly - - - - -	148	184	214	168	67
Riotous assembly appearing armed by night - - - - -	17	1	1	—	6
Riotous assembly attacking dwelling-houses, &c. - - - - -	52	20	42	14	17
Robbery of arms - - - - -	23	6	10	23	12
Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers - - - - -	—	—	—	26	18
Sheep stealing, and killing same with intent to steal - - - - -	8	6	13	12	12
Shooting at persons - - - - -	10	11	15	25	16
Sacrilege - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—
Taking and holding forcible possession - - - - -	15	16	48	29	4
Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	3	4	5	7	3
Vagrancy - - - - -	10	9	11	6	2
Writing and sending threatening letters - - - - -	11	2	4	5	4
Rape - - - - -	16	4	9	10	16
TOTAL - - - - -	940	1,005	1,305	1,307	574

This Return could only be made up for three months of 1836.

Walter Giles, Local Inspector,
Henry Vowell, Governor.

James Palmer,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

A RETURN of POLICE REPORTS OF OFFENCES committed in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and up to the month of March 1836, inclusive.

YEARS.	1832.																												1833.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Uncon- nected with Ribbonism.	Serious Assaults.	Common Assaults.	Rapes and Assaults, with intent to commit Rapes.	Burglaries.	Robberies.	Larcenies.	Attacks upon Houses.	Demand or Robbery of Arms.	Burning and Attempts at Burning Houses.	Firing into Dwellings.	Taking forcible posses- sion.	Leveling.	Injury of Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Maiming or killing Cat- tle.	Illegal Notices.	Illegal Meetings.	Appearing in Arms.	Administering unlawful Oaths.	Riots.	Attacks upon the Police.	Rescues and Resistance to legal Process.	Abduction.	Infanticides.	Lighting Fires.	Anti-tithe Meetings.	Attack upon a Police Barrack.	Firing shots at night.	Resistance to Tithe.	Attack on and Robbery of Flour Carts.	Attack on the Militia.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Police Reports of Offences—continued.

Y E A R S.	Homicides.	Firing at the Person.	Cutting or Maiming the Person.	Assaults connected with Ribbonism.	Unconnected with Ribbonism.		Rapes and Assaults with Intent to commit Rapes.	Burglaries.	Robberies.	Larcenies.	Attacks upon Houses.	Demand or Robbery of Arms.	Burnings and attempts at Burning Houses.	Firing into Dwellings.	Taking forcible Possession.	Levelling.	Injury of Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Maiming or killing Cattle.	Illegal Notices.	Illegal Meetings.	Appearing in Arms.	Administering unlawful Oaths.	Riots.	Attacks upon the Police.	Rescues and Resistance to Legal Process.	Abduction.	Infanticides.	Lighting Fires.	Anti-Tithe Meetings.	Attack upon a Police Barrack.	Firing Shots at Night.	Resistance to Tithe.	Attack on and Robbery of Flour Carts.	Attack on the Military.	TOTAL.	
					Serious Assaults.	Common Assaults.																															
1834:																																					
January	6	4	-	1	11	35	-	5	5	3	17	12	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	5	-	-	3	4	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	136
February	2	2	-	-	6	-	1	-	2	6	9	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	7	-	-	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	
March	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	10	5	4	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	5	1	8	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
April	5	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	6	3	7	-	3	-	-	4	2	-	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
May	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	4	7	8	2	-	2	2	-	3	16	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
June	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	6	-	1	3	1	3	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
July	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	6	4	-	-	3	2	3	6	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
August	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	4	5	-	-	3	1	3	7	-	-	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
September	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	-	4	5	4	5	-	-	3	1	4	8	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
October	1	2	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	6	3	4	3	-	-	4	-	3	4	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
November	5	3	-	-	5	-	1	-	5	-	3	5	4	3	-	-	4	1	2	10	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
December	5	2	-	-	6	-	1	-	5	-	1	4	6	3	-	1	2	2	2	8	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747
TOTAL	40	17	1	1	65	40	5	10	54	27	55	56	44	37	1	12	34	13	27	95	1	27	22	22	22	7	13	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	747
1835:																																					
January	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	12	-	2	11	5	1	-	-	6	-	2	9	-	-	2	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
February	1	2	-	-	2	4	-	1	5	-	4	2	6	2	-	1	2	-	5	9	-	3	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
March	3	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	5	4	-	1	2	-	5	11	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
April	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	5	4	12	4	-	1	3	1	9	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
May	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	10	2	-	1	6	-	8	11	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
June	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	7	2	-	1	8	-	9	5	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
July	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	4	4	-	1	-	-	6	7	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
August	-	1	-	-	10	-	2	-	4	-	-	4	6	4	-	2	-	1	2	12	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
September	8	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	-	-	5	1	2	9	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
October	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	-	2	5	2	-	1	4	1	3	9	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
November	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	6	4	-	-	2	3	5	9	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
December	3	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	3	8	-	-	5	3	7	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
TOTAL	41	14	1	-	62	10	5	4	47	-	21	54	73	35	1	13	44	10	61	111	-	15	32	32	12	3	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686
1836:																																					
January	8	2	-	-	11	-	2	-	9	-	5	11	8	6	-	2	2	5	1	10	-	7	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
February	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	7	-	4	3	14	7	-	5	6	3	4	13	-	4	3	3	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
March	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	5	1	-	1	1	3	5	13	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
TOTAL	16	4	-	-	26	1	2	1	21	-	11	23	27	14	-	8	9	11	10	45	-	11	6	6	6	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261

IN THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, 1832-1836.

A RETURN of INQUESTS taken before me, a Coroner of the County of *Tipperary*, in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and from thence to the 8th March 1836, inclusive, being the Day on which the Assizes of Clonmel commenced.

No.	Date.	NAMES.	No.	Date.	NAMES.	No.	Date.	NAMES.
1	1832: Jan. 4	Elizabeth Burke.	58	June. 2	William Brien.	116	Dec. 27	Sarah Ryan.
2	Feb. 1	David Kufe.	59	12	Female Child.	117	30	Walter Burke.
3	8	Mich. Hitherton.	60	15	Patrick Herbert.	118	30	Daniel Whaly.
4	11	John Delany.	61	16	William Tookey.			
5	15	A Man unknown.	62	24	Marg. M'Laughnan		1835:	
6	Mar. 3	Patrick Whelehan.	63	July 3	Daniel Donohue.	119	Jan. 2	Michael Howard.
7	15	Thomas Stapleton.	64	31	Thomas Hays.	120	4	Thomas Lahy.
8	22	Rody Ryan.	65	Sept. 14	Elinor M'Donagh.	121	6	Margaret Meara.
9	24	Patrick Gleeson.	66	18	John Sweeny.	122	11	John Boland.
10	Apr. 9	Elinor Lysaght.	67	20	Patrick Gorman.	123	16	Leticia Tucker.
11	18	Daniel Corbett.	68	Oct. 4	Joseph Slattery.	124	20	Michael Pelsworth.
12	28	Patrick Banks.	69	17	Daniel Kennedy.	125	Feb. 4	Catharine Ryan.
13	May 7	A Child.	70	19	Edward Hoskett.	126	7	John Kennedy.
14	21	John Connors.	71	22	John Hunt.	127	15	John Ryan.
15	28	John Meagher.	72	22	Bridget Ryan.	128	Mar. 7	James Tierney.
16	29	James Cahalan.	73	21	Daniel Cleary.	129	24	Lawrence Howard.
17	June 24	Dennis O'Brien.	74	Nov. 1	Thomas Hays.	130	28	Mary Pigott.
18	July 24	A Male Child.	75	3	William Molony.	131	Apr. 9	John Kelly.
19	24	John Quigly.	76	29	Daniel Reedy.	132	16	John Millane.
20	29	John Dalton.	77	30	Edward Hopkins.	133	June 4	Patrick Ryan.
21	Aug. 17	Thomas Cosgrave.	78	Dec. 8	Patrick White.	134	Apr. 21	Owen Larkin.
22	20	Margaret Greene.	79	9	Thomas Meagher.	135	June 17	William Cantrill.
23	25	Frederick Bennett.	80	10	Patrick Ellard.	136	July 12	Anne Ryan.
24	Sept. 4	Michael Lynch.	81	25	William Carroll.	137	18	Patrick Molony.
25	Oct. 3	Patrick Cosgrave.		1834:		138	Aug. 6	Terence O'Brien
26	3	John Carroll.	82	Jan. 4	Jane Murphy.	139	15	Michael Corcoran.
27	8	Daniel Froy.	83	7	William Ryan.	140	25	Daniel Horly.
28	Nov. 4	Female Child.	84	13	Martin Seymour.	141	Sept. 6	Michael Brien.
29	5	Thomas Dean.	85	Feb. 5	John Nix.	142	19	Dan. Moloughney.
30	6	Patrick Manning.	86	5	Mich. M'Cormick.	143	25	Margaret Kearm.
31	8	James Mangan.	87	12	William Hagan.	144	30	Mathew Meagher.
32	11	Margaret Ryan.	88	Mar. 3	Mary Ryan.	145	Dec. 11	John Noone.
33	17	Catharine Meara.	89	Apr. 4	Mary Minoge.	146	11	Eliza Cambie.
34	Dec. 9	A Man unknown.	90	12	John Minahan.	147	13	John Cambie.
35	17	Robert Gласon.	91	May 19	Mary Dea.	148	13	Lucinda Cambie.
36	17	Michael Quin.	92	30	Charles Cavanagh.	149	18	Frances Cambie.
37	18	Patrick Hogan.	93	31	Male Child.	150	Nov. 5	William Mannex.
38	24	John Kelly.	94	June 7	Michael Quenlan.	151	Dec. 2	John Byrne.
39	29	Patrick Hogan.	95	25	Francis Laughnan.	152	9	John Ryan.
			96	July 5	Patrick Kearns.	153	9	Patrick Carey.
			97	9	John Walshe.	154	20	Timothy Ryan.
			98	18	Mary Costello.	155	30	James Ryan.
40	Jan. 2	Mich. Whelehan.	99	22	James Murphy.		1836:	
41	9	John Ryan.	100	23	James Hogan.	156	Jan. 7	Michael Ward.
42	14	Patrick Seymour.	101	24	James Roache.	157	8	William Brien.
43	19	Patrick Buckley.	102	29	Judith Nolan.	158	10	Patrick M'Eneryy.
44	23	Richard Farrell.	103	Aug. 4	Patrick Magrath.	159	18	Dennis Murphy.
45	Feb. 2	Patrick Brennan.	104	18	William Ryan.	160	18	Sarah Magrath.
46	2	Bridget Brenan.	105	23	Mary Moylan.	161	24	John Cluen.
47	Mar. 4	Daniel Meara.	106	Sept. 3	Bridget Meara.	162	31	Timothy Quick.
48	8	Bridget Malone.	107	17	Hugh Roland.	163	Feb. 6	John Sheehan.
49	12	Michael Hobbins.	108	Nov. 1	John Poe.	164	12	Remains of a Child.
50	20	Philip Shanahan.	109	5	John Slattery.	165	16	Henry Clanchy.
51	Apr. 21	Timothy Ryan.	110	14	Edmund Collins.	166	23	James Billane.
52	May 5	Female Child.	111	16	Patrick Brien.	167	27	Donatus Kennedy.
53	14	Michael Ryan.	112	16	John Brien.	168	Mar. 2	Bridget Hukey.
54	17	Michael Simsun.	113	19	William Hogan.	169	4	Patrick M'Namara.
55	21	Male Child.	114	25	James Tufy.	170	5	Bridget Ryan.
56	31	Dennis Quin.	115	Dec. 1	Pierse Grace.			
57	31	John Ryan.						

J. Carroll, Coroner.

NUMBER of INQUESTS taken by *Matthew Hill*,
Coroner.

Spring Assizes 1832	-	-	-	-	3
Summer Assizes 1832	-	-	-	-	6
Spring Assizes 1833	-	-	-	-	7
Summer Assizes 1833	-	-	-	-	6
Spring Assizes 1834	-	-	-	-	6
Summer Assizes 1834	-	-	-	-	10
Spring Assizes 1835	-	-	-	-	18
Summer Assizes 1835	-	-	-	-	16
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	72

RETURN of INQUESTS taken and held before *Michael Cormack*, one of the Coroners of the County of *Tipperary*, for Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and up to Spring Assizes 1836.

January 1832	-	-	-	-	47	Inquests.
January 1833	-	-	-	-	67	—
January 1834	-	-	-	-	64	—
January 1835	-	-	-	-	56	—
January 1836, up to Spring Assizes	-	-	-	-	13	—
March 1836	-	-	-	-		

TOTAL - - 247

A RETURN of INQUESTS held by *George Bradshaw, Esq.*, one of the CORONERS of the County Tipperary, from 1st January 1832 to 14th March 1836.

No.	When Holden.	On whom Holden.	Parishes.	Barony where holden.	VERDICT AND FINDING OF THE JURY.
1	1832 : Jan. 27	Rev. Irwin Whitty	Golden	Clanwilliam	-- Died in consequence of the wounds and injuries which he received on the head the evening of Wednesday the 25th instant, inflicted by some person or persons yet unknown.
2	28	Michael Markley	- ditto	- ditto	Accidentally killed by a fall from his horse.
3	Feb. 15	William Edmonds	Kilfeacle	- ditto	-- Died from the effects of injuries inflicted on him at a hurling on Sunday evening the 12th instant, by a person or persons yet unknown.
4	15	On a male child	Kilshane	- ditto	-- Born alive, and deserted by the mother, who is yet unknown, and died from exposure and inclemency of the weather.
5	Mar. 7	Timothy Slattery	Solihidmore	- ditto	Died by the visitation of God.
6	16	John Green	Kilpatrick	Kilenemanah	-- Died from the effects of a wound, which he received on the night of the 14th instant from one of a party of five men yet unknown, which wound penetrated the heart and caused instantaneous death.
7	30	Thomas Keily	Tipperary	Clanwilliam	Died from exhaustion and inanition on the 28th instant.
8	April 24	W. Carew	- ditto	- ditto	Died of apoplexy brought on by excessive drinking.
9	May 2	Michael Laby	Donohill	- ditto	Died of apoplexy brought on by the over use of liquor.
10	17	Margaret Cane	Clonbeg	- ditto	Died by the visitation of God.
11	19	On a male child	Golden	- ditto	-- Found in the River Suir the 18th instant, and had been born alive.
12	July 2	Edmund Clifford	Donohill	- ditto	-- Died from gun-shot wounds inflicted on him by one of a party of four men on Sunday evening the 1st of July, at the house of Nicholas Scholfield, of Alleen, which wound caused instantaneous death.
13	2	John Connors	- ditto	- ditto	-- Killed by a gun-shot wound, fired by one of a party of four men, who had entered the house of Nicholas Scholfield, of Alleen, on Sunday evening the 1st of July: said shot caused instant death.
14	5	John Dooly	Solihidmore	- ditto	-- Died from wounds inflicted on him by John Byrns and John Cormick, both of Ulla, in the county of Limerick, on the 1st instant.
15	23	Patrick Robinson	Tipperary	- ditto	-- Accidentally killed by falling off a horse the evening of the 22d instant.
16	Aug. 26	William Shea	Ardmayle	Middlethird	-- Died from the effects of two gun-shot wounds and a fractured skull, inflicted by two persons yet unknown, on Saturday afternoon the 25th August instant.
17	Sept. 1	William Joyce	Killaldriffe	Clanwilliam	-- Died of injuries accidentally received when in company with one John Begley, a drunken horse-rider, and he died of those injuries this morning the 1st of September.
18	25	Rhody Morrissy	Bansha	- ditto	-- Died from injuries inflicted on him by William Ryan, of Bansha, aided and assisted by Thomas and Christopher Ryan, Dennis Hayes and Charles Byron, and others yet unknown.
19	26	Maurice Fitzgerald	Emly	- ditto	-- Died from wounds inflicted on him on the 24th instant, by persons yet unknown.
20	Oct. 8	Michael Connors	Curdangan	- ditto	-- Died from injuries inflicted on his head on Monday night the first instant, by some person or persons yet unknown, and he lingered and died of the same on Sunday the 7th instant.
21	17	William Cosgrove	Ulla	- ditto	-- Died of the injuries he received on the night of the 29th of September, by one William Meany and one William Ryan: those injuries were slight, yet deceased walked to Tipperary, about six miles, and had an operation performed, which operation produced inflammation of the brain, and caused his death on the 18th of October.
22	18	Bridget Cahill	Tipperary	- ditto	Died by the visitation of God.
23	Dec. 13	Michael Brien	Cappagh	Kilenemanah	Died from excessive drinking and inclemency of the weather.
24	22	Edmund Walshe	Clonbeg	Clanwilliam	-- In those two cases, Nos. 24 & 25, the jury would not agree; the investigation occupied five days: I bound over the jury to appear at the following assizes, where they were obliged to attend during the assizes. Those two men, the deceased, were shot by a party of military, who were affording protection to the Hon. Mr. O'Grady and John Low, Esq., when returning from the Limerick election.
25	22	Garrett Fleming	- ditto	- ditto	
26	23	John Ryan	Artnacarthy	Kilenemanah	-- Died from injuries inflicted on him by Thomas and Connor Moore and William Quinlan, and Michael Hagan, on the 19th instant, and he died of those injuries the night of 21st December instant.
27	1833 : Jan. 9	William Russell	Clonbeg	Clanwilliam	-- Died of injuries inflicted on his head, on Monday 7th instant, and for want of evidence cannot say whether those injuries were inflicted by his two brothers, Christopher and Patrick Russell, or not, or by persons yet unknown: he died of those injuries on Tuesday the 8th instant.
28	14	James Creed	Cashel	Middlethird	-- Died from having fallen off his horse and from inclemency of weather.
29	28	Honora Dwyer	Golden	Clanwilliam	-- Hanged herself on the 27th instant, when labouring under temporary derangement.
30	Feb. 15	Patrick Stapleton	Rathling	- ditto	-- Died when returning from a wedding, having fallen off a horse, being in liquor.
31	23	Michael Ryan	Clonoulty	Kilenemanah	-- Found drowned in a bog-hole on 22d instant, (not ascertained whether he had accidentally fallen in or not, for want of evidence,) yet it is a suspicious case.

IN THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, 1832-1836.

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7

No.	When Holden.	On whom Holden.	Parishes.	Barony where holden.	VERDICT AND FINDING OF THE JURY.
32	1833 : Feb. 25	Thomas Gorman -	Templenoce -	Clanwilliam -	-- Died from having drunk too freely, which brought on a fit, and caused his death.
33	April 10	James Shannahan -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Died from the blow of a stone or some blunt instrument, on the 8th instant, by some person yet unknown. (This James Shannahan was a child of eight months old.)
34	13	Daniel Neill -	Toome -	Kilenemanah -	-- Died of the injuries he received on the head, inflicted by Denis Ryan and Matthew Ryan, and one Cornelius Cuaghall, of Cappah, on the 12th instant, which caused death the same night of the 12th instant.
35	15	A male child -	Tipperary -	Clanwilliam -	-- Found in a sand-pit, and supposed not to have been born alive. (Found 15th instant.)
36	16	A male child -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- Found on the 14th instant, in a sand-pit. (Cannot be ascertained if born alive or not.)
37	May 14	Sarah Pennefeather -	Cappagh -	Kilenemanah -	-- Died from fits, a complaint she was subject to, on the 12th instant.
38	28	Mutilated parts of a child.	Tipperary -	Clanwilliam -	-- Found in a field, at the rear of the Tipperary barracks, and supposed to have been born alive, and was deserted by its unnatural mother.
39	30	Thomas Taylor -	Cashell -	Middlethird -	-- Shot himself, when labouring under temporary insanity (a soldier of 4th Dragoon Guards).
40	July 20	A male child -	Donohill -	Clanwilliam -	-- Found in a bog-hole on the 16th instant, and supposed to have been born alive.
41	27	Mary Kavanagh -	Bansha -	- ditto -	-- Drowned accidentally when bathing, supposed to have got a cramp or fit.
42	31	Anstice Fitzgerald -	Artnacarty -	Kilenemanah -	-- Died from the injuries inflicted on her by James and Thomas Ryan, and their servant boy James English, on Monday night the 29th instant, aided and assisted by several others yet not known.
43	Aug. 12	Thomas Egan -	Tipperary -	Clanwilliam -	-- Died from some inward complaint of the stomach, which he had long laboured under.
44	Sept. 1	Female child -	Kilshane -	- ditto -	-- Born alive, and supposed, if its mother, Judy Kelly, had called for assistance when in labour, its life would have been saved.
45	Oct. 15	John Bourke -	Cullen -	- ditto -	-- Died of apoplexy, but for want of evidence cannot say whether apoplexy was brought on by an injury or a stroke which he received on the night of the 14th instant, or not.
46	Dec. 7	Michael Lahy -	Solihidmore -	- ditto -	-- Died of inflammation caused by a fall when in liquor, and exposure to cold at night.
47	11	Martin Ryan -	Kilpatrick -	Kilenemanah -	-- Found dead at a stream of water at Mahurah in the parish of Donahill: for want of evidence cannot say the cause of his being found there (not being in the way to his home): no marks of violence appear upon the body.
48	12	Richard Fleming -	Cullen -	Clanwilliam -	-- Died of the injuries he received on the 9th instant, inflicted by Thomas Neill and William and Thomas Ryan, and he died of those injuries on the 12th instant.
49	14	Edward Coleman -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed (being a slater), having fallen off a ladder on the 13th instant.
50	15	Richard Sadleir -	Clonoulty -	Kilenemanah -	-- Died of the injuries which he received on the head on Wednesday the 4th of December, of which he died on Saturday the 14th instant. (Those injuries were inflicted by a person or persons yet unknown.)
51	20	John Loughnane -	Knookavella -	- ditto -	Died by the visitation of God.
52	25	Thomas Collins -	Clonbeg -	Clanwilliam -	-- Accidentally killed by a horse having ran away and knocked him down, and caused such injuries on the 19th instant, as caused his death on the 24th instant.
53	1834 : Jan. 1	John Shannahan -	Cappaghwhite -	Kilenemanah -	-- Died from the injuries inflicted on him on the 21st of December 1833 by Thomas Stapleton and his two sons Patrick and Thomas Stapleton, and by Michael and John Dwyer and others yet not known; and he died of those injuries the 31st December 1833.
54	7	Patrick Connell -	Solihidmore -	Clanwilliam -	-- Died from a large wound on the head, inflicted by some person yet unknown, and from the inclemency of the weather, the body being found in the centre of a large field on Solihid Lands.
55	23	Anne Whelan -	Toome -	Kilenemanah -	Suffocation, occasioned by drowning.
56	25	Timothy Godfrey -	Bansha -	Clanwilliam -	-- Died of the injuries inflicted on him on Monday the 20th of January instant, by John Ryan, alias Corrigan, of Bansha, and he died of those injuries on Saturday the 25th January instant.
57	Feb. 4	John Grant -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally drowned on Wednesday the 3d February instant.
58	11	Bridget Hannan -	Clonpett -	- ditto -	-- Found drowned on the 10th instant; supposed accidentally.
59	22	John Ryan -	Kilfeacle -	- ditto -	-- Died from injuries inflicted on his head on Thursday the 20th of February, by some person or persons yet unknown, of which injuries he died on Friday the 21st of February 1834.
60	Mar. 9	Catherine Ryan -	Golden -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed by a horse and car going over her on the 8th of March instant.
61	Apr. 7	Cath. Houragan -	Shrouehill -	- ditto -	Accidentally killed by a runaway horse on the 6th instant.
62	13	John Mullowny -	Knockavella -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed by an explosion of gunpowder when blasting stones in a quarry.
63	18	Mary Hayes -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally burned to death by her clothes having caught fire.

(continued)

No.	When Holden.	On whom Holden.	Parishes.	Barony where Holden.	VERDICT AND FINDING OF THE JURY.
64	1834 : Apr. 19	Catherine Ryan -	Solihidmore -	Clanwilliam -	-- Accidentally burned to death (eight years old) by clothes taking fire.
65	21	Bridget Breen -	Donohill -	- ditto -	-- Drowned by having accidentally fallen into the Alle River on the 20th instant.
66	29	John Dwyer -	Rathliney -	- ditto -	Died from inflammation of the bowels.
67	30	Matthew Shanahan -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Died from epileptic fits, brought on from the over use of liquor.
68	May 5	Edmund Berane -	Kilshane -	- ditto -	-- Died from excessive drinking, which caused him to fall off his horse, when his neck was dislocated, on Sunday the 4th of May instant.
69	9	John Lee -	Golden -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed when falling off a large tree, which fell upon him and caused immediate death.
70	20	Edward Devereux -	Cappaghwhite -	Kilenemanah -	-- Maliciously murdered by some person or persons yet unknown, by giving him several wounds and fracturing the skull on the 15th instant, and he lingered and died of the injuries on Monday the 19th instant.
71	June 5	Thomas Bourke -	Bruis -	Clanwilliam -	Died by the visitation of God.
72	9	Pierce Cantwell -	Solihidmore -	- ditto -	-- Died from blows of stones inflicted on his head by Patrick Dwyer and Patrick Crowe, aided and assisted by Bridget Crowe and others yet unknown, on the 7th instant, and he died of those injuries on the 8th of June instant.
73	17	Alicia Kennedy -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally burned to death in consequence of clothes taking fire.
74	21	John Harrigan -	Solihidmore -	- ditto -	-- Died from the injuries inflicted on him on Wednesday the 4th of June by Michael Ryan and James Diggin, of which injuries he lingered and died on the 20th of June instant.
75	21	Michael Brien -	Bansha -	- ditto -	-- Died from injuries inflicted on his head the morning of the 20th instant, by some person or persons yet unknown, which injuries caused his death the same evening of the 20th instant.
76	July 14	Thomas Peters -	Clonbullog -	- ditto -	-- Died from the effects of quackery and taking drugs, order of a blacksmith, in order to cure a sore leg, and died on the 12th instant from those causes.
77	19	Gatherine Godfrey -	Bansha -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally drowned by having fallen into the Bansha River on the 18th instant.
78	21	William Condon -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Died from the injuries he received from John Carroll and Cornelius Godfrey, aided and assisted by several others, the 10th of July, of which injuries he lingered and died on Sunday evening the 20th of July 1834.
79	24	Patrick Godfrey -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally drowned when bathing on the 22d of July instant.
80	Aug 6	Daniel Ryan -	Donohill -	- ditto -	-- Died of injuries he received on the head from Owen Neill of Emly, aided and assisted by Edmund Ryan of Rathliney on the 28th of July, and he lingered and died of those injuries on the 5th of August 1834.
81	11	James Roache -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed by a horse in the streets of Tipperary on the 10th instant.
82	16	Denis Quinlan -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- Killed by gun-shot wounds inflicted by some person or persons yet unknown, on the night of the 15th of August instant.
83	Sept. 6	William Delany -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Died of Apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking.
84	13	William Carew -	Clonbeg -	- ditto -	-- Died from injuries which he received from Matthew Morony on the 5th day of September, aided and assisted by Michael Morony and Matthew Noonan, and he died of those injuries on Friday the 10th of September 1834.
85	14	John Keating -	Clonbullog -	- ditto -	-- Barbarously murdered by John Mahor and Peter Meahan by inflicting wounds on his head with stones, and splitting his head with a scythe on the 13th of September instant.
86	27	Edmund Nagle -	Golden -	- ditto -	-- Died from injuries inflicted on his head on Tuesday the 26th of August 1834 by Michael Quinlan, and Thomas Brown and John Gibbons, when there was a faction fight, and he died of those injuries Friday the 26th of September 1834.
87	Oct. 2	C. M'Gwire, esq. -	Killaldriffe -	- ditto -	-- Barbarously murdered by two men, on Saturday morning the 1st of October, who are yet unknown.
88	4	M. M'Kew -	Donohill -	Kilenemanah -	-- Died of injuries inflicted on him the night of the 29th of September, by Patrick and John Brien, John M'Loghney and Patrick and Edmund Devitt, and he died of those injuries on Friday, the 3d of October 1834.
89	5	Martin Laffan -	Lattin -	Clanwilliam -	Apoplexy brought on by excessive drinking.
90	17	David Roache -	Kilmicklin -	- ditto -	-- Died from intemperance when suffering under a severe cold and pleurisy.
91	Nov. 5	T. Quinlan -	Solihidmore -	- ditto -	-- Barbarously murdered on the 4th of November, by some persons at present not known.
92	12	Owen Ryan -	Bruis -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed by an explosion of gunpowder in a quarry, the 11th instant.
93	14	John Stanton -	Lattin -	- ditto -	-- Died from wounds inflicted on his head in the streets of Tipperary, on Thursday, the 13th of November, by Morgan Brien and John Finnin, aided and assisted by three other men, yet unknown (and died same day, 13th).
94	20	P. Connelly -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	Accidentally killed by falling out of a car, on the 19th instant.
95	Dec. 9	W. Waters -	Emly -	- ditto -	Died from the inclemency of the weather.
96	27	-- On the mutilated parts of a man found in the Gallee mountains.	Bansha -	- ditto -	-- From the mutilated state of the body and want of evidence, cannot say the cause of his death; yet he is supposed to be a process server, who has been missing and reported to be murdered.
97	28	M. Robbins, esq. -	Golden -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally shot by his own gun having gone off while loading it on the 27th instant.

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IN THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, 1832-1836.

No.	When Holden.	On whom Holden.	Parishes.	Barony where Holden.	VERDICT AND FINDING OF THE JURY.
	1835 :				
98	Jan. 3	W. Harrigan -	Toome -	Kilenemanah -	Died by the visitation of God.
99	9	John Bradshaw -	Donohill -	Clanwilliam -	Accidentally drowned in Allen River, the 8th instant.
100	31	D. Murphy -	Kilpatrick -	Kilenemanah -	-- Apoplexy brought on by excessive drinking, which caused his death the 30th instant.
101	Feb. 18	Mary Benton -	Solihidmore -	Clanwilliam -	Accidentally drowned on the 17th instant.
102	26	R. Cavanagh -	Kilfeacle -	- ditto -	-- Killed by a gun shot, on the 25th, fired by some person yet unknown.
103	March 6	Simon Ryan -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	-- Died from excessive drinking at a wedding, on Tuesday night, the 4th instant.
104	10	Patrick Finn -	Emly -	- ditto -	-- Died from injuries inflicted on his head, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, by one Thomas Connelly, a carpenter, and he died of those injuries on Monday, the 9th of March.
105	23	Mary Shea -	Bansha -	- ditto -	-- Found dead in a field near her own house: cannot ascertain the cause.
106	29	T. Cahill -	Tipperary -	- ditto -	+ - Accidentally shot by a pistol of his master's, Henry Massey, esq., which pistol fell off the mantel-piece in the parlour, exploded, and killed him on the evening of the 28th instant.
107	April 3	M. Molony -	ditto -	- ditto -	Apoplexy.
108	24	P. Duggan -	Kilshane -	- ditto -	-- Died of the injuries he received on Thursday evening the 23d instant, from William & Matthew Hickey and their mother Ally Hickey & William Stokes, and from one John Bourke (and he died the same night).
109	May 23	W. Herr -	Cappaghwhite -	Kilenemanah -	Apoplexy produced by the over-use of liquor.
110	June 6	On female child -	Tipperary -	Clanwilliam -	-- Born alive, deserted and destroyed by some person or persons yet unknown, by being thrown into Carromeedy Lake, near Tipperary.
111	20	A male child -	Clonbullog -	- ditto -	-- Born alive and deserted, yet from its weakly state could not have lived.
112	22	T. Delany -	Bansha -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed by a mountain large stone having rolled down upon him on the 21st instant.
113	July 18	E. Doorty -	Templence -	- ditto -	-- Died in consequence of a fight between two factions on Friday, the 17th; and that Patrick Hickey and his two sons, Daniel and John Hickey, and several others yet unknown, did assault the deceased.
114	24	V. Davern -	ditto -	- ditto -	-- That he was struck with a stone the evening of the fair of Kilfeacle, the 10th of July, by John Farrel, which caused a wound on the head, of which he died on Thursday, the 23d of July 1835.
115	Aug. 8	M. M. Hill -	Clonbeg -	- ditto -	-- Barbarously murdered by four armed men, who assaulted and fired at him, when he instantly expired on the lands of J. M. Dawson, esq. (Said four men not yet known.)
116	Dec. 10	M. Devereaux -	Curdangan -	- ditto -	-- Accidentally killed by a horse and car going over him, on Tuesday the 8th instant.
117	11	M. Heiffernan -	Donohill -	- ditto -	-- Died of the injuries he received on Saturday, the 15th of August, from Richard and John Lahy, and one William Foley, who fractured his skull, and he lingered and died of those injuries, on Thursday, the 10th of December 1835.
118	1836 : Jan. 16	C. Quirke -	Killalduffe -	- ditto -	-- Barbarously murdered, on Thursday night, the 14th instant, by three men yet unknown, who inflicted many wounds on the face, and by fracturing the bones behind the ears, which caused immediate death.
119	29	James Carroll -	Ballintemple -	Kilenemanah -	-- Accidentally killed by a fall from a jaunting car, when the driving reins broke.
120	Feb. 11	Andrew Ryan -	Kilshane -	Clanwilliam -	Died by the visitation of God.
121	13	L. Power -	Clonbullog -	- ditto -	-- Died from a gun shot fired at him when at the door of his house, on Sunday night, the 4th of October, by some person at present unknown; and he lingered and died on Thursday, the 11th February 1836.
122	March 1	E. Trihy -	Kilpatrick -	Kilenemanah -	-- Accidentally killed by his horse and car when returning from Cashel, the 28th of February.

Pegsboro', near Tipperary, }
4 April 1836.

G. Bradshaw, Coroner.

A COPY of the REPLY of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to the Address of the Magistrates of *Tipperary*, praying for an Application of the Coercion Act to that County.

My Lord,

Dublin Castle, 14 January 1836.

WHEN I communicated to your Lordship his Excellency's immediate compliance with the first part of the request of the meeting of Magistrates convened by your Lordship for the reinforcement of 100 additional police in certain baronies of the county Tipperary, his Excellency desired me at the same time to state, that he deferred for a day or two the answer to the second requisition, till he had an opportunity of inspecting the monthly police reports then hourly expected.

His Excellency has now examined them with much attention, and he observes with regret, that in one of the baronies named by your Lordship, that of Middlethird, there has been a decided increase of outrage since the last report.

As to the four baronies probably included by the Magistrates from their vicinity, his Excellency does not consider that there is anything to call for particular observation, some being represented as in rather an improved state, and others as slightly more disturbed.

But as regards the whole of this district, his Excellency sees no reason to apprehend that the disorderly spirit which has lately shown itself there, will not yield to the efficient exertions of the increased force which his Excellency has directed shall be forwarded with the utmost promptitude. His Excellency does not consider that there is anything calling for the immediate application of the provisions of the Peace Preservation Bill. These provisions are more particularly directed to secure by extraordinary means the detection and punishment of offenders acting upon a spirit of combination widely spread or deeply laid. His Excellency still sees reason to hope that neither of these are in this instance the case.

The last monthly report, that for November, having remarked of the barony of Middlethird, "that outrage has decreased in this district during the month," and there seems nothing in the character of the offences reported during the month of December to indicate any extensive combination. If, however, after a short trial, it should appear that the authority of the law cannot be thoroughly vindicated merely by the increase of force placed at the disposal of the local authorities, his Excellency desires me to assure you, that there will be no hesitation on his part in applying with vigour all the extraordinary means which the Legislature has placed at his disposal to give every protection in his power to life and property.

It is some consolation to his Excellency, in reading over the list of outrages in the districts adverted to by your Lordship, to observe that almost the only one partaking of the character of deliberate attempt upon life is that extraordinary attack upon Mr. Long, at whom three shots were fired when returning home with his servant in his gig, providentially without any effect. For the detection of this, his Excellency observes your Lordship and many others have contributed most liberally, and he trusts that, with the assistance of the police, discovery may be made of the daring offenders.

There is unfortunately, his Excellency remarks, much in the state of society in the county of Tipperary to view with regret and to observe with vigilance, yet it is some satisfaction to find that, though certainly an exception, it is not so marked a one as might have been feared to the generally improved tranquillity of the county. Even in the last month (generally for many reasons the worst in the year) his Excellency finds that the amount of the table in the return, containing the record of the most serious crimes, is less by two than the preceding month (24 to 26), and the number of homicides, his Excellency remarks, are also less in the last three months than in the corresponding three months of the three previous years.

His Excellency in conclusion desires me to assure you of the high value he places upon the zealous co-operation of the resident gentlemen in preserving the peace of the country, and the deep interest he takes in everything which may tend to improve the condition of the county Tipperary.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Morpeth.*

(A true copy.)

The Earl of Donoughmore,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. Drummond.*

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TIPPERARY COMMITTEALS.

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS committed to Prison in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and up to the late Assizes; POLICE REPORTS and COMONERS' INQUESTS during the same period; and REPLY of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the Address of the Magistrates of *Tipperary*.

(*Colonel Verner.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1836.*
